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Canadian Druggist.

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Devoted to the Interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

Vol. 6. STRATHROY, JANUARY, 1894. No. 1.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE,
16 Trulock Road, Tottenham,
LONDON, N.

The English Drug Market.

BY A CANADIAN BUYER.

Thinking some of your readers might like to know something of the ways of the English Drug markets and the present state of same, I have made a few notes on my experience there.

The whole packages of Drugs coming to London from the foreign markets are generally ware-housed, samples of contents are sent to brokers, and they are advertised for sale on Thursdays of each week, in Mincing Lane. Before the samples are sent out the packages are thoroughly inspected, and the state in which they are is carefully reported on. Packages which have been damaged by sea water are reported exactly to the degree of damage there may be; although the damage is generally in favor of the buyer, for instance, packages of Senna, should any of the covers show any sign of moisture from sea water though the Senna itself be hardly so, it is reported damaged and sold as such. The packages themselves are on exhibition before the buyer for several days before the sale and you will see brokers inspecting carefully, and making notes of the amount they think the goods should bring. Then on Thursday at ten a.m. the auction begins, and if Englishmen are reported phenomenally slow, these sales are not such, as it is remarkable with what rapidity the goods are sold. It sometimes may happen as the sale is closing, that two may bid at about the same time, and the knock down is so quick, it is impossible to tell which is first. When this is the case, it is left to the vote of those present as to who has the bid. The seats in the salesrooms are not sold, but when a party once secures a seat, he is supposed to retain it, and the seats are thus handed down 'from generation to generation.' It is remarkable the accuracy of judgment which the brokers acquire in estimating the value of goods. One day I was sitting with a friend while the sales of ipecac were going on. A number of large ceroons were sold, and on the prices which they realized, and the value which had been put on them by several of the brokers before the sale, there was but a halfpenny advance. My friend said to me "ipecac has advanced a halfpenny to-day." This is but one instance of many, and it is a pleasure to note the pride the brokers take in striking the value at which the goods were sold. I think those gentlemen feel disappointed and aggrieved if the goods are sold at less than the values they had put upon them.

Then again there is another class of drug brokers. Many of them are merely shipping agents or general agents and know nothing whatever of the value or quality of drugs, but are open for business in drugs or anything else they can get. Before visiting the European markets, I have had letters soliciting business from so-called drug brokers. On going to see those, one would find himself in an office of a shipping or forwarding agency. You tell your business, and "Our drug man is not here to day," is the answer. You will then be requested to call again, and make an appointment. This you do, and by this time are getting rather tired, but perhaps merely for the sake of seeing what all this means you call again, when the said 'drug man' will take your list for quotations. You question about the quality of the goods, "O, we will send you samples," you are told. Eventually you get the samples and quotations, when you find they are no better than those of the old reliable drug merchant, who can supply all your wants from his warehouse, who will attend to your packing and shipping and then if any complaints have to be made, they would go direct, and not through a third party.

The drug markets of London for other staples are much depressed, owing to the financial crisis which has been both east and west of them, their supplies for Australia, which is one of their important markets, being absolutely *nil*. The settlement of the Silver question being in abeyance, and the United States not having yet recovered their usual vigor, the effects are being felt. Canada stands high, being the one English speaking country that has not felt severely the great financial crisis which has just passed. Material export sales have been cut off in the past by the Germans, owing to the low prices at which achohol is sold in bond and their excellent regulations of the export department. Until lately one could not export manufactured articles of which spirit formed a part, unless he had a bonded warehouse, which would necessitate a very great expense. As it is now, the manufacturer can have such goods put up in packages, from one pint upwards in his own warehouse. The excise inspector comes around, gets the report of how much alcohol has been used in the manufacture of those preparations, and the rebate is allowed. This applies to tinctures, fluid extracts, essences, perfumes, spirits, etc. Had not some such regulations been made, the exports of such goods from England would have been wholly absorbed by other nations, more especially Germany.

Should a Physician Dispense His Own Medicine.

A liberal statement of the case is made by a physician in the form of an editorial article in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*. Referring to the query, "Should the practitioner supply his own medicine?" the editor writes as follows:

In reply to this query it must be said that, in the present state of medical affairs, as a general rule, in a vicinity amply supplied with competent pharmacists, the practitioner has no right to compound or to carry drugs to dispense with his own hand to the patient.

Holy Writ says that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." That so is the trained, qualified pharmacist. Pharmacy and medical practice, while a close affinity subsists between them, are separate and independent branches of the healing art.

The physician in a large city, who carries and dispenses medicines, by that act loses caste, he does an injustice to his patient, and appropriates to himself what justly belongs to the druggist who depends largely on prescriptions for his support.

It is alleged that the physician saves the patient the expense of prescriptions and so retains him. But the fact is he fails in both. In very many cases he might as well dose his patient with fragments of chips, pebbles or other inert substances as to give him the stale, petrified tablets which, with time, have lost their potency. His patient has no respect for the preacher-practitioner combination, nor has he any enduring faith in the walking apothecary shop, hence, when he is really seriously ill, he will pay only for the straight article.

"Let the shoemaker stick to his last" is an old and true saying. If we would stop counter-prescribing, the pharmaceutical treatment of gonorrhœa and amenorrhœal (?) troubles, then we must give to the honest pharmacist what justly belongs to him. Pharmacists, as a class, are appreciative, and no physician ever patronized one and was not repaid two-fold. What we have said does not apply to the country practitioner, nor to the use of emergency drugs for night practice.

Sponges—Their Structure and Life History.

From a paper by Mrs. T. S. Wokes before the Phar. Students' Society of Liverpool.

It has now been definitely proved that sponge is an animal, as it contains no cellulose, and requires organic food. It is a compound body, and the sarcode, or living part of the sponge, appears to the eye as a soft gelatinous substance, which, however, is seen by the microscope to consist of an aggregation of simple animals possessing an endodermic, ectodermic and mesodermic layer. This living portion is supported on a horny skeleton (the commercial sponge) which is composed of a substance called keratode, spongin, or keratin, chemically allied to silk. Most sponges possess some kind of skeletal structures. They may be calcareous, or silicious, or horny scleres, the latter usually having the form of fibres, which sometimes enclose silicious needles (spicules) or foreign bodies. Foreign bodies sometimes form part, and sometimes the whole of the sponge skeleton. The spicules of calcareous sponges consist of carbonate of calcium. Each spicule, so far as its mineral component is concerned, is a single crystal. On the other hand, its general structure is organic. Its surfaces are curved, and it usually has the form of a cone or a combination of cones, each of which consists of concentric layers of calcite surrounding an axial fibre of organic matter. The spicule sheath consists of a thin outer layer of organic matter, and can be readily seen by removing the calcite with a weak acid. Spicules may be obtained by cutting sponge into thin slices and soaking it in liquor potassæ to dissolve the horny skeleton. Silicious spicules consist of colloid silica or opal. Spicules differ greatly in form, size, and use. They may be divided into two groups—minute flesh spicules, supporting a single cell, and larger or skeletal spicules contributing to the formation of skeleton. In some sponges the scleres are simply scattered through the mesoderm, and do not give rise to a continuous skeleton. British sponges contain a lot of silicious matter. The crater-like openings on the top of sponges are osculæ, or exhalent apertures, and the very small holes in the sponge are the pores or inhalent apertures. The simplest sponge we know consists of a flask-shaped body with a large internal cavity and one crater-like opening at the top. It is covered with pores through which the water is absorbed, and ejected from the terminal crater. On dissecting it we find canals running through it from the surface to the central cavity. Here and there in these openings we find dilatations, each of which is lined with cells having hairs pointing outwards, called ciliated chambers. These are for breathing purposes, by directing the water into currents. The presence of one or more contractile vacuoles in flagellated or ciliated cells suggests that they expel water, urea and carbonic acid. Also this current provides food for the sponge in the form of particles of animal and vegetable matter, which are absorbed by the sarcode. The sarcode, or living outer and inner glutinous covering of the sponge skeleton, is possessed of a rudimentry nervous system, which enables it to close the pores and suspend the process of inhalation and inhibition.

Fresh individuals arise by a sexual germination, by fisson and by true sexual reproduction. In the latter case the new individuals are produced from the union of ova and spermatozoa, which develop from wandering amœboid cells in the mesoderm. The little germinule thus formed is a yellowish capsule covered with cilia, and is ejected from the oscula, floats away from the parent sponge and attaches itself to any suitable neighboring object, as a stone or rock, where it grows. Artificial fisson has been practised with success in the cultivation of sponges for the market by the Italian Government, but the experiment had to be abandoned on account of the hostility of the sponge fishers. Experiments were also made in Florida.

A description of foreign and British sponges followed, including Euplectella, the beautiful Venus' Flower Basket, and the Chinese glass-rope sponge, which has a long string of glass-like spicules attaching the sponge proper to the mud from which it grows. The British sponges are small, and, from a commercial point of view insignificant, but to the naturalist very interesting. The principal varieties are Chalia oculata, Halichondria ramosa, and the Halichondria panicea, or crumb-of-bread sponge.

Temperance and Health.

In view of the many schemes for temperance legislation which throng the political horizon, the report of the Collective Investigation Committee of the British Medical Association, on the subject of "Temperance and Health," possesses a special interest for us. The committee who undertook this work divided the subjects of their investigation into these classes, *i.e.*, total abstainers, habitually temperate, careless drinkers, and the decidedly intemperate. Resultant on their labors in this field of research, the committee give the following table, illustrative of the relative longevity of the persons thus classified :

Habitually temperate	62.13	years.
Careless drinkers	59.67	"
Free drinkers	57.59	"
Decidenly intemperate	52.03	"
Total abstainers	51.22	"

—*The Hospital.*

Solubility of Difficultly Soluble Salts.

A. F. Hollemann contributes a paper on this subject to the *Chemiker Zeitung*, from which we extract the following table, in which the last column indicates the parts of water (by weight) necessary to dissolve one part of the salt, and the second column the temperature centigrade necessary for the solution :

Barium sulphate	18.9	429.700
Barium sulphate	37.7	320.000
Strontium sulphate	16.1	10.000
Strontium sulphate	26.1	10.030
Silver chloride	13.8	715.800
Silver chloride	26.5	384.100
Silver bromide	20.2	1.971.650
Silver bromide	38.4	775.400
Silver iodide	28.4	1.074.040
Silver iodide	40.4	420.260
Calcium bicarbonate	13.6	148.220
Calcium bicarbonate	24.6	124.400
Barium carbonate	8.8	64.070
Barium carbonate	24.2	45.566
Strontium carbonate	8.8	121.760
Strontium carbonate	24.3	91.408
Calcium carbonate	8.7	99.500
Calcium carbonate	23.8	80.040

Mayer's Reagent for Volumetric Alkaloidal Assay.

Mercuric chloride	13.546	grms.
Potass iodide	49.8	"
Distilled water	to 1,000	cc.

1 cc. of this solution precipitates, 0.0269 grm. aconitine, 0.0097 grm. atropine, 0.00698 grm. hyoscyamine, 0.0189 grm. emetine, 0.0125 grm. coniine, 0.00405 nicotine, 0.0167 grm. strychnine, 0.0197 grm. brucine, 0.0317 grm. colchicine, 0.02 grm. morphine, 0.0213 grm. narcotine, 0.0296 grm. veratrine, 0.01375 eserine.

Iodine and Starch.—The compound formed—if there be one formed at all—between iodine and starch has always been a subject of interest, and one little understood. Rouvier has just communicated a paper on the subject to the *Academie des Sciences*, of which the results are the following: (1.) The weight of starch remaining the same (as do all the other conditions of the experiments), if the quantity of iodine added be gradually increased, the quantity fixed also increases, until a maximum of 19.6 per cent. is reached. Whatever the amount of iodine used in excess is, no greater quantity than this is taken up by the starch. This corresponds to the formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_{16}I_5$. (2.) If weight of iodine and starch be kept constant, as also the other conditions, but volume of liquid used increased, the iodine fixed decreased, unless excess of iodine is used, when dilution scarcely alters percentage (19.6) that is taken up.—*Comp. Rend*

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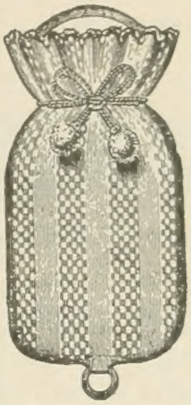

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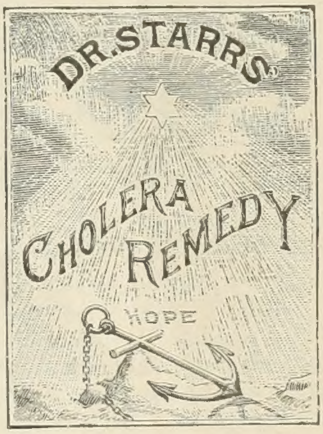

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Trade Notes.

Thos. B. Wiley, druggist, of Sumner, has removed to Saltcoats, N. W. T.

James Labelle & Co. have opened a branch drug store in Windsor, Ont.

R. B. Taylor has opened a new drug store at Grenfell, Assiniboia, N. W. T.

The drug stock of F. W. James, Leamington, Ont., has been sold at 55c. on the dollar.

Thompson & Co. have bought the drug business of Harris & Guest, Yarmouth, N. S.

C. H. Couen, Parliament st., Toronto, has opened a new branch store in East Toronto.

A new drug store has been opened at St. Francois de Beauce, Que., by Drs. Dechene & Godbout.

Dr. Burkholder has sold his drug business on Richmond st., London, Ont., to J. G. Ross, of Embro.

A new drug store is being opened by H. Love, at the corner of Broadview and Danforth aves., Toronto.

Wilson Barr succeeds W. W. Barlow & Co., druggists, corner King and Hughson sts., Hamilton, Ont.

A new drug store is being opened at Selkirk, Man.- by Dr. J. M. Ferguson and Mr. Peploe, of Winnipeg.

A. E. Fawcett has moved his business from King st. West to the corner of Baldwin and Huron sts., Toronto.

W. J. Young, of the firm of Young & Scharschmidt, druggists, of Courtney and Union, B. C., died last month.

J. F. Aitken, Waterford, Ont., has moved to the corner store of Union Block and has greatly improved his store.

The many friends of W. H. Switzer, Dresden, Ont., will sympathize with him in the loss of his youngest daughter.

Geo. A. Peaker, of Brampton, has purchased the insolvent business of Austin T. Gamsby, Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.

H. O Fleming has opened a handsome new drug store in Windsor, Ont., in the block which he recently erected near the Post Office.

J. McHaffie, of J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, Ont., who has been suffering from a mild type of pneumonia, is back at his duties again.

W. C. Pettingell, druggist, of Regina, N.W.T., who was burned out in November last, had his stock completely destroyed by fire on Jan. 11th.

The Victoria, B.C., Chemical Co., has been incorporated as a limited liability company with a capital of $100,000 in 2,000 shares of $50 each.

C. Thomson, Tilsonburg, Ont., had his stock badly demoralized by moving, caused through fire. Covered by insurance. The business was only delayed a few days.

Geo. LeRiche has retired from the firm of J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, Ont., with which he has been connected for thirty-two years. He feels that he has well earned a rest.

J. W. Strothers, who formerly was in business in Kincardine, has purchased the business known as the Euclid Pharmacy, on Euclid ave., Toronto, restocked and refitted the same.

We notice with pleasure the weddings of two of Toronto's young druggists during the month, A. H. Dilworth, son of J. Dilworth, at the market, and Frederick McLean, corner of Shuter and George sts., Toronto.

The many friends of N. C. Polson, of Kingston, Ont., will be grieved to learn that his health has not been much benefited by his stay at the seaside. His physician says he must remain there until spring.

The British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association, at a meeting held in Nanaimo, decided to join with the eastern associations in forming a Dominion Pharmaceutical Society, and to have a Canadian Pharmacopœia.

The wholesale drug house of T. H. Hinchman & Son, Detroit, Mich., was gutted by fire Jan. 3rd. The loss on building amounts to $25,000 and on stock between $80,000 and $100,000, both covered by insurance.

D. Ross & Co., wholesale druggists, London, Ont., who succeeded to the business formerly carried on by McCallum & Co., are trying to effect a settlement with creditors. The liabilities are, direct, $3,000, indirect $3,000 to $4,000.

Druggists in Municipal Politics.

The following druggists have been honored by their fellow-citizens in the municipal elections in Ontario:

Arkona,	G. M. Everest,	Reeve.
Cayuga,	D. Thompson,	Reeve.
Cobourg,	R. Wilson,	Mayor.
Guelph,	W. G. Smith,	Mayor.
Listowel,	J. A. Hacking,	Reeve.
Milverton,	J. G. Grosch,	Reeve.
Niagara,	H. Pafford,	Mayor.
Waterloo,	S. Snyder,	Reeve.
Welland,	J. H. Burgar,	Mayor.

Nova Scotia Notes.

A. F. Buckley, Druggist of Brunswick street, Halifax, has sold the business so long conducted by him to Walter Irwin. Mr. Irwin is a graduate of the Pharmacy Branch of the Halifax Medical College.

H. McMurray for several years with R. B. Dakin, of Windsor, has transferred his services to R. S. Masters of Kentville.

Geo. K. Thomson & Co., of Annapolis, have purchased the business lately conducted by Messrs. Harris & Guest, of Yarmouth, and same will be carried on under the name of 'Thomson & Co.' We understand that Mr. Thomson takes charge of the Yarmouth Branch himself.

John S. Simson, who, up to the beginning of his serious illness of the last two years, was travelling for Simson Bros. & Co,, wholesale druggists, Halifax, died at his father's residence, Grand Pre, N. S., on Dec. 1st. John S. Simson was one of the most popular travellers in the Maritime provinces and his death is deeply regretted by his host of friends.

British Columbia Notes.

When the Council met at Nanaimo on Thursday, Dec. 14th, perhaps only a fractional number of the B. C. druggists were aware of the fact; but although the meeting was lacking in display and fuss the result of that meeting will be felt inside of three months or we are greatly mistaken. The principal business was the consideration of some proposed amendments to the Pharmacy Act which will come before the Legislative Assembly next session which opens January 18th, Everything being satisfactory Schedule A. will contain "Rough on Rats" and "Battle's Vermin Killer," two highly dangerous compounds known to contain arsenic. It is possible that the duties of a Licentiate and an apprentice will be so clearly defined that in future there will be not the slightest room for a doubt. The province is not making this move any too soon and we believe they will get what they ask for. British Columbia must keep abreast with the other provinces of the Dominion and we believe she will do so in her peculiar quiet way.

A Victoria newspaper reporter thought he had a delicate morsel when he reported the other day that some of the druggists were to be proceeded against by the Medical Council for prescribing. His aim missed the mark; if he wished to stir up animosity between physician and druggist he failed for these professions have hitherto worked very harmoniously. Here is what an English paper says on the subject: — "Should Chemists Prescribe? Whether reprehensible or not, the practice prevails largely. That there are risks attendant upon it is certain. But it may be urged that many chemists by long experience as dispensers for medical men, or by actual study, are perfectly capable of dealing with some of the simpler and less complexed ailments attendant upon daily life. In poor or comparatively poor neighborhoods, the chemist is often the poor man's doctor for small and simple afflictions. It would be a hardship and a great tax upon many of the poor if for every small ailment they must incur the expense of calling in a doctor. For a few coppers, the chemist will often accomplish all that is required, while the doctor's fee would range from half-a-crown upwards. It is always to be remembered that for any serious blunder a chemist may have to answer. This fact should act as an effectual restraint upon chemists, whose good sense, when confronted by serious or complicated cases, should teach them to direct the patient to a skilled practitioner."

All the Diplomas issued by the B. C. Pharm. Association since its incorporation have been recalled by Registrar Nelson on account of the illegal use of the Provincial Seal on those documents.

J. M. Henderson of the firm of Langley & Co., Victoria, has been confined to his home for two weeks with influenza. He was unable to be at the Council meeting on this account. The drug stores here are making some very attractive window displays for Christmas. We might mention particularly those of Cochrane & Munn, Douglas street, and Geo. Morison's, Government street. Dean & Cryderman and also C. E. Jones have a good show of toilet and fancy articles.

La Grippe has been almost epidemic here for some weeks and the sales of quinine have largely increased as a consequence. It is amusing to notice the fight that is going on quietly among three down town druggists on an "original" balsam for coughs and colds; each claims priority.

Second Annual Meeting of Provincial Pharmaceutical Association on Thursday and Friday, February 8th and 9th, 1894,

PROGRAMME.

First Session,—Thursday at 1.30 p. m.
Address by the President, Wm. Murchison, Esq.
Reception of New Members.
Reading minutes of previous meeting.
Receiving reports of committees.
Reading communications.
Incidental business.
(30 minutes will be allowed for discussing subjects of general interest.)
Essay—"A New Avenue of Trade."—R. S. Muir, Esq.
General business.
(During the above Session an adjournment of one hour will take place at 6 p. m.)

Second Session—Friday at 9.30 a. m.
Reception of New Members.
Reading minutes of previous session.
Election of officers.
Address—"Hints on the Preparation of Pharmaceutical Elixirs."—H. Watters, Esq.
Incidental business.

Third Session—Friday at 2 p. m.
The newly-elected officers will take their respective positions.
Reading minutes of previous session.
Address by Vice-President, L. W. Yeomans,
New business.
Address.
Receiving reports of standing committees.
General business.

Wm. Murchisom, President.
G. A. McCann, Secretary.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

F. de C. Davies was married in St. John, N. B., on the 4th instant, to Miss Young, daughter of Robert Young, Esq., for many years a leading merchant in Charlottetown. Mr. Davies and his bride returned next day to Charlottetown.

La Grippe is very prevalent in Charlottetown, and the druggists are saying, "it is an ill-wind that blows nobody any good."

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The results of the junior examinations at the Ontario College of Pharmacy are are as follows:

First class honors (arranged in order of merit)—A. Wilkinson, H. C. Thomas, E. F. Armstrong and E D. Storey, (aeq.), A. Henderson, A. I. McCall, W. A. Coleberry, G. C. Bowes and J. A. Jamieson, (aeq.), J. A. Smith, W. H. Watson, A. E. Hotson, J. H. Seagers, Walter Master.

Second class honors (in order of merit)—J. McLeister, W. J. Nichol, Theo. Sweet and G. W. Mahood, (aeq.), John A. Johnston, H. P. Elder, A. H. Dowsley, M. B. Annis, F. J. Miller, Orin DeLong, W. Edmonds, F. E. Marshall and Ira E. Belfry, (aeq.), R. P. Leslie, C. G. Mills, G. F. Bigham, J. A. White and H. Brillinger, (aeq.), J. E. Hovey, George Reid, F. C. Hooper.

Pass list (arranged alphabetically)—W. R. Abbott, T. R. Allen, L. R. Ashton, F. C. Barnhart, T. E. Bean, J. Boadway, J. H. Booth, J. D. Bower, R. R. Budgeon, F. B. Bunting, W. A. Cameron, J. R. Clements, J. A. Conkey, H. M. Copeland, G. H. Davis, Frank Dowling, J. E. Gayfer, O. O. Hammill, W. W. Heming, R. C. Heuston, A. R. Johnston, J. J. Johnston, W. G. Keddie, C. P. Lyman, H. W. Mitchell. J. A. McRossie, F. W. Nichaus, Alfred E. Pirt, J. H. Radford, H. G. Robertson, R. B. W. Robinson, James Shurie, Geo. A. Small, G. E. Smeaton, Chas. Smuck, B. D. Turquand, R. H. Walton, R. C. Ward, A. E. Williams, W. M. Woodburn.

Granted aegrotat with pass standing.—E. R. Stevenson, T. R. Powell, R. W. McLung.

Passed in part subjects.—(Latin, Posology, etc., only), John Love. (Pharm., Latin, etc., Chemistry only), Milton C. McIntyre. (Pharm., Latin, etc., Pract. Chem. only), F. W. Jeffs, James A. Johnston. (All subjects excepting Practical Chemistry), J. A. Thompson. (All subjects excepting Latin, Posology, etc.), Sydney Jackson.

Highest in subjects.—Pharmacy, (theoretical and practical)—A. I. McCall, Geo. C. Bowes and H. C. Thomas, (aeq.) Chemistry — A. Wilkinson and M. B. Annis, (aeq.), W. A. Coleberry and E. D. Storey, (aeq.). Practical Chemistry—A. E. Hotson and H. C. Thomas, (aeq.), E. D. Storey and G. C. Bowes, (aeq.). Botany—J. A. Jamieson, A. I. McCall, A. Wilkinson. (Latin, Posology, etc.)—E. F. Armstrong, A. Wilkinson, W. A. Coleberry, and A. Henderson, (aeq.).

A fraudulent cochineal made of exhausted cochineal powder, colored with rose aniline and dusted with chalk, has made its appearance in Eurepoan markets.

Forty-Sixth Semi-Annual Examination, December, 1893.

There were 28 up for examination, 11 in part subjects and 17 on the whole.

Passed in Order of Merit.—Walter B. Scott, Port Hope; C. A. Buchanan, Kemptville; Geo. C. Park, Chatham; Thos. Rowland, Toronto; Wm. H. Rutledge, Creemore; Rolph T. Shepherd, Stayner.

Passed in subjects now and on previous occasions:—Dugald Campbell, Atwood; Harry W. Love, Toronto; Alexander Ray, Belleville; Colin McIntyre, St. Thomas; Arthur S. Hopkins, Toronto; H. F. Gordon, Woodstock.

Candidate who succeeded in taking four subjects.—John Srigley, Toronto.

Candidates who succeeded in taking one subject:—Leon Albert Goodacre, London, dispensing; James M. A. Waugh, Wallaceburg, pharmacy.

The Semi-Annual meeting of the Council for granting certificates of competency, in accordance with Section 8 of the Act respecting Pharmacy, and for general business, will be held in the College building, Gerrard street, Toronto, on Tuesday, the sixth day of February, 1894.

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

The Sessional Examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy were held at the close of the lectures, prior to the Christmas holidays, the result being as follows: the names of the successful students in the various classes being given in their order of merit, namely:

Botany—H. W. Reynolds, W. L Taylor, W. A. Hendrie.

Chemistry and Pharmacy—First year students, Medard Langlois, D. R. O'Neil, T. C. A. Bates.

Second year—Wm. Lyman, A. M. McMillan, R. J. Lunny and W. A. Hendrie, equal; W. L. Taylor and R. N. Miller, equal; F. O. Anderson, J. V. Leveque.

Materia Medica and Toxicology—First year students, James Franckum, O. Mowatt, Oscar Turgeon, J. W. Elcome and T. C. A. Bates, equal; W. J. Roach, A. C. Paquet, R. J. Taylor.

Second year—Wm. Lyman, J. H. Goulden, R. N. Miller, F. L. Woolley, O. J. Pinch and J. Boutin, equal.

The next College examination will take place at the close of the session, the end of March. The results obtained by the students then will be added to those obtained at the examination just held, and the student obtaining the highest number of marks on the whole in their separate classes, will be presented with valuable prizes, consisting of books treating upon the sciences taught, and all students passing these examinations will, after graduating and passing the Pharmaceutical examinations, receive the College diploma. Some misunderstanding had arisen among a portion of the students in regard to these examinations, to the effect that if

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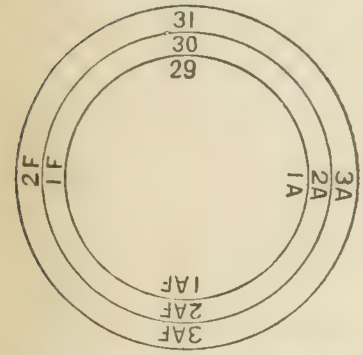

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Dr. Slocum's Oxygenized Emulsion, small,	3 00	35
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they did not pass these examinations, their lecture attendance tickets would not be certified, but the Board of the College have had no such intention, but students who do not pass these examinations will not receive the College diplomas.

Preliminary Pharmacy Examinations.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their quarterly examinations for students entering the study of Pharmacy, in Montreal and Quebec, on Thursday January 4th, when thirty two candidates presented themselves in Montreal and five in Quebec, of these the following named in order of merit passed:—Eleanor Sleeper, Joseph Ernest Nadear, Geo. Virolle, Joseph Normandin and Valmore Ledoux. Allan Ayerst passed on all subjects but French and Wilfred Landry on all but History. These two gentlemen will have to present themselves again for examination on these subjects. Candidates are axamined in English, French, Latin, Arithmetic, Geography and History. The examiners were Prof. A. Leblond de Brumath and Prof. J. Gammell. The next examination will take place on the 5th of April.

Montreal Notes.

The Pharmacy Students' Association held its annual dinner at the St. James Hotel on Thursday evening, Jan. 11th. W. H. Johnson is President and R. Desilets, Secretary, and these gentlemen, with Mr. Rioux, have been indefiatigable in their endeavors to have their annual jollification up to the standard of former years.

Dr. Cheval will in future carry on business as a chemist and druggist at 501 St. James street, under the name of A. Gauvreau & Co., Mr. Gauvreau retiring.

Edmond Giroux, jr., of 1934 St. Catherine street, has sold out to Mr. Barbeau, licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Giroux returns to Quebec to become a partner in the old firm of Edmond Giroux & frere, St. Peter street. The many friends of Mr. Barbeau will wish him success in his new undertaking.

I. H. Nault, chemist and druggist, of 2449 Notre Dame street, is out as a candidate for Hochelaga Ward in the approaching civic elections. His opponent is Alderman Hurtubise a very rich and very popular man in the ward, so that our friend, we are afraid, will have a hard road to travel in order to get there. Anyway, as brother pharmacists, we must wish him every success.

A poor business in Christmas and New Year's goods was done this pear in Montreal compared with preceding years. There was evidently a scarcity of current coin of the realm in the pockets of Her Majesty's lieges.

There is a strong feeling amongst the druggists of Montreal in favor of curtailing the credit business. A good many tell me they are now delivering a statement of account monthly as a hint to their long-winded customers. In the residential parts of the city the women run up the bills and the husbands are annoyed when the collector calls on them for the amount. It is always bad policy to allow a bill to run on too long as the amount becomes serious and *pater familias* puts off the payment as long as possible.

Dr. Thayer has removed his pharmacy from St. Catherine street to his old stand on Notre Dame street, east. This part of the street has been recently widened and the stores rebuilt. Dr. Thayer is well known in the neighborhood and will doubtless be well patronized.

T. Chive, who was obliged to move into a cross street during the pulling down of his premises, owing to the widening of the street, has removed back into his new store which is very near, one might say dangerously near that of Dr. Thayer on Notre Dame street.

It is thought by some that the epidemic of street widening in Montreal is nearly over. The luxury of making a western city out of an old eastern one costs money, and Montrealers are beginning to find that out. The danger of pulling down one side of a business street is that it tempts capitalists to put up a class of stores entirely out of proportion to the business to be done.

C. M. Desilets, for many years with Mr. Bandon, and lately with Mr. Decusy, has commenced business on his own account on St. Denis street, above Sherbrooke. Mr. Desilets was formerly in business at the corner of Notre Dame and Jacques Cartier Squares. We are afraid he will have a hard fight up hill, unless he can carry a stock equal to the old established houses on the same street.

Mr. S. Lachance's new pharmacy on St. Catherine street., east of St. Denis, is a veritable *chef d'œuvre* in its way. It is spacious, with fine fixtures, and well lit. The proprietor gives unwearied attention to the business and he is a capable and conscientious man. Time alone will tell whether the investment will pay.

Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The decision in the lanolin case has just been announced and is against Messrs. Richardson & Co. on all the counts. Henceforth it is illegal to attempt to purify wool fat in order that it may be used as an ointment. The verdict may be regretted by pharmacists as tending to monopolize an ointment basis, although it is generally admitted in pharmaceutical circles that Liebreich is entitled to the credit of having first prepared wool fat in a presentable form. The attempt of the defendants to unsettle the validity of the lanolin patent is regarded as a tactical mistake, particularly when the chief support had to rest upon the unknown œsypum of Discorides. The trial lasted 6 days and was principally remarkable for the vast amount of extraneous matters which were dragged into the case by counsel. I hear on exceptionally good authority that the expense incurred by Messrs. Richardson & Co. will be at least $15,000, but it is probable that the greater part of this will fall on the Yorkshire firm of wool-grease manufacturers. The latter have for some years been spending considerable sums of money in attempting to produce a fair article from the evil-smelling by-product obtained when washing wool. Until within recent years the only success they had with it was as cart-grease! It must be particularly mortifying to them, therefore, to find that now they have secured a presentable substance they are infringing the lanolin patent. Perhaps the most sensational evidence was given by Dr. Paul, the editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. When he showed in court samples of butter, lard and wax containing 100, 200 and 300 per cent of water and described his method of incorporating it, quite a sensation was produced. The ex-attorney general tried hard to break down his evidence but was met in such a calm and incisive manner that he completely failed to negative Dr. Paul's conclusions. In his capacity as an analytical and consulting chemist. Dr. Paul has been working upon wool-fat and its purification for some years and the complete grasp of the whole of the technicalities stood him in good stead. Professor Attfield gave his evidence in fine style also, but left the impression that he had not gone very deeply into the subject. On the lanolin manufacturers' side Professor Dunstan proved an effective witness but made a mistake in attempting to answer questions of a mechanical nature, instead of confining himself to the chemistry of the subject. During a certain stage of the case, by the introduction of such subjects as fatty acids, hydrolysis, centrifugal force, etc., such a fog arose in the minds of everybody that it appeared impossible for the judge to make head or tail of it. But English judges have a cool way of keeping the legal facts before them and ignoring all others which they may consider irrelevant.

The close of the year suggests a retrospect of the progress of pharmacy. As far as England is concerned the year 1893 will hardly be particularly noteworthy although there have been some solid contributions to our knowledge of drugs. Perhaps the most important investigation is that in connection with the aconite alkaloids, to which has been progressing under Professor Dunstan's guidance in the research laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society. There has been some tendency of late to express disappointment with the work of this laboratory. It is certainly unfortunate that the energies of this expensive laboratory were chiefly confined to a drug which is not used to anything like the extent that

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Vaccine Points. **Bismuth Subgallate.** **Lithium Benzoate.**

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Chloride Zinc, sticks.
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Atropia Sulph.
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Camphor Monobrom.
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Homatropine Hydrochlor.
Hydrastin.

Ferri Lactas.
Menthol.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlor.
Pilocarpine Nitras.
Magnesia Chloride.
Copper Cyanide.
Zinci Phosphate.
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Potass Brom., crystals.
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many others are. But this is not the fault of the laboratory, but rather of the committee, who practically instigated the research. For instance, it has been suggested that an investigation upon ipecacuanha would have been of far more practical value than that upon aconite. Certainly there is no comparison between the too as regards their consummation in medicine. We have advanced a step also concerning the decomposition of chloroform and the means of preventing it. The use of thyroid glands in myxædema, goitre, etc., has been further demonstrated, although we are still unable to identify the nature of the remedy. During the last few months sulphite of magnesium has been added to the long list of so-called "specifics" for diphtheria. It is receiving an extended trial, but reports are by no means universally confirmatory. The production of citric and tartaric acids absolutely free from lead is a triumph in technical chemical manufacture achieved during the year. The physiological action of a large number of organic compounds have been investigated without important results, although we are daily learning more concerning the influence of certain groups in the compound. The rush for new remedies has somewhat subsided, and although the production of endless organic derivatives still continues in Germany, it provokes but little interest here.

Pharmaceutical legislation in this country is at a stand-still, and there are many who consider that that is the best for everybody. The law has been so clearly demonstrated on the question of poisons being sold by unqualified persons, although in the employment of a registered chemist, that it amounts to a new pharmacy act. The question of branch shops is agitating many minds and also what is known as the widow's clause—which permits a business to be carried on by the widow of a registered person provided she employs a registered manager. It is quite evident that it is impossible to tackle "company pharmacy" unless some alteration is made regarding these two anomalies. To "company pharmacy" originally we owe the cut-rate problem although now there are many private members of the craft who have joined the scalpers. The recent suggestion of a junior association that the promulgation of a code of ethics for pharmacists would clear the ground is interesting but unpractical. The year closes without any serious and concerted attempt to grapple with the cutters; the efforts of a few isolated manufacturers to confine their goods to legitimate traders being only noticeable in comparison with the large number who are regardless of the matter and its consequence. The evil of substitution is, however, beginning to be felt by manufacturers and there is hope that this may lead to a better recognition of the only method of dishing the "muslin druggist," viz., by the hearty and loyal co-operation of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. Is this too much to hope for in 1894?

University Examiners.

The following are the examiners chosen by the Senate of Toronto University for the examinations in pharmacy for 1894: Pharmacy, Chas. F. Heebner; Chemistry, J. Munro; Materia Medica, J. T. Fotheringham; Botany, T. McCrae.

New Reaction of Eserine.

In 1890 Ferreira da Silva announced that eserine is the only alkaloid of the benzeno-ammonical group which, when treated with fuming nitric acid (sp. g. 1.40) and evaporated to dryness, yields a green residue upon the borders of the capsule. In a closer study of this reaction da Silva found that it was marvelously accurate, and that the green residue itself enjoyed some highly interesting properties. In making the test take a fragment of eserine or one of its salts not larger than a little grain of sand (or say $\frac{1}{100}$ inch in diameter), place it in a little capsule and dissolve it with a drop or two of fuming nitric acid. The solution will at first be a clear yellow color, but in warming it over the water-bath, it passes successively into a deep yellow, orange yellow, and finally into orange. As evaporation progresses, under constant stirring, the residue becomes greenish until when finally dryness is reached the color of the dry material becomes clear green. In this manner the presence of as small a quantity of eserine or its salts as 5 mgm. can easily be determined. This green matter is soluble in water and alcohol, the solutions being green and non-fluorescent, and on evaporation of the solvent, is found unchanged. If we now let fall a drop of nitric acid upon the green matter, on returning the capsule to the water-bath, we will see the parts not directly touched by the acid become blue, but the whole finally becomes red-violet which gradually passes into a greenish. If we dilute the acid with water we get a fluorescent solution which by reflected light is blood-red, but by direct or transmitted light is greenish-yellow. Examined with the spectroscope the aqueous solution is characterized by three absorption bands. The first, which is sharpest, is in the red between *l* (lambda) 670 and *l* (lambda) 688; second is wider and occupies a place in the indigo between *l* (lambda) 400 and *l* (lambda) 418; and the third which is quite feeble is in the orange. The alcoholic solution shows the identical bands more clearly characterized. Petit has already described a blue coloring matter derived from eserine (physostigmine blue), which is obtained by treating eserine with ammonia. Duquesnel has obtained from the same alkaloid a red coloring matter (*rubreserine*) by treating it with the fixed alkalies. Ferreira da Silva proposes the name of *chloreserine* for the green matter discovered by him.—*Nat. Druggist.*

Constituents of Mate.

Dr. Hermann Kunz-Krause, of the University of Lausanne, has investigated the chemical constituents of the Ilex Paraguayensis, or mate, and finds besides the constituents heretofore said to be present—caffeine, tannin, proteid substance, etc.—that the leaves contain combined cholin, a reducing but optically inactive sugar as a decomposition product of the tannic acid, notable quantities of water-soluble potassium and magnesium salt. He also noted (2) that mate is free from ilixanthan, which is found in the allied Ilex aquifolium. (3) The tannic acid present is identical with that of coffee, both yielding dioxycinnamic acid as a decomposition product. (4.) The dioxycinnamic acid so obtained forms neutral monobasic and dibasic salts with bivalent metals, and yields, on partial oxidation with nitric acid containing nitrous acid, as further derivatives pyrocatechin, and oxalic and hydrocyanic acids. (5.) The derived dioxycinnamic acid is analogous to the other aromatic oxyacids, since at 200° C. its carboxyl group splits off as Co_2, meta-para-dioxystyrol resulting.—*Arch. der Pharm.*

Iodide of Iron.

Roussillon proposes the following method for preparing an official solution of iodide of iron which will not alter, and which can be easily used for preparing syrup of iodide of iron when wanted quickly.

Take of

Iodine (re-sublimed)	16.4	grammes.
Iron filings	8	"
Distilled water	30	"

These are allowed to stand until the reaction is over and then filtered into a flask containing 220 grammes of glycerine. The mixture is then exposed to a moderate heat until the liquid is reduced to 240 grammes. It is then rapidly transferred to bottles in quantities of 72 grammes, and the corks well paraffined. Each bottle serves to make one litre of syrup of iodide of iron. This solution keeps quite well in the light. The objection to this is that the addition of 70 grammes of glycerine per litre of syrup so alters the composition of it, that it becomes quite a different preparation.—*Repertoire.*

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A Few Notes on Essential Oils.

We condense the following from the semi-annual report of Schimmel & Co., which has lately been issued and contains much of general interest to druggists :

Almond Oil, Bitter.—The difficulty in finding an outlet for the fatty oil of almond can only be overcome to some extent by selling at a very low price, hence the price of essential oil of bitter almonds has correspondingly advanced. The artificial oil of bitter almonds has been quoted higher, in sympathy with the advanced price of benzoic acid. The product referred to is not oil of mirbane, but benzaldehyde, until recently believed to be quite innocuous for alimentary purposes, but this has been disproved by Professor Kobert, of the University of Dorpat, who states the contrary to be the fact. He maintains that benzaldehyde exercises a powerful influence on the nervous system and upon changing tissue, but unlike nitrobenzol, does not act on the blood.

Almond Oil, Expressed.—The first arrivals of the new almonds are already in press. The price of the raw material is lower than for years, and a brisk business may be expected.

Anise Seed.—The yield of the harvest, although exceeding first expectations, is smaller than last year, and the general opinion is that the price will soon advance. It is said that consumers are becoming converted to the use of pure anethol, being the sole vehicle of the pure anise odor, and free from all disagreeable after-taste, yielding products such as cannot be obtained by the use of any other kind of oil of anise.

Bay Oil.—The price has been depressed to the lowest possible level by competition, the quality of the oil in the market being said to be in keeping with the price. In the recent revision of the U.S.P, the tests for pure bay oil have been modified in accordance with the results of the most recent investigations. The specific gravity, which was formerly stated to be 1.040 has been reduced to 0.975-0.990, the higher figure having facilitated adulteration with oil of cloves or oil of pimenta. The absence of these adulterations is ascertained further by the following tests :

"If to 3 drops of the oil, contained in a small test tube, 5 drops of concentrated sulphuric acid be added, and after the tube has been corked the mixture be allowed to stand for half an hour, a resinous mass will be obtained. On adding to this mass 4 c.c. of diluted alcohol, vigorously shaking the mixture and gradually heating to the boiling point, the mixture should remain nearly colorless, and should not acquire a red or purplish-red color (distinction from oil of pimenta or cloves)."

Caraway Oil.—Within a few months a violent revulsion has occurred in the value of this oil. The abnormal drought has reduced the yield of the seed harvest in Holland. Not until the crop was in progress did the extent of the damage become apparent, heavy arrivals being looked for in vain in the chief market centres. Serious apprehensions are beginning to be entertained in regard to the next year's crop, as the principal part of the crop sowed during the current year has perished, on which the supply for 1894 will depend.

Cassia Oil.—No material change has taken place in the condition of the cassia oil market.

Citronella Oil.—No alteration has taken place recently in the value of this article, however, adulteration is reported to have been practiced to quite an extent in Ceylon, which threatens to destroy the reputation of the article. The adulterants are stated to be admixtures of either a fatty oil (probably cocoanut oil) or petroleum. In either case, the adulterant can easily be detected by a simple test. One part of citronella oil should yield a clear solution when well shaken with ten parts of spirit of 80 per cent. Pure oil of citronella yields a clearer or feebly opalescent solution, not separating out after standing. Schimmel & Co. request all firms interested in the citronella oil trade to adopt this system of examination.

Lemon Oil.—The new lemon crop in Sicily presents a favorable prospect for moderate prices, and the new essential oil will be available earlier than usual this season. The oils prepared during the first two months of the harvest, *i.e.*, November and December, are said to be better in quality than when prepared from later matured fruit.

Orange Oil, Sweet.—It is reported that the prospects of the coming crop are not very good, although this is not authoritatively stated. However, good stocks of last year's oil are said to be in existence.

Eucalyptus Oil.—The commercial situation caused by over production of these oils in Australia still continues. Schimmel & Co. conclude that one-half of the oils offered in the London market were either destitute of eucalyptol or contained it in feeble proportions. Many species of eucalyptus produce the oils of the market, but the product of eucalyptus globulus seems to be the one reliable article for medicinal use. This oil, when rectified and deprived of its objectionable constituents, which are the first to distill over, deserves preference on account of its uniform quality, if for no other reason. It is offered with a guarantee of 60 per cent. of eucalyptol. What is known as eucalyptus maculata, var. citriodora, is also well spoken of and said to be economical for use.

Ginger Oil has advanced in price, as have all varieties of ginger, which is especially true of African ginger which contains the higher proportion of oil.

Juniper Berry Oil.—Reliable reports from Italy announce the failure of the crops. Considerable stocks of the last crop of berries are held, but are not available for distillation, as the proportion of oil is too small.

Lavender Oil.—The low prices of last season are not likely to be advanced to any appreciable extent, and the market will offer a large selection of fine qualities.

Peppermint Oil, American.—It is reported that the intentions of peppermint producers, who proposed enlarging the area of land planted, were frustrated by unfavorable weather at the time for planting, and that the area planted was smaller than for three preceding years. Quite interesting figures are given in regard to the acreage and product in different localities. In Wayne county, N.Y., the acreage is given as follows :

1076 acres of old plants.
1119 acres of new plants.

The yield is estimated at 8 pounds per acre for the old plants, or 8,608 pounds, and 24 pounds per acre for new plants, or 26,856 pounds, a total of 35,464 pounds for this district. The yield for 1892 for same district is given at 73,782 pounds. The peppermint producing counties of Michigan are stated to have had a total output for 1893 of about 68,000 pounds, against an output of 98,000 pounds for 1892. The deficiency is said to be due to frosts and grasshoppers. It is stated that an important advance is unavoidable.

Wintergreen Oil.—Pure methyl salicylate having been incorporated in the late revision of the U.S. Pharmacopœia, some of the prejudice against the substitution of this product for betula lenta (sweet birch) oil will disappear. Real oil of wintergreen is said to have disappeared from commerce altogether.

Among the new products named in the report from which we have abstracted, we notice essential oil from mignonette flowers and an essential oil from mignonette root, the former for perfumers' use and the latter as an object of scientific interest, possessing a strong radish odor. It contains sulphur, as determined by a preliminary examination, and it is proposed to subject it to a more thorough examination.

New products of the American laboratory are oil of dittany, oil of mountain mint, and oil of wild mint, which will be subjected to a thorough chemical examination and reported on later.

Notes on the Chemical and Microscopical Examination of Urine and Sputum.

E. J. MILLARD, F. C. S.

Read before the Chemists' Assistants' Association.

The requirements in the subject of urine analysis at the present time are much more complex, in the author's opinion than even a few years ago. The fact was that many medical men make rough analyses of urine almost daily, and are assisted by the ingenious apparatus invented by pharmacists, the apparatus of Ger-

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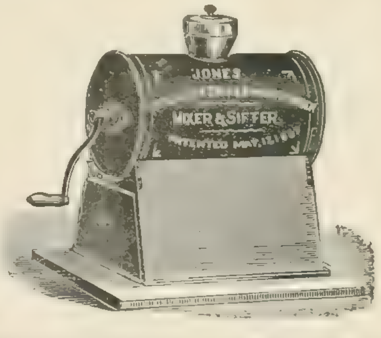

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rard and of Squibb being found in many surgeries and consulting rooms. There was reason to believe, however, that in the future this branch of analysis would be handed over to pharmacists, owing to their more complete chemical training, even as physicians do now when they meet with difficulties.

URINE.

Color.—Light yellow urine may be due to drinking excess of water or to nervous affections. Diabetic urine is usually light colored. Reddish-yellow color may be due to santonin or chrysophanic acid, and can be detected by alkalies turning it red. Urine of fevers is nearly always highly colored, concentrated and clear. In jaundice the urine is brown, or tinged with green from bile. Smoky-brown color to almost black may be from blood, in which case the deposit will contain corpescles. Carbolic acid or creasote internally turn the urine dark, and senna renders it brown.

Reaction.—The acidity is due to acid sodium phosphate. After a full meal the urine is often alkaline, and this is called the "alkaline tide," whilst the "acid tide" occurs after a fast. In acute rheumatism and fevers the urine is highly acid.

Albuminuria.—After excessive exertion or exposure the urine may contain traces of albumin. In Bright's disease the amount present rarely exceeds 1 per cent., and Esbach's albuminometer is only graduated to 0.7 per cent. Mr. Millard mentioned that he had recently examined a sample which contained 2.4 per cent. of albumin. Only two ounces of urine had been passed and it was simply loaded with albumin and casts. The separation of albumin and globulin, which occur together in albuminuria, may be effected by estimating first the total proteids in Esbach's albuminometer. Then a portion of urine is saturated with magnesium sulphate, filtered, and the filtrate estimated for albumin. The difference in the two results, after allowing for increase in volume from the magnesium sulphate, represented the amount of serumglobulin precipitated by the sulphate. When blood is present, as in inflammation of the kidneys, the serumglobulin is in excess.

The recently introduced tests for albumin were next described. Trichloracetic acid was strongly recommended, it being stated that it detects 1 part in 100,000 of urine with ease. Its reaction with alkaloids should be observed. On adding a few drops of trichloracetic acid test to urine containing quinine, a precipitate is produced which is soluble, either by heat or by large excess of the reagent. Trichloracetic acid has been shown to detect albumin when it was dissolved by acetic acid, and not precipitated by picric acid or by heat. In the milk treatment of Bright's disease, no albumin coaguable by heat remains. Nitric acid gives a precipitate, soluble in excess, and saturated salt solution gives a precipitate increased by the addition of acetic acid. This was due to the conversion of albumin into albumose. Spiegler's test is very delicate, and does not precipitate peptone, but behaves with alkaoids in the same manner as trichloracetic acid. It is prepared by dissolving mercuric chloride, 8 parts ; tartaric acid, 4 parts ; glycerine, 20 parts ; in water, 200 parts. The urine is first acidified with acetic acid, and filtered from mucin.

Salicylsuphonic acid had been recommended by Dr. Williams, as it precipitates one part of albumin or globulin in 100,000. Albumoses and peptones are also precipitated, but dissolve on heating. It was pointed out that the heat and acetic acid test, very commonly employed, will give a precipitate when the patient is taking tolu, balsam of Peru, &c. This is due to precipitating the resin, but as it is soluble in alcohol there need be no difficulty in recognising it.

Peptonuria.—If peptones are present it is an unfavorable symptom. The biuret reaction (trace of copper sulphate and excess of potash giving a red color) and precipitate with picric acid, soluble on heating, are also obtained with acid albumin. It is, therefore, necessary to add acetic acid, saturate with ammonium sulphate, filter and test filtrate.

Glycosuria.—Fehling's solution is reduced by other bodies besides dextrose. Uric acid accounts for fully one fourth of the reducing action of non-saccharine urines, whilst creatinine, hippuric acid, &c., have also a similar action. Internal administration of chloral, camphor, &c., was formerly stated to produce sugar in urine, but it is now known that glycuronic acid is the body present. In diabetic urines, there is not much difficulty, as the quantity of sugar is large, usually over 4 per cent. It is with samples containing only about ½ per cent, of reducing substance that care must be taken to ascertain if due to dextrose or glycuronic acid. The latter has very little clinical importance. To make sure as to which is present the fermentation test is used for conformation, as glycuronic acid is not affected.

Mr. A. W. Gerrard's patent "Glycosometer" was exhibited at this point,and an estimation of diabetic urine performed with it. The diluted urine runs from a special burette into the boiling Fehling's solution, and when the color is discharged, the level of the urine in the burette represents the percentage of sugar. It was pointed out that although the end reaction was not so sharp as with Pavy's method, the absence of ammoniacal fumes was a considerable advantage.

Urea.—The average amount of urea present is 2 per cent., but is increased in fever and diabetes, and decresed in chronic and wasting diseases. Mr. Millard then defended the hypobromite method of estimating urea against the views expressed quite lately in the *Lancet.*

Uric Acid.—The high results of Haycraft's method of estimating uric acid are due to the precipitation of compounds of the xanthine group. Uric acid, according to Sir W. Roberts, exists as quadrurates, which are decomposed by the phosphates with liberation of uric acid. In gout, the excretion of uric acid is diminished owing to its accumulation in the tissues. The appearance of the concretions in joints, as in gout and rheumatism, was next described, and Dr. Haig's experiments on the excretions of uric acid during the administration of salicylate of sodium.

Hæmatoporphyrin in urine had been stated to be due to the administration of sulphonal, but Dr. Adair had informed the author that at the Wadsley Asylum, where the drug was given in 70 grain and 80 grain doses, no case had been observed.

Urinary Sediments.—Pus, and its appearance in alkaline and acid urine, was described. The addition of acetic acid renders the nuclei more apparent for microscopical examination. Mucus was distingushed from pus by its behavior with acids, alcohol and alum. To separate the two, precipitate pus with mercuric chloride, filter and add acetic acid, which precipitates mucus.

Casts may be granular, hyaline, epithelial, fatty or blood, according to their composition and contents. Cylindroids were also described, and the microscopic appearance of these was given. A useful method for recognizing epithelial *debris*, casts, &c., was to add a drop or two of solution of methylene blue to the deposit, before examining under the microscope.

SPUTUM.

The chemical composition of sputum is mucin, 2 ; albumin and fat, 1 ; extractives, 2 ; salts, 1 ; water, 94.

In bronchitis it is yellow and tenacious, in phthisis it may be tinged with blood, in pneumonia it is rusty-brown, and in the last stages becomes purulent. Sputum of bronchitis is very watery, whilst that of pneumonia is ropy.

The detection of yellow elastic tissue in sputum is very important. A small quantity of sputum is boiled with an equal volume of caustic soda solution, containing 20 grains in a fluid ounce. When the liquid is quite fluid, it is diluted with water and placed in a conical vessel. After some time the undestroyed tissue is taken out with a pipette and examined microscopically. The tissue is nearly always present in acute phthisis, whilst in the more advanced stages fragments will be present.

For the examination of tubercle-bacilli, the expectoration should be collected before breakfast. The opaque white particles will be found most frequently to contain the bacilli. The method used by Mr. Millard for the detection of tubercle bacilli appears to be a modification of Crookshank's, and is as follows :—With the aid of a scalpel a particle is placed on a clean cover-glass, and a second coverglass applied face to face with a slight rubbing pressure, so as to ensure a thin even layer on each. Slide the glasses apart, and dry by gently warming. Hold-

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ing the cover-glass film upwards, it is passed several times quickly through a Bunsen flame to coagulate the porteids. Some carbolic-fuchsine is heated in a watch-glass, and the cover-glass floated in it, film downwards, and allowed to remain at least ten minutes. It is then removed and immersed in diluted sulphuric acid, containing about 20 per cent. of acid. Wash well in water, and if more than a light red color remains, decolorize again in acid, and wash with water. Place two or three drops of solution of methylene blue on the film, allow to remain two or three minutes, and wash well with water until no more color is removed. Dry thoroughly by warming, and mount in xylol-balsam.

In concluding, a warning was given as to negative results by no means proving the absence of tubercular disease. Frequent examinations during the course of the disease were necessary, although usually valuable evidence would occur besides the presence of bacilli. In some cases the author detected *Micrococcus tetragonus*, although bacilli were not present.—*Br. and Col. Druggist.*

More Chemistry Needed.

ALFRED R. L. DOHME, A. B., PH. D.

Read at the last meeting of the A. P. A.

"Keep abreast of the times," is the cry on all sides and everywhere in this last decade of the nineteenth century. Any person who fails to follow the teachings of this popular edict, be it in science or business of any nature, soon becomes a back number, and is regarded more or less as a fossil. It is the age of advancement and of progress, and to be successful a man must advance and progress with the age. Science is advancing with giant strides; veritable revolutions are taking place in all branches of it, notably chemists, and unless a man follows closely the work that is being done he soon finds himself in a bog, where he sees confusion on all sides and no landmark or guide post in sight. Pharmacy is advancing, and the advance is along the line of the chemical coherts; chemistry is encroaching upon her parent science, and threatens to make a serious fight for supremacy in the eyes of both physician and pharmacist, It is not much of an exaggeration to say that the percentage of prescriptions written by physicians and filled by pharmacists that embody in them chemicals pure and simple, though very far from simple in their constitution, is increasing in arithmetical progression. Every day almost sees a new organic compound or mixture of organic compounds ushered into existence, and just as truly does every day see an increase of them in number on the prescription files of the pharmacist. It is no longer only quinine, strychnine, morphine, cocaine, antipyrin, and other alkaloids, besides inorganic chemicals that greet him; no—the names have increased both in number, length, and complexity, as piperazine, diethye-sulfon-dimethyl methane, chloralamide, phenyl-dihydro-quinazoline hydro chloride, phenylacetamide, di-iso-butyl-orthocresoliodide, etc., evidence. Where is the true cause of this innovation in the pharmacist's curriculum to be found? Advance of knowledge and improvement of scientific methods, as well as the development of pharmacology as a distinct science are the true causes. Pharmacology studies the effect of known substances, perfectly chemical individuals, upon the various organs and tissues of the animal body. Its aim is to make medicine an exact science, as nearly so at any rate as that is possible, and in order to do so it proposes to employ exact scientific methods and exact scientific material, i.e., pure chemical substances. It would be quite a complicated and hopeless problem from a scientific standpoint to attempt for instance, to study the pharmacology of fluid extract of opium, because there are so many substances at work all at once producing the observed effect of the administration of a dose of this medicine that it is absolutely impossible to tell positively what has caused the same. When, however, one substance of known purity and composition, and, if possible, known constitution, is administered and certain effects are produced, we have in hand a problem the premises of which are known tangible facts, and we can draw definite and valuable conclusions.

The branch of chemistry known as the chemistry of the carbon compounds, or organic chemistry, is an unlimited one according to the chemical laws and theories obtaining to-day, and in multiplying and increasing at a marvelous rate. One has but to glance at the latest newest trench in the breastwork of chemical journals of the present to see what an enormous amount of work is being done in the line of producing new compounds. In every instance almost the constitution of the new comer is determined, so that our family is fully named, analyzed, examined, and described structurally, physically, and chemically. More than that it is now getting to be general to describe the new compounds pharmacologically by testing their effect upon animals and human beings. Two factors have brought about the result, viz., the probability of the compounds being of value first medicinally and second financially; the chemist being no exception to the rule in most cases, and joining in the universal race for rhino. The past shows only too well what a chance discovery in this branch of chemist's work may be worth to him and in more ways than one. The natural result of this voluminous rush into existence of new compounds is that some day, perhaps not far off, there will be known a chemical substance possessinga definite composition, definite properties and a definite name for every known disease. The physician will of course have to be instructed fully as to the composition, dose, properties, names, etc., of the compounds, and what is true of the needs of the apothecary in this line is also true of him. That the pharmacist and the physician should in future be more thoroughly and extensively versed in organic chemistry than they are at present is, we think, very evident. Does it not seem very evident to every teacher of chemistry in our colleges of pharmacy, to every studious and scientific pharmacist, and to the state boards of pharmacy the country over, that it is incumbent upon them to meet this exigency and take the bull by the horns by increasing the amount of time spent on organic chemistry, and by becoming as thoroughly acquainted with the properties, composition, etc., of antipyrin, phenacetine, etc, as they were with those of epsom salts, potassium chlorate, etc., even if the terms and courses of study at college have to be lengthened?

If the state were made aware of this fact that men were handling daily, and in unlimited quantities, medicaments of which they knew nothing save their names perhaps, and possessed not the means of acquainting themselves with something further about the substance, it seems very probable that it would be the state's duty to interfere and adopt stringent laws on the subject. That this is not necessary at present is also clear, because we are only on the veritable threshold of what is to come—of the time when these so-called "new remedies" will number not dozens but hundreds, and thousands perhaps. It is a very serious matter and an irrepressible conflict, because no observant pharmacist or chemist can deny the certain and steady increase of these "new remedies" nor the evident preference of pure crystalline compounds to extract and composite mixtures. In the writer's opinion the pharmacist of five years hence will have to be as well acquainted with the intricacies and beauties of organic chemistry as he is now with those of inorganic chemistry. Whether or not the United States Pharmacopœia will make any or all of the "new remedies" official is a question that cannot be answered at present, but does not much effect the problem under consideration, for the said remedies will be prescribed and dispensed in either case, very few if any, men in probability refusing to prescribe remedies that are known to be uniformly reliable and efficacious, simply because some firm or another has the exclusive right to manufacture and sell them. This would be pedantry. When they do come "en masse," and are generally used, will not the teacher of chemistry feel that he is not educating his pupils if the present system continues, and will not the pharmacist feel that his calling is getting a little the better of him?—*Pacific Drug Review.*

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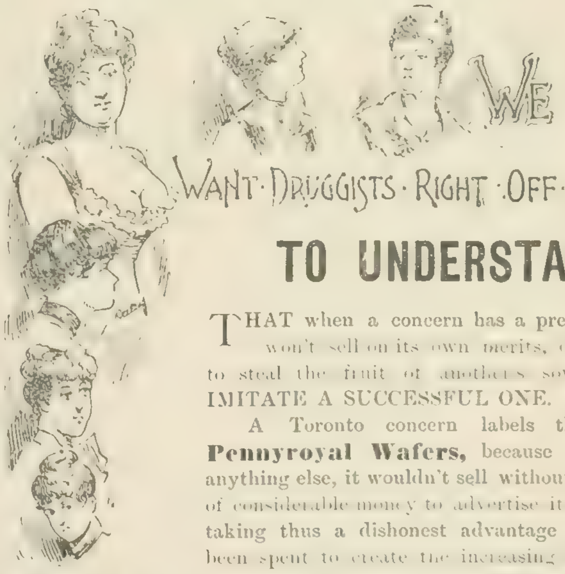

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The International Pharmaceutical Congress of 1893, and Some Points in American Pharmacy.

From a paper by N. H. MARTIN, one of the delegates from Great Britain.

Since Mr. Martin intended to visit Chicago at the time of the Congress, he was, he said, appointed as a delegate from England to that meeting. It had been his second visit to the States, and had modified many of his former ideas and views. He did not intend, nor, indeed, was he able, to enter into details of pharmaceutical life, but rather to give an account of some of the general principles of American pharmacy. He should not mention any names of the various colleges and men and shops he had visited, but merely give some account of his views of them.

Mr. Martin then wandered from matters pharmaceutical to ideas of the discomforts of American travelling, and to the beauties of American scenery, and, after ten minutes, he returned to his subject by telling his audience how he arrived late at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and was soon welcomed on to the platform. He was surprised to find that printed copies of the papers read were circulated amongst the members directly the author commenced his paper. The visible effects were twofold. Firstly, little attention was paid to the speaker, since the paper could easily be followed in print. Secondly, the discussion was very critical and well maintained on account of the easy way in which the whole of the paper was before the audience at once.

The papers read were divided into three sections (1) scientific, (2) legal and educational, (3) commercial. The volubility with which many of these latter were read and discussed was remarkable, as was their great impracticability, said Mr. Martin. A peculiar custom was the frequent appointment of committees of three to settle trivial matters. Even the vote of thanks to the President for his address was referred to a committee of three. Many of the members of these committees never knew they were nominated until two or three months afterwards. The commercial papers were usually very entertaining, but very unprofitable, and this was a warning to us not to be too eager to introduce trade matters at our Conference. The publication of the seventh decennial revision of the United States Pharmacopœia was the most important of all their work. It was a matter of great satisfaction to see how the Pharmacopœia Committee of 1840, consisting entirely of medical men, had gradually altered until an equal number of pharmaceutical delegates and of medical men were on the Committee, and 56 delegates from the various pharmaceutical colleges were present at the meeting. After another extra pharmaceutical excursion to the World's Fair, the author said he thought it was a mistake to have held the International Congress a week after the other meeting, since the members were hardly ready to seriously discuss pharmacy so soon again. The most notable feature of the Congress, in his opinion, was the presentation of the Hanbury medal to Professor Maisch, who was too ill to receive it in person. Mr. Carteighe, therefore, presented it to Professor Remington on his behalf. The 1,000 dollars voted towards the compilation of an International Pharmacopœia for potent remedies was also noteworthy, and a committee of three were appointed to communicate with the authorities in other countries. It is most essential that we should all have our potent remedies of identical strength. The discussion on the relation of pharmacists to sanitation and the working of the Adulteration Act led to the expression of the feeling that the pharmacist was the right man to deal with questions of hygiene, sewage water and adulteration. In England pharmacists needed to be far more *chemists* than they were at present to be able to take these matters into their hands. The Congress expressed its approval of a four years apprenticeship, and of an enforced curriculum. In regard to the general relations of education and examination, the author said there was no lesson whatever to be learned from our American brethren. The independence of pharmaceutical management in the different States causes no definite standard to be maintained, and the result is deplorable. In some cases where a distinction between a junior and a senior course is maintained, the latter is practically a repetition of the former. The diploma of a pharmaceutical graduate is thought very little of; so much so, that the educational section concluded that pharmacy boards should not accept the collegiate diploma in lieu of the State examination. Some of the colleges, indeed, are so lax that they will give a diploma after 15 months' training to men under 21. This appears to be done in order to gain fees and popularity. There is practically no training to laboratory work, two hours per week being a common enough time for this, and then three hours lectures every evening of the week. After the day's work is done lectures on subjects quite outside any branch of pharmacy are often given, and the astounding statement that two hours lecturing is to dispose of the origin of trade, botanic gardens, the practice of medicine, and the location of man is noteworthy. The pharmacy boards are appointed by the Governor of the State, and their duties are loosely defined, and their powers are absolute. The heavy salary to the secretaries indicate the way in which the posts are given. Politics and dollars seem, according to the author, to have more to do with the matter than pharmacy. The examinations are entirely theoretical, with the exception of a few drugs for identification, purchased from a druggist in the locality just before the examination. The examiners travel about from town to town and examine the candidates at an hotel. An example is worth giving. A class of 31 students in one State, were examined in toxicology, materia medica, and prescriptions from 5 to 7 one day; in chemistry from 8 to 9 the same evening, and in pharmacy from 10 to 11.15 next morning. At 3 the examiners met, and 15 candidates were passed the same evening. Although all the examination was by means of papers, the examiners were three in number. In such States the whole system was merely a parody on Pharmaceutical education. The pharmacy laws were very lax and unsatisfactory. In one State, the law passed in 1889 said that no man but one duly registered could sell or dispense poisons, whilst an unqualified man could always be covered by the employment of a qualified man. Spirits were allowed by the Act to be kept *for medicinal purposes (?)* There was a great tendency to use the dollar fairly or unfairly, in order to get doctors to prescribe only a certain brand of goods, and the enormous trade in drinks was one of the worst features in American Pharmacy. The last shop he had visited was Mr. Francis', of 5th Avenue, where, he was glad to say, the soda fountain had been abolished, and only pharmacy was transacted. However, America had its great pharmacists as well as other places, and he would end by pointing to the names of Squibb, Parrish, Bedford, Remington and Maisch, men who made pharmacy in the United States.—*Br. and Col. Druggist.*

A Pertinent Suggestion.

There is no better reading for a young man who is anxious to rise in the store in which he is employed than a good trade journal. In it are gathered brisk business items, discussions on commercial issues, and pointers gathered from the experience of the oldest and most tried merchants, that are of inestimable value to him. No matter how thoroughly he is posted as to his own trade and locality he will always find something in it that he can read with interest as well as profit. The clerk who does so soon gets on. He becomes, half unconsciously, better posted than his fellow employes. He knows the latest commercial news, and soon is appealed to by the others for this or that bit of information. Customers like to buy from him because he is so well posted, and by and by it comes that no matter what changes may be made in the personnel of the staff he is always a fixture until he gets a store of his own or an interest in the firm. And this is all due to his patient and intelligent perusal of the trade paper; for he who reads will learn, and knowledge is always power.—*Exchange.*

AFTER the ingestion of either rhubarb or senna the urine gives the bismuth reaction for sugar. (Phar. Zeit.). Both Knapp's and Nylander's solutions are reduced, and Fehling's solution is descolorized without causing precipitation with urine passed after the administration of rhubarb.—*Pharm. Cent.*

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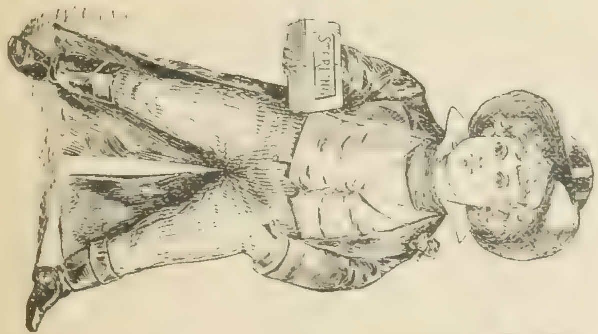

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JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER, 1893.

Chemistry and Physics.

Examiner—A. Y. SCOTT, B.A., M.D., C.M.
Time Allowed—2 HOURS.

1. Explain what is meant by the terms ; (*a*) Dissociation, (*b*) Decomposition, (*c*) Synthesis, (*d*) Atomicity, (*e*) Allotropism.

2. Describe fully the preparation, properties and uses of Hydrogen Nitrate.

3. Explain why Chlorine, Bromine and Iodine are said to belong to the same natural family.

4. Compare the physical and chemical properties of ordinary Phosphorus with those of Amorphous Phosphorus.

5. Calculate the percentage composition of Ammonium Sulphate.

6. What is the difference in a mass between 10 litres of air at 15° c. and 10 litres of nitrogen under 775.62 m. m.

7. Write equations showing reaction of
(1) Potassium Nitrate, Hydrogen Sulphate and Ferrous Sulphate.
(2) Chlorine on Potassium Hydrate.
(3) Nitric Acid on Copper.
(4) Bromine on Phosphorus and Water.
(5) Chlorine and Calcium Hydrate.

8. Describe fully the principles involved in Spreujels air pump.

Botany.

Examiner—A. Y. SCOTT, B. A. *Time* – 2 HOURS.

1. How do roots differ from stems—describe the different forms of underground stems.

2. Distinguish between Definite and Indefinite Inflorescence. Give and describe three examples of each.

2. What is a Fruit. Classify and fully explain your classification. Give examples.

4. How would you show that the separate parts of a flower are modified leaves.

5. Describe fully a plant cell and two of the essential parts of a plant cell.

6. Explain the following :—Perigynous, Druse, Helicoid Dichotomy, Disecious, Umbel, Involucre.

7. Describe fully the three specimens given.

Practical Chemistry.

Examiner–GRAHAM CHAMBERS, B.A., M.B.

1. Detect metal in solution marked (*a*).

2. Detect metal and acid in solution marked (*b*).

3. Detect acid in substance marked (*c*).

4. Detect acid in substance marked (*d*).

5. Blow bulb on glass tube and then bend at centre at right angles.

6. Write equations illustrating the action of heat upon (*a*) ammonium nitrate, (*b*) potassium chlorate, (*c*) lead nitrate.

7. Write equations showing the action of hot concentrated sulphuric acid upon (*a*) potassium bromide, (*b*) hydrogen sulphide, (*c*) copper, (*d*) sulphur.

8. Nitric acid is said is said to be an oxidizing agent. Describe experiments and give equations illustrating its action.

9. 100 cc. of bromine sp. gr., 3.0., is shaken up with 5 litres of water, and hydrogen sulphide added until solution is decolorized. What is the strength of the hydrobromic acid solution formed ?

10. How would you detect bromine in a sample of iodine ?

Pharmacal Laboratory.

Examiner—CHAS. F. HEEBNER, PH. G., PHM. B. *Time* TWO AND A HALF HOURS.

1. Prepare 90 Grams of solution of subacetate of lead by the following formula, submitting a report in accordance with the subjoined synopsis, and illustrating the chemical changes by an equation :

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.

Lead acetate	88.3
Lead oxide, in powder	62.5
Distilled water	425.0 or q. s.

Make finished product 450.0 grams.

Heat the distilled water to boiling, and dissolve in it the lead acetate. Add the lead oxide gradually and boil gently for half an hour, agitating well and keeping up the original volume of the liquid. Cool, filter, and make up to proper weight.

REPORT I.

(Exhibit all figures used in calculations required).

Amount of each ingredient used :

Lead acetate	.....grams.	Equivalent in grains ..
Lead oxide	......grams.	Equivalent in grains ....
Distilled water	...c.m 3	Equivalent in fl ozs. . .

Equations : .. ..

2. Determine the specific gravity of the solution of subacetate of lead. (Bottle and label properly, and submit solution to the examiner).

REPORT II, SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Weight of solution used . ...
Weight of equal volume of water ....
Specific gravity ....

(Exhibit figures.)

N. B. Neatness of work, order in arrangement, and cleanliness of working desk and outfit, will enter as important factors in your ratings.

Pharmacy.

Examiner : –CHAS. F. HEEBNER, PH. G., PHM. B.

1. (*a*) Name and define the process by which *Liquor Ferri Dialysatus* is prepared, (*b*) describe the apparatus used, (*c*) what forces are exhibited during the operation, and what are the respective directions of their action.

2. (*a*) Name and define the process made use of in preparing "Burnt Alum," (*b*) name the likely impurities of commercial alum, (*c*) what is the composition of the salt from which "Burnt Alum" is prepared, and (*d*) to what extent is this composition changed during the process.

3. State reasons for the use of :
(*a*) Potassic sulphate in preparing *Pulvis Ipecac. Co.*
(*b*) Plumbic carbonate in preparing *Liquor Gutta Percha.*
(*c*) Solution ammonia in purifying Ammonic chloride.
(*d*) Why should Sodic carbonate be kept in stoppered bottles.

4. (*a*) Describe two methods of Granulation, (*b*) explain fully how this process becomes an important means of purification.

5. (*a*) Define and mention common examples of Deliquescence and Efflorescence. What is the solubility of (*b*) Potassic chlorate, (c) Plumbic acetate, (*d*) Ammonic chloride.

6. (*a*) Differentiate between Filtration and Clarification, (*b*) mention three methods of clarification, giving modes of application and principles involved.

7. Add 43 Hectograms, 25 Kilos., 27½ Grams, 438 centigrams, 84 decigrams, 16 milligrams and 68 Dekagrams, and convert the result to Avoirdupois weight.

8. How would you estimate the strength of *Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis* (*a*) volumetrically and (*b*) gravimetrically ?

9. (*a*) What weight of pure ether would a 250 c.m.³ bottle hold ? (*b*) What is the capacity of a bottle that will exactly hold one pound of official glycerin ?

10. Metric System : Explain fully the relation existing between (*a*) the Gram and Meter, (*b*) the Meter and Liter. Give metrical equivalents for (*c*) one grain, (*d*) one fluidounce, (*e*) one inch.

11. Required 90 ozs. of powdered scammony that will assay 62.5% of resin, by the admixture of powders assaying respectively 75%, 70% and 53% ; how much of each will be required ?

12. (*a*) Describe Evaporation-in-Vacuo. (*b*) State the utility of the process. (*c*) Explain the principles involved.

Latin Prescriptions, Etc.

Examiner :—J. T. FOTHERINGHAM, B. A., M.B., M.D., CM. *Time Allowed* :—2½ HOURS.

1. LATIN, ETC.

1. Expand the following abbreviations into full Latin, and give English translation—*a.* "*Conf. Ros. Gall. q. s. ut ft massa, in pil xii. dividend. Sum. i. 6ta quaque hor.*"
b. "*Ft. mist, de qua sum. cochl. ii. mag. subinde*"
c. "*Ft. haust, cujus sum. cochl. ii. ampl. 4tis horis ad effect., ph. p. b. conc.*"

2. Name the four essential parts of a classical prescription, and define them. Divide the following prescription into its four parts, and point out the *basis, corrective, adjuvant and vehicle.*

℞ Pulv. Jalapæ	gr. xx	
Potass. Tart. Acidæ .	ʒi.	
Syr. Zingiberis	ʒi.	
Aq Menth. Pip.	℥iss.	M

Fiat haustus, mane sumendus

2. POSOLOGY.

1. Taking the above prescription as right for an adult, rewrite it for a child 4 years old.

2. Give maximum dose of the following preparations : Ac. Carbol., Ac. Tannic., Acetum Scillæ, Essentia Anisi., Ext. Nuc. Vom., Ext. Cannab. Ind., Inf. Digitalis, Liq. Ammon. Acet., Liq. Donovani, Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor., Mist. Cretæ., Ol. Phosphoratum, Pil. Plumbi. c. Opio, Tinct. Digitalis, Vin. Ipecac.

3. Discuss and explain the following terms :—Toleration, Accumulation, Idiosyncracy, Habit, in their bearing upon the question of dosage.

3. PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Define the four main organs of *excretion*, giving names and approximate quantity of matters excreted by each in 24 hrs.

2. Define and distinguish between an organized and an unorganized ferment, with example.

4. THERAPEUTICS.

Define the following terms, giving two drugs as examples of each. Anodynes, Stimulants, Hypnotics, Tonics and Pustulants.

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Canadian Druggist
WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
JANUARY 15TH, 1894.

Condition of the Drug Trade.

THERE are some people who are naturally pessimistic, others, through force of habit, grow so, and others, again, endeavor to make themselves and their neighbors as much so as possible for purposes peculiarly their own. Bad habits, as well as good ones, grow, and, before we are aware of it, we often become slaves to some habit or propensity which affects our life and action. We are led to make these remarks from articles which appear frequently in the daily press and are reiterated by business men, as to the "dullness of times," "loss of trade," the "bottom knocked out of business," and other similar expressions, which, in many cases, are not justified by facts. Neither is the drug trade free from this failing, for while there are cases and localities possibly where, perhaps, any or all of these epithets may apply, still they are but the exceptions. How many of the men who now call out about "hard times" can, with any degree of candor, say that, in proportion to the general business of the community, they are not receiving their share.

It is a well-known fact that a general business depression exists and has existed for some time, both in Europe and America, and that in some places, notably in the United States, it has assumed the dimensions of a panic, and, under these circumstances, it would be strange indeed if its effects would not be felt in Canada. Yet it is universally acknowledged that Canada has suffered less than almost any other portion of the world.

In the face of this, it is quite apparent that whatever affects general trade must affect that of the druggist, but that it has only affected it in a proportionate extent with that of other lines cannot be denied.

There are individual localities where, there is no doubt, the trade is in a deplorable state, notably that of the City of Toronto, but this is due to special causes, and, unfortunately, causes which it is very difficult to prevent. In the case of Toronto, the unsatisfactory condition of the drug business is, without doubt, owing to too great competition. The volume of business done in the retail drug stores of Toronto is, we believe, quite as large as that of five or six years ago, but, when we consider the fact that during that time a large number of new drug stores have been opened in all parts of the city, the receipts of the older houses must necessarily be greatly diminished. The reasons for the multiplication of stores in the city are not hard to determine. In the first place, Toronto, being the home of the best College of Pharmacy in Canada, attracts students not only from the entire Province of Ontario but also draws largely from the other Provinces as well as some from the United States. Many students from country towns and villages become enamored of the city during their college-term residence and are seized with the idea that there is still an opening for them to establish themselves in business in a city already too well supplied, and, with a few hundred dollars, perhaps, secure a stock from some jobbing house, who, through their anxiety to do business, not only injure their other customers but frequently make certain losses for themselves by thus establishing another business which, in seventy-five per cent. of such cases, is sure to fail.

Too few young men realize that a college education, an excellent record at the examination, or even a gold medal for some special subject does not constitute a fitness for management of a business. Many of the students attending our colleges of pharmacy are lacking in business aptitude, and totally unfitted, therefore, to enter into competition with those who have had years of hard earned experience and with already established trade. Nevertheless we find year after year fresh "graduates" blossoming out as full-blown druggists only to fade again out of sight, through bankruptcy, or through pressure brought to bear by the wholesale house with whom they dealt. Of course there is still another factor to reckon with, viz., the "department stores," which, no doubt, rob the druggist of a considerable portion of what he considers as his legitimate trade. These, we believe, are the main reasons of the existing demoralized state of the drug trade in Toronto.

However, what is true of Toronto cannot be said to be equally so of the drug trade of Canada generally. Throughout Ontario, Quebec and the Eastern Provinces the drug business done during the past year has been quite proportionate with that of any other trade, and in Manitoba, British Columbia and the Territories, although dull and payments slow, are only so as a part of the volume of business of all kinds transacted there. The druggists of Canada, as a whole, not limiting ourselves to the experience of one individual place, have therefore no reason to be discouraged, and with diligent attention to business, careful buying and continually adding new lines which they can handle with advantage, not following in the only ruts of our ancestors, but being wide-awake men of business, will surely make a financial success of their chosen profession.

A New Pharmacopœia.

THE preparation of a new edition of the Pharmacopœia has been under the consideration of the Medical Council of Great Britain, and, at a meeting held on Dec. 4th, adopted the report of the Pharmacopœia Committee, which we give below.

For the first time the Council have directly asked the co-operation of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in the preparation of the work, and the committee appointed by the latter society will be on an equal footing with that of the committee of the Medical Council.

As will be seen by the report it is proposed to widen the scope of the new Pharmacopœia by making it better adapted to the requirements of India and the Colonies. It is contended that many drugs indigenous to India might replace some of those now ordered in the present volume, and in the case of Canada, many preparations not now official, but which are required, consequent upon the frequent use of the French Codex and the U. S.P., might, with advantage, be inserted. In the case of Canada, we would certainly prefer a Pharmacopœia of our own, compiled, it may be, from the three now used viz., the British, United States, and French, with dosage, etc., as applicable to our climate. A serious drawback, no doubt, to this undertaking would be the expense of editing and compiling such a work, although we believe that pharmacists, as a rule, coincide with us in the desirability of undertaking it as soon as the Pharmaceutical Councils of the various Provinces, or better still, the proposed Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, see their way clear to such an undertaking.

It is certainly desirable that the official work, whatever it may be, should be one that will, as nearly as possible, meet the requirements of the prescriber and dispenser in the country where it is to be used, and we trust whatever course will be adopted will tend to the best interests of pharmacy at large. The following is the report mentioned:

"The Committee report to the Council that since the last meeting a further reprint of 3,000 copies of the British Pharmacopœia of 1885 has been issued, making the total number of copies of this edition issued up to the present date 41,000, the total number of copies of the additions to the British Pharmacopœia being 13,125; and that, of the last reprint of 3,000 copies of the British Pharmacopœia, 481 have been sold.

"The Committee now submit to the Council the following report:

"In accordance with the instructions of the Council at the meeting in May last, the Pharmacopœia Committee have corresponded through the Privy Council with the India Office and the Colonial Office, with the object of ascertaining what changes, if any, could be effected in order to better fit the next edition of the British Pharmacopœia to the requirements of India and the Colonies. The result has been that a very large number of copies of letters from the Chairman of the Committee to the Lord President of the Privy Council, as printed in the minutes of the Council, have been distributed by the India Office and the Colonial Office for use by the medical and pharmaceutical authorities in India and the Colonies.

"The development of this action will require much care and consideration on the part of the Indian and Colonial authorities as well as by the Committee, and will demand more time than that

IMPORTANT

To the Trade

We have pleasure in advising you that by special arrangements just completed with the proprietors of **WYETH'S BEEF, IRON & WINE,** we are enabled to offer to the CANADIAN TRADE a Reduced List of prices on this standard preparation, the **Original and only Genuine Beef, Iron and Wine** on the market.

In order to do this it was necessary to put this article upon the rebate plan, with the following scale of prices, to which we shall strictly adhere:

For 1 doz. and less than 3 doz.,	**$7.25**	**per doz.**
" 3 " " " " 6 "	**7.00**	**" "**
" 6 " " " " 12 "	**6.75**	**" "**
" 1 gross and upwards, -	**78.00**	**" gross.**

A discount of 5 per cent. for Cash will be allowed, if paid within 30 days from date of purchase only.

We trust that this change will meet with your approval, and will ask you to kindly send in your valued order.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited.

Montreal, Oct. 20th, 1893. **General Agents for Canada.**

YOUR OWN!

Do you know that we prepare for Druggists' Sale

A Special Throat Troche

Put up with the Druggist's own name, thus

SMITH'S

Improved Bronchial Pastilles

For.... . ...

This preparation is no "cheap John" candy, but an elegant compressed powder, and is as pleasant and efficacious a lozenge as ever introduced for the relief of the various disorders of the respiratory organs, and a valuable remedy for the cure of many bronchial affections, such as Influenza, Hoarseness, Soreness of the Throat, or any irritation of the throat arising from cold.

TWO SIZES IN NEAT LID BOXES.

Large (containing 60 Troches)	**$10.50**	**per gross.**
Small (" 30 ")	**6.50**	**" "**

Will be glad to have your valued order, or at least let us send you a Sample.

☞ We can also quote Special Prices in Bulk for this Troche.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited,

MONTREAL.

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver.

Sold by all first-class
Chemists and Druggists.

CHEVRIER

General Depot : PARIS.
21, Faubourg Montmarte, 21

This Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver, prepared by M. CHEVRIER, a first class Chemist at Paris, possesses at the same time the active principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and the therapeutic properties of alcoholic preparations. It is valuable to persons whose stomach cannot retain fatty substances. Its effect, like that of **Cod Liver Oil,** is invaluable in **Scrofula, Rickets, Anœmia, Chlorosis, Bronchitis** and all diseases of the **Chest.**

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote.

General Depot : PARIS,
21, Faubourg Montmarte, 21

CHEVRIER

Sold by all first class
Chemists and Druggists.

The beech-tree Creosote checks the destructive work of **Pulmonary Consumption,** as it diminishes expectoration, strengthens the appetite, reduces the fever and suppresses perspiration. Its effect, combined with **Cod Liver Oil,** makes the **Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote** an excellent remedy against pronounced or threatened **Consumption.**

ADAMS'

LIQUID ROOT BEER.

An Extract of Roots and Herbs for making a brilliant, sparkling and invigorating Summer Drink.

It can be prepared in five minutes, and is ready for drinking in twenty-four hours.

As it is put up in 10 and 25 cent bottles, for making two and five gallons, its popularity in price and quantity is assured.

Put it on your want list and order from your next wholesale representative.

W. MURCHISON,

SUPPLY DEPOT, - 1418 Queen Street West, TORONTO.

hitherto necessary for the preparation of a new edition of the Pharmacopœia. Nevertheless, this action must be regarded as the first step, however distant it may be, towards the issue of the next edition of the British Pharmacopœia.

"The Committee therefore recommend that the Council should now direct the preparation of another edition of the work, and further, that the aid of the several medical authorities and of the Pharmaceutical Society be again invited by the Council.

"The Committee also recommend that Professor Attfield be invited to continue his services as reporter and editor. He has long been an advocate of the principle of extending the operation of the 'Pharmacopœia.'

"RICHARD QUAIN, M.D.,
Chairman."

THE eleventh International Medical Congress will be held in Rome from March 29th to April 5th, 1894.

THE *Financial Times*, London, Eng., says, "Canada seems to be the only part of the world which is not keenly suffering from the wide-spread depression of 1893."

THE Provincial Board of Health, of Montreal, are taking steps to guard against the introduction of small-pox from the United States, where it is very prevalent in some of the larger cities.

A CAPSULE trust is said to have been formed, composed of the Michigan Capsule Co., the Warren Capsule Co., the Merz Capsule Co., and the National Capsule Co., of Indianapolis. It is said that the prices of empty capsules will be advanced at least 50 per cent.

THE *Indiana Pharmacist* says that nine-tenths of the oil of peppermint made in the world comes from the United States. More than half of this amount comes from Michigan, and St. Joseph County is the centre of the industry. It takes 250 lbs. of dried plant to make a pound of oil. The oil is worth $2.50 to $3 a pound, and about 15 lbs. is made from an acre of plants.

Acknowledgements.

We are in receipt of *Dollars and Sense for Fifty Cents*, being a collection of articles on publicity, or how to advertise and do it efficiently. The most of these have appeared in leading American dailies and are a valuable aid to the intelligent advertiser. Published by the Trade Co., 299 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.

Frederick Stearns & Co. have sent us their calendar for 1894, which is a gem of art. The calendar is printed in colors and is a development of a photographic process by which the colors of the original painting are reproduced with absolute fidelity. This, we believe, is the first one of the kind ever offered to the public. The calendar will be furnished on receipt of 25 cents to pay cost of publishing, postage and packing.

Pamphlets descriptive of the Creosote Carbonate (Creosotol), being Beechwood Creosote deprived of its harmful properties—Diabetin, a nutritive agent in Diabetes—Formulin, a Germicide and Disinfectant, all being the preparations of Schering & Glatz, 55 Maiden Lane, New York, have been received at this office, and copies may be had for the guidance of physicians by applying to the general agents.

The Rochester Optical Co.'s Catalogue, together with a brocure on Modern Photopraphy is published by the Rochester Optical Co.

Answers to Correspondents.

"Ontario," asks for a permanent solution of Bichloride of Mercury which has no deposit.

The official solution should answer the purpose as the Ammonium Chloride has a tendency to prevent any deposit. Perhaps your trouble has been in not using *distilled* water, without it you could not have a permanent solution. The exposure of a bichloride solution to strong light may sometimes cause a precipitate. This may be dissolved by the addition of a slight excess of Hydrochloric Acid.

"PHARMACIST." — The Ontario Act, clause 19, says : "Any person registered under this Act, and no other person, shall be entitled to be called a Pharmaceutical Chemist, and no other person, except a Pharmaceutical Chemist, as aforesaid, *or his employee or employees*, shall be authorized to compound prescriptions of legally authorized medical practitioners.

"Clerk."—We printed a formula for a "Tasteless Cascara Preparation" some months ago. Here is another which may be more in the line of what you want. It is a "Tasteless Extract of Cascara."

Cascara bark	16 ounces.
Heavy magnesia......	2 ounces.
Water	1½ pints (Imp.).
Proof spirit..........	q. s.

Mix the cascara with the magnesia, add the water, macerate for twelve hours, then dry on a water bath. Powder the dried bark, pack in a percolator, and percolate with proof spirit until 16 fluid ounces result. This preparation is not quite so active as the more nauseous official preparation, so you will have to give about one and a half, or twice the B. P. dose, but this is more than compensated for by the modification of the extremely bitter taste.

Frosted Store Windows.

A correspondent of the Montreal *Star* gives the following method for preventing windows from being covered with frost or steam :—"An electric fan is placed in the window, one of the incandescent lamps removed, where the windows are so lighted, and the fan placed in connection ; a current of air thus directed against the glass dispels the moisture and the result is, glass as clear as in midsummer."

Correspondence.

Correspondence is invited from all members of the profession. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions of correspondents. All communications must have the name of the writer attached, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Any nom de plume may be used for publication. Write only on one side of the paper, and be concise.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

SIR,—In the December issue of your journal, under the head of "British Columbia Notes," there are a few statements re the recent prosecutions against a number of the druggists in this province, ourselves among the number, to which we must take exception.

Referring to our case your correspondent says, "The apprentice ran things generally at this branch store, and yet Mr. McDowell did not look upon this as a gross infringement of the Pharmacy Act." The statement that the apprentice ran things generally at this branch store is false, that store being under the management of Mr. John K. Sutherland, a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, 1892, and a licentiate in Pharmacy under the Pharmacy Act of this Province, the apprentice in question merely acting as relieving clerk during the temporary absence of Mr. Sutherland for his meals or a few hours in the evening.

This apprentice has been over four years in a drug store, and purposes taking his final examination next April, so that under these circumstances we certainly did not look upon his doing the work he did as a *gross infringement* of the Pharmacy Act, in which view we were upheld by the presiding magistrates who dismissed the case where this question was the issue, and merely fining for not registering a scheduled poison as he should have done.

This is not the first occasion on which this correspondent of yours has made statements not in accord with the facts. A few months ago, in your July issue, we think, in his report of the annual meeting of the Association he made some very ungentlemanly remarks regarding Mr. Thos. Shotbolt, our late president, and a gentleman who has done more for the advancement of our association than any one else in this province. To him, with Mr. Henderson, of Messrs. Langley & Co., Victoria, are we mainly indebted for our present Pharmacy Act. Imperfect though it may be, it was the best we could get from the Legislature at that time, and we only got it after three years persistent hard work, very much of which was done by Mr. Shotbolt and Mr. Henderson, and the remarks of your correspondent, in the report referred to, were both uncalled for and untrue.

We have amendments to our Pharmacy Act already prepared to submit to the Legislature at their coming session which, if they become law, will make our Act much more effective and workable than at present.

Trusting you will pardon our infring-

Boulanger's Cream Emulsion

Of Cod Liver Oil with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda and Concentrated Milk. The best Emulsion on the market. Sells itself.

Le Vido Water of Beauty.

A specific for Skin Diseases, Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, etc.

Our preparations are handsomely put up and extensively advertised.

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THE MONTREAL CHEMICAL CO.'Y

MONTREAL.

Sold to the Trade by LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, and all leading Jobbers throughout the Dominion.

THESE GOODS PAY A GOOD BIG PROFIT TO RETAILERS.

SWISS COUGH DROPS
OF GOLDEN HUE
HARMLESS DELICIOUS CURATIVE
USEFUL FOR SINGERS AND SPEAKERS
PRICE 5¢
DRUGGISTS & CONFECTIONERS SELL THESE BY THE OUNCE OR PKGE
CHILDRENS CHOCOLATE CREAMS
A CURE FOR WORMS
These creams are warranted to expel all worms from Children or Adults
Absolutely Harmless
PRICE 25¢
DELIGHTFULLY PALATABLE

Write for Prices.

JOHN L. UPHAM, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

YES, IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP

- DICK'S -

Universal • Medicines

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

They always give entire satisfaction and there are no medicines in the market that can compare with them.

Thrifty **Farmers, Stock Owners & Carters** all over the country, are, by actual results, realizing that they cannot afford to be without a supply of **DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER Price 50c.**

DICK'S BLISTER for Curbs, Spavins, Swellings, Etc. Price 50c.

DICK'S LINIMENT for Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Etc. Price 25c

DICK'S OINTMENT. Price 25c.

Circulars and advertising cards furnished

DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.

CHOICE, CLEAN & RELIABLE

COTTAMS BIRD SEED

GIVES GREAT SATISFACTION

It will pay you to sell Cottam's Bird Seed. No other gives like satisfaction. Its peculiar merits make it a favorite. Each packet contains a 5 cent cake of Cottam's Patent Bird Bread.

BUTTERMILK
TOILET SOAP.

Buttermilk
TOILET SOAP
NAME "BUTTERMILK" REGISTERED PATENT
Size fac-simile of package

Over 2,000,000 Cakes Sold in 1892

The Best Selling Toilet Soap in the World.

Excels any 25 cent Soap on the Market. Nets the Retailer a good profit.

When sold at a very popular price it will not remain on your counters. Try a sample lot.

The quality of this soap is GUARANTEED. See that the name "BUTTERMILK" is printed as above "in green bronze," and the name "Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Company, Chicago," in diamond on end of package. Beware of imitations.

COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP CO.,

185 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

F. W. HUDSON & CO., - Toronto,

Sole Agents for Canada.

Two Ideal Foods for Infants,

PATENTED 1893.

Milk Granules

Is the solids of pure Cow's Milk, so treated that when dissolved in the requisite quantity of water it yields a product which is

The perfect equivalent of MOTHER'S MILK.

This Food is specially suited for new born infants.

Milk Granules
WITH
Cereals.

A combination of the perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk and the finest Barley, specially treated to render it easily digestible.

Sold by all Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co.

A Druggist's Specialty.

CURTIS & SON'S

Yankee Brand PURE Spruce Gum

Is meeting with the success its high qualities merit.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

CURTIS & SON,

PORTLAND, ME., - U. S. A.

THE

FATHER MATHEW REMEDY

Is a certain and speedy cure for INTEMPERANCE, and destroy all appetite for alcoholic liquors

Price: $1.00

PROPRIETOR.

S. LACHANCE, Montreal.

W. A. GILL & CO. COLUMBUS, OHIO. U. S. A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

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MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

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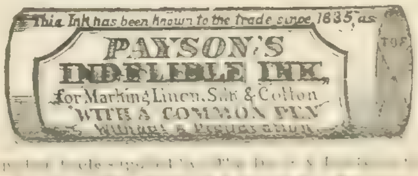
For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.


This Ink has been known to the trade since 1835, as
PAYSON'S
INDELIBLE INK,
for Marking Linen, Silk & Cotton
WITH A COMMON PEN
Without a Preparation.

[illegible] Montreal; The Northrop & Lyman Co., Toronto.

g so much on your valuable space, and
at your correspondent will be more care-
l to state facts in future.

We remain, yours respectfully,
H. McDowell & Co.

ditor Canadian Druggist.

Dear Sir, I beg to take the liberty of
orrecting some of the erroneous state-
ents made by your B. C. correspondent
your issue of December, under head of
. C. Notes.

First ; your correspondent states as fol-
ws : "Here a prescription was dispensed
ontaining schedule A poison by an ap-
rentice ; the apprentice at the time was
ite alone and had full charge of the
ore." This statement is false from the
ct that an apprentice was *not* in full
arge of the store at the time the pre-
ription was dispensed, there being also
resent and in charge a man of fourteen
ears' experience, registered in B. C. ac-
ording to the requirements of the B. C.
harmaceutical Society.

Second ; "as a result, apprentice L. W.
all has decided to qualify as a licentiate
d is now taking a course at an Ameri-
n College."

This statement like No. 1 is also false
I (L. W. Hall) had left the city for
e college referred to, before anything
as known or thought of by me or Hull
Co. proprietors of Central Drug Store,
garding the intentions of the B. C.
armaceutical Society in connection
ith the enforcement of pharmacy law.
is therefore difficult and I might say
possible for me to see how my going to
American College was the result of
mething the knowledge of which came
me several weeks after I had left for
e United States, I therefore claim the
atement is entirely false. I also beg
state for the benefit of your correspon-
ent that when next he is in need of
rrect information regarding my actions
will be delighted to supply him with
e true version, if he condescends to ask
e for it. I have no doubt that Messrs.
all & Co. will be equally willing to
rnish him with any information he may
quire regarding matters in connection
ith their business which would be of
blic interest, provided the information
sought in a gentlemanly manner, trust-
g your correspondent may find it more
nvenient to write the truth or nothing
all about my affairs.

I am yours etc.,
Lewis W. Hall.

Bismuth Subnitrate made into a
eamy paste with the aid of water, is
nsidered preferable by Osthoff for the
eatment of burns and scalds to dry
smuth powder as recommended by Bar-
eleben. The paste is applied by means
a soft hair pencil. This forms a dry
ticle which may be easily repaired, to
clude air, should it crack in any place.
one case of an extensive burn albumen
as detected in the urine.—*Pharmaceut.
Journ.*

Business Notices.

As the design of the Canadian Druggist is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the Canadian Druggist.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal, is called to the Special Consideration of the Business Notices.

J. Winer & Co.

have placed in stock a full line of Blondeaux & Co.'s Vinolia goods direct from London, England, including the *bulk* perfumes in new odors : *Vinolia Boquet, Losari, Jequilla and Marequil*, also the 1s. 9d. size, and samples Lait Vinolia. Soaps—Toilet Premier, Floral and Shaving Soaps and Lypsil in metal tubes.

After The Fair.

After the Fair is over,
After the Ferris Wheel,
After the ride on the camel,
After the Dahomey reel,
After the Plaisance music—
Picola, cornet and drum—
Didn't you feel like chewing
Somerville's Pepsin Gum ?

After the ride in the wheel chair,
After the gondolier,
After you paid for your dinner,
There wasn't much left for beer.
How did you spend the balance ?
It wasn't a very large sum,
'Twas enough to purchase an old friend,
Somerville's Pepsin Gum.

The streets of Cairo have vanished,
So has the wild west show,
So have the beauties of nations,
And the muscular dance, oh ! oh !
But a sound I cannot get rid of
Is the man calling bum, bum, bum,
Candy direct from Turkey
As sweet as our "Mexican" gum.

Old Vienna is now in the background,
The cliff dwellers are out of sight,
The Esquimaux have snapped all the pennies,
Blarney Castle went up in a fight.
Glass-blowers from old Bohemia,
Japs, Chinese, and African glum,
All return to my memory plainly,
As I chew Somerville's Pepsin Gum.

The Story of Tutti Frutti.

Krupp's monster cannon received no higher distinction at the World's Columbian Exposition than Tutti Frutti and the other famous brands of chewing gum exhibited by Adams & Sons' Co. The most discriminating tests of experts gave the award to Adams' Tutti Frutti at the great fair, just as popular favor had given this beneficial and delicious mastic preference over all others since its introduction years ago. The World's Fair certificate of highest award bestowed upon the celebrated Adams' chewing gums is for the highly appetizing quality of the choice material, the delicious delicacy of the various popular flavors, and the artistic form in which the tablets of Adams' chewing gum are packed and sold.

FOR DYSPEPTICS.

The highest medical authorities have long ago indicated that Tutti Frutti is not simply a dainty for mere pleasing and soothing mastication, but that its use is of exceptionally beneficial value to relieve the distressing cravings of atonic and other forms of dyspepsia.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, the famous specialist, and an authority recognized by medical practitioners everywhere, states that in nearly all cases of atonic dyspepsia he unhestatingly advises the use of Adams' Tutti Frutti chewing gum, with the most gratifying results. Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, LL. D., another eminent authority, says there is no question about the benefits derived from chewing Tutti Frutti before and after meals in many forms of dyspepsia, and Dr. P. E. Doolittle writes :

FOR BICYCLISTS.

"As an old bicycle racing man, I can heartily endorse the chewing of Tutti Frutti gum in long, hard races, as it very much diminishes the dryness and thirst which are so distressing at such times."

FOR SKATERS AND OTHERS.

The use of Tutti Frutti chewing gum, during sleighing, skating and other winter outdoor recreations is an almost infallible preventive of sore throats and hoarseness and its use invariably allays the irritating throat sensations which frequently arise from inhaling the dry, hot air of warm rooms.

Few exhibits of any character at the World's Fair embraced so many genuine, valuable and substantial benefits in such small compass as are found in a tablet of Adams' chewing gum, and the highest award of the great exposition conferred on this mastic is but a reflex of the highest preference which people of good taste everywhere have always given Tutti Frutti. It's the chewing gum of the cultured and refined and millions are chewing it with enjoyment all over the civilized world to day.

Provincial Pharmaceutical Association of Ontario.

The regular meeting of this Association will be held at the College of Pharmacy building, Toronto, on Thursday and Friday, Feb. 8th and 9th. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance of the druggists of Ontario. Meetings of this kind cannot but be beneficial to members of the craft and go a long way towards smoothing any differences that may arise in regard to whatever transpires relative to pharmacy. The meeting will commence at 1.30 p. m., on Thursday, 8th inst. This is the only notice that will be given of the meeting. The programme of proceedings as given elsewhere will be adhered to as strictly as possible.

Salophen, when triturated in the dark, emits a bluish light.

Rubber Goods

AT

RIGHT PRICES.

Our line of ENEMAS, TUBING, FOUNTAINS, ATOMIZERS, is very complete and prices right. Buyers can effect great saving by placing orders with us.

Sure Selling Specialties :

Carson's Bitters

Pectoria

Silver Cream

Allan's Cough Candies
¼ gross Boxes at $1.00 per Box.

Soap Bark
In 5c. Packages, ¼ gross Box, $1.00 per Box.

Full lines of Sundries.

Mail orders promptly executed.

ALLAN & CO.,
53 Front St. East, TORONTO.

ATTENTION !

$2.00 buys a Sample of our No. 1, RAPID WRITER FOUNTAIN PEN. The best pen on the market.

CIRCULARS FREE. AGENTS WANTED.

Address—**FOUNTAIN PEN CO.,**
Manufacturers, Newton, Ont., Canada.

THE J. R. H. BRAND

IS THE FINEST

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

Sold in 25 imperial gallon tin-lined Barrels, and in 2 and 4 gallon Tins.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

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JOH. RYE HOLMBOE,
TROMSO, NORWAY,
Sole Maker and Exporter.
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CANADIAN DRUGGIST
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Pharmacy Abroad.

Cantonal Pharmacies in Switzerand.—The Continental pharmacist is otoriously a thorn in the side of the ocialist body, probably as much on ccount of his greater or smaller measure f official recognition of his position as ecause of the widely spread popular otion that the Apotheker piles up enornous gains out of the prescriptions. Some ve years ago the Government of the Swiss Canton of Basel, in obedience to the ocialistic impulse, actually brought in a Bill for the rendering by the State of nedical and pharmaceutical assistance. The pharmaceutical requirements of the itizens were to be supplied by a central pharmacy with five branches, where remdies would be obtainable free of charge. No compensation was to be given to exsting pharmacies. The Bill was rejected by the "referendum" or plebiscite of the Basel citizens, but shortly afterwards a project for compulsory sick and accident nsurance was accepted by a large majoriy, and a commission of 40 members was ppointed by the Federal Council to draft Bill. This commission has recently ommenced its labors. The Government f the Canton of Aargau is now about to propose the establishment of State Pharnacies. Before these can be provided, however, the Bill will have to be sanctioned by the popular vote of the Canton *Chemist and Druggist.*

†‡†

Foreign pharmacists cannot exercise their profession in France without having the French diploma. It is in the power of the Minister of Instruction to dispense with some of the necessary examinations. Hospital apothecaries are allowed to practice during an epidemic; this authorization holds good for three months. A pharmacist can only have one shop, and he must inhabit the locality where he carries on his business. After the death of a pharmacist the heirs can carry on the business for a year, provided another pharmacist is placed in charge. It is forbidden to a medical man to have any understanding with a pharmacist concerning the sale of drugs. In those localities where there is not a pharmacist the medical man can supply his patients with medicine. In order to be prepared for urgent cases, medical men, even where there are one or two pharmacists, can keep certain drugs, which will be mentioned in a list drawn up by the authorities. In every department there will be an inspector pharmacist. This body of pharmaceutical inspectors will be chosen by the *Comite Consultatif d' Hygiene*, and ratified by Government. —*American Druggist.*

†‡†

U. S. Naval Apothecaries.—Hitherto it has been a reflection upon the organization of this service that the dispenserships could be filled by anybody who had influence enough to get a berth. Whether they had a pharmaceutical qualification or not did not matter. This anomalous condition is now to be put an end to, regulations having been issued which require the candidate for an appointment must be a graduate of some recognized college of pharmacy and must be between 21 and 28 years of age. Apothecaries for duty on cruising vessels will be enlisted for three years' general service, and will receive the benefits of honorable discharge and continuous service. Those for duty on receiving and on stationary ships, or for duty on vessels of the Fish Commission, will be enlisted for one year's special service; those for duty on vessels of the Coast Survey will be enlisted for the cruise, not to exceed five years. There will be an examination in general subjects, such as arithmetic, orthography, grammar, geography, and United States history. The examination in professional subjects will require a knowledge of materia medica, pharmacy, chemistry, and toxicology.—*Amer. Druggist.*

†‡†

Pharmacy at the Cape of Good Hope.—The first issue of *The Medical and Pharmacy Register* of the Cape of Good Hope has just been published under the joint direction of the Colonial Medical Council and the Colonial Pharmacy Board, constituted under the Medical and Pharmacy Act, 1891. The *Register* contains the full text of this Act and the rules and regulations framed under it; together with reports of the Medical Council and Pharmacy Board for 1892; and lists corrected up to June 30 last, of licensed medical practitioners, dentists, chemists and druggists, certificated midwives, and trained nurses. The Colonial Pharmacy Board consists of a president, secretary and five other members. Two of the members are nominated by the Governor of the Colony, one is deputed by the Colonial Medical Council, and three are elected by the chemists and druggists of the Colony, one of the present elected members being Mr. W. K. Mager, who holds a British qualification, and will be remembered as a visitor to this country during the past summer. There appears to be only one grade—that of chemists and druggists—recognized in the Colony, and the certificates of the Pnarmaceutical Societies of Great Britain and of Ireland are accepted by the Board as sufficient evidence of the competency of any person holding the same to practise as a chemist and druggist in the Colony, without further examination.

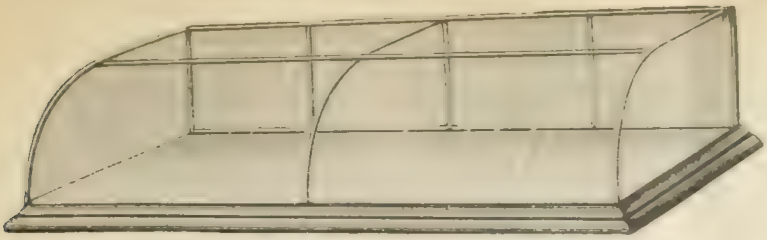
†‡†

Restrictions on the Use of Morphine in Hongkong.—An ordnance has been enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, for the purpose of suppressing the practice, widely prevalent in the Colony, of injecting morphine. It prohibits the administration by injection of morphine or its salts, except on the prescription of a duly qualified medical man, the onus of proving the exception lying on the person administering the injection, and the penalty, on conviction of an offence, being a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding two months. A further offence, liable to similar penalties, consists in furnishing morphine or its salts, or solutions of the same, to any person except a duly qualified medical practitioner or a chemist and druggist, the onus of proof of the exception again resting with the person charged with the offence, whilst the section does not apply to the furnishing of morphine for the purpose of *bona fide* exportation. Constables or Officers of the Police, duly authorized by warrant of any Justice of the Peace, are permitted to break into any place which the said Justice shall have reasonable grounds to suspect and believe to be a place kept or used for the injection of morphine, contrary to the provisions of the Ordnance, and to arrest any persons found in the place suspected of an offence, whilst seizing all morphine, hypodermic syringes, and other appliances that may be found, capable of being used for the injection of morphine. These, on conviction of the offender, are directed to be forfeited.—*Phar. Journal.*

Poisoning by Misadventure.

The *British Medical Journal* says:—Setting aside the deaths attributed to chloroform, the great majority of the fatalities included in this dismal catalogue were doubtless due to the fact that the poison was given or taken out of the wrong bottle. The way to prevent this is obvious, and has been pointed out over and over again by Mr. Ernest Hart in the *Journal*, and an appeal, hitherto fruitless, has been made by him officially to the Pharmaceutical Society. All poisons should be sent out in bottles of a kind that will automatically warn the most careless handler by appealing sharply to his sense of touch. The poison label, though useful as a danger signal, is insufficient by itself, even if it were in all cases compulsory, which is not the case with regard to remedies prescribed by qualified medical practitioners. The luminous label which has been proposed, however efficient in the night, would be useless in the day. All bottles containing poisons should be made of fluted glass, and provided with screw stoppers. The Pharmaceutical Society has the power to make the use of such precautions compulsory on all chemists, and it is not too much to say that if, in the face of the facts we have brought forward, it now fails to use this power, it will be guilty of a grave neglect of its public duty.

Salacetol in Diarrhœa.—Contagious diarrhœa has been treated successfully by Bourget with salacetol in doses of from 2 to 3 grams dissolved in 30 grams castor oil. It should be given in the morning on an empty stomach, and repeated, if necessary, for two or three mornings. Bourget considers 0.5 gram. or even more, a safe daily dose for a child 1 year of age. *Phar. Zeit.*



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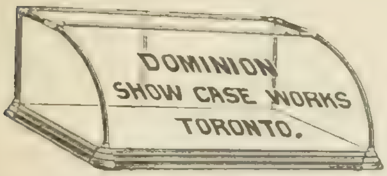

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Pharmaceutical Notes.

Pheduretin is a new phenol derivative vhose exact chemical nature has not yet een determined. It presents itself in he shape of minute white, glistening, silky eedles, inodorous, and but slightly soluble n cold, and but a trifle more so in hot vater. According to Jules Orient, pheuretin is readily soluble in the gastric uices, and is absorbed in doses of from 1 o 2 gm. in twenty four hours. In heavier loses it reacts on the nervous system, prolucing abundant urinary secretion. It eems to be valuable in neuralgias, especilly to migraine, in which it may be given n doses of from 50 cg. to 1 gm., repeated wice daily.

§§§

Disinfectin is the name (*Pharm. Zeitschr. f. Russl.*) of a preparation inended for ordinary disinfection, said to e obtained as follows: 5 parts of the esidue left in distilling crude naphtha re thoroughly mixed with 1 part (by olume) of concentrated sulphuric acid, nd allowed to cool. The fluid portion is eparated from the sediment, and gradully mixed with an equal volume of 10 er cent. soda solution, and well shaken. Thus it obtained a yellowish-brown emulion—disinfection—which, when intended or use, is diluted with four parts of hot vater, and thoroughly shaken.

§§§

Iodoso-Benzoic Acid.—A patent for his compound has been taken up by Meister, Lucius and Bruning. To preare it orthoiodo benzoic acid is dissolved n pure nitric acid, the solution warmed, nd after cooling added to water, the resulting iodoso-benzoic acid, C_6 H_4 (9.0.) COOH, is crystallised once from water, nd then melts with decomposition at 209°C. This compound is being employed in medicine.—*Pharm. Zeitung.*

§§§

To Distinguish Alpha from Beta-Naphthol. Aymonier (*L'Union Pharm.*) employs a solution of potassium bichromate and nitric acid (c.p.), 1 part each, in 10 parts of distilled water. A few drops of this solution allowed to fall into an aqueous or dilute alcoholic solution of *alpha*-naphthol, will at once cause a black precipitation, increasing as more of the reagent is added; on beta-naphthol, the reagent has no effect.

§§§

Crystalline, according to Dr. L. Phillips (*Sem. Med.;* 1893, No. 59), is a solution of pyroxylin in methylic alcohol. It is analogous to collodion, but evaporates much more slowly, and forms a perfectly translucent and imperceptible coating.—*Flexible crystalline*, analogous to flexible collodion, consists of crystalline, 4 parts; castor oil, 1 part; balsam fir, 2 parts.—An excellent white varnish, for cutaneous diseases, may be prepared by intimately nixing 15 parts of crystalline, 2 of castor oil, and 4 of zinc oxide.—Crystalline, it is stated, easily dissolves pyrogallic and salicylic acids, chrysarobin, corrosive sublimate, and many other medicaments. The author reports having employed it advantageously as a vehicle for divers remedies in the treatment of ringworm, warts, eczema marginatum, lupus erythematosus, syphilides, acne, and keratosis. Owing to the transparent nature of the film, the progress of the treatment can be easily followed up.—*Mercks' Report.*

§§§

New Reaction for Eserine and its Salts. M. Fereirade Silva, in *Comptes Rennus*, gives the following delicate reactions for the identification of eserine and its salts. A fragment of the alkaloid or of one of its salts, the size of a small grain of sand, is dissolved in a small white capsule, with one or two drops of strong nitric acid; the solution is of a light yellow color, becoming darker on warming on the water bath, passing to orange; if evaporated to dryness, with constant stirring, the residue is of a green color. This reaction is very delicate. This green coloring matter is soluble in water and in alcohol. The solutions are green, non-fluorescent, and leave the green substance unaltered on evaporation. Sulphuric acid also dissolves this body, giving a green solution. If another drop of nitric acid is added to the green residue while on the water bath it becomes blue, where it is not touched by the acid, and a reddish violet solution, becoming green, is obtained. The solution in nitric acid diluted with water is fluorescent, and gives a blood red color with reflected light, and a greenish yellow with transmitted rays.

§§§

Eugenol Iodide is a compound analogous to aristol, and is obtained by treating alkali solutions of eugenol with iodine—8.2 kilos of eugenol are dissolved in 700 litres of water, and 2 kilos of sodium hydroxide and 2.7 kilos of sodium carbodate are added. Then 12-13 kilos of iodine and 18 kilos of potassium iodide are dissolved in 60 litres of water, and mixed the first solution. The resulting precipitate is gathered and recrystallized from alcohol or benzin. The finished product is a colorless to yellowish, tasteless powder, which is insoluble in water, melts at 150 C [302 F], and decomposes at a higher temperature with the liberation of iodine.—Definite therapeutic data are yet wanting.—*Giorn. di Chim. e Farm.*

§§§

Another New Explosive.—M. Raoul Pictet, whose work in connection with the creation of low temperatures is well known, is in negotiation with the Swiss Federal authorities for the sale of a new liquid explosive invented by him, which is said to exceed all known explosives in power, and can also be used as a charge for firearms. M. Pictet's explosive is said to be uncongealable, and to burn smokelessly while its preparation and transport are entirely free from danger. The Swiss military authorities have already made experiments with the explosive, and after some further trials the Federal Council will decide the question of the purchase of manufacture.

§§§

Cinnamol.—Basing his experience upon the publication of Chamberland, Championniere (*Jour. de Medicine et de Chirurgie Pratiques*, June 10th, 1893), states that the former showed that many essences are strong antiseptics joined to a direct and immediate action, and even more valuable remote effect, perhaps due to the tension of the vapour, and experimented at length with the essence of canella (oil of cinnamon), since this had been proved to have the most powerful scientific effect. As an excipient in itself antiseptic and non-irritant, retinol was found to serve admirably. This completely dissolves the essence and allows of the use of strong solutions. The essence of canella as found in commerce is altered by the light and by contact with air. When double distilled, and kept from air and light, it is much more powerful as an antiseptic lotion. Thus purfied it has been named cinnamol by Andre to distinguish it from the preparation of commerce. In addition to the cinamol, another antiseptic has been added, which is more fixed and and permanent, but is yet non-irritant; this is naphthol. The preparation now made and employed by Championniere is as follows:—

R Retinol	75 grammes.
Sterilized Wax	25 grammes.
Cinnamol	1 gramme.
Beta-naphthol	1 gramme.

A piece of lint is spread with this pomade and applied directly to the wound. Championniere has thus dressed a series of laparotomies, wounds with drainage and without, such as radical operation for hernia and wounds of the breast, etc. All of the wounds remained antiseptic. When drainage was employed the track of the tube remained sterile. The dressing is kept in place for ten or eleven days. When applied to affected surfaces it rapidly diminishes suppuration and exerts a happy effect upon the inflammation.—*Therapeutic Gazette.*

§§§

Antipyretics.—Some notes appear in the *Pharmaceutische Post* on the value of several fairly new antipyretics. Anti-hermin (phenylhydrazin levulin), given in doses of .5 grammes, reduces the temperature by .6° in two hours. Given in doses of 1 gramme, it produces very disagreeable feelings of headache and nausea. Antinervin is weaker in its action than antipyrin, but much safer. Asaprol can be taken in doses of 4 grammes per diem. Euphorine is a powerful antipyretic, but its action is not reliable. It reduces the temperature by nearly 4°. Phenocoll hydrochloride and salophen are recommended, the former of which will reduce the temperature 4° in as many hours.

Muawine is a poisonous alkaloid found in a Mozambique tree called "muawi." Its action very closely resembles that of erythrophlæine.

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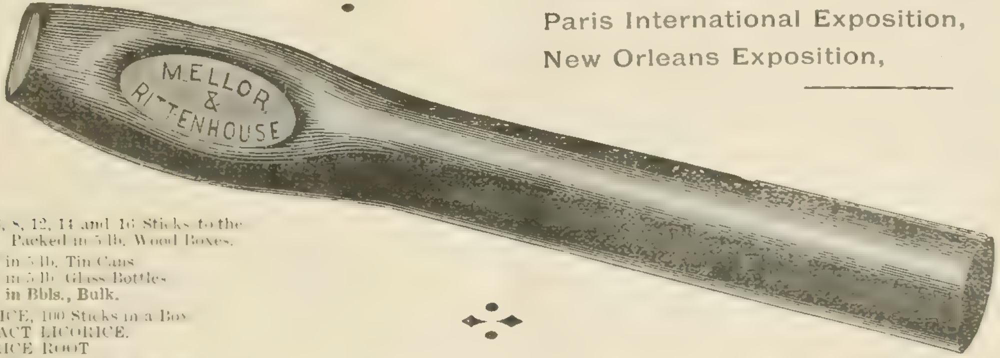

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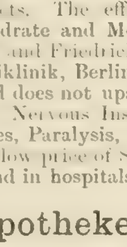

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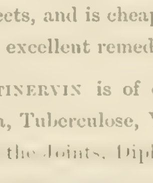

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Formulary.

OINTMENT FOR BROKEN CHILBLAINS.

Ung. terebinthinae	ʒ ij.
Ung. elemi	ʒ iss.
Ung. zinci	ʒ iss.

Practitioner.

ANTI-ASTHMATIC PASTILLES.

Tinct. iodine	[illegible] xxx.
Po. stramonium	āā ʒ iij.
Po. lobelia	
Po. cubeb	ʒ vj.
Po. sage	ʒ iss.
Potassium nitrate	ʒ iij.
Mucilage acaciæ	q. s.

To the well mixed powders add the ncture of iodine and incorporate thorughly; then add sufficient mucilage to ake a stiff paste, which roll out flat and ut into small oblong pieces.

STERESOL.

This, says the *Repertoire de Pharmacie*, the name given to an antiseptic combintion intended for the treatment of skin iseases. It is a bactericide of considerble energy. The formula is as follows:

Gum lac, pure and entirely soluble in alcohol	270 parts.
Benzoin, pure	10 parts.
Balsam of tolu	10 parts.
Phenic acid, crystalized	100 parts.
Essence of canella (Chinese)	6 parts.
Saccharin	6 parts.
Alcohol, sufficient to make	1000 parts.

Mix and dissolve.

SOZOIODOLATE OF MERCURY SOLUTION.

E. Schwimmer reports in the *Ph. Post* hat a solution of sozoiodolate of mercury easily prepared with the addition of odide of potassium:

Sozoiodolate mercury	0.8
Iodide potassium	1.6
Distilled water	10.0

The mercury salt is to be rubbed with little of the distilled water, the iodide dded and finally the balance of the water. The solution should be filtered. The uthor used the solution in all syphilitic ffections, and achieved excellent results with it. He administers it subcutaneousy.

UNG. NAPHTHALINI COMP.

A correspondent of *Phar. Zeit.* gives he following formula for this ointment, which is used in eczema and psoriasis:

Naphthalin	ʒ ij.
Acid. benzoic	ʒ j.
" boric	ʒ j.
Vaselin. c. cera flav. (3 : 1)	℥ ij.
Bals. peruv	℥ j.
Tinct. benzoini	℥ ij.

M. Ft. unguent.

CODLIVER OIL WITH SACCHARIN.

Saccharin	40 cgm.
Acetic ether	2 gm.
Codliver oil	100 gm.
Peppermint or cinnamon oil	q. s.

Dissolve the saccharin in the ether, and dd the codliver oil, little by little, with requent agitations. Finally add the pepermint or cinnamon oil.—*Wiener Klinsche Rundschau.*

KOLA WINE.

The following formula for a wine of kola, combining excellent tonic properties, is taken from the *Bull Med*:

Fluid extract of kola	3 parts.
Syrup of orange peel	10 parts.
Tincture nux vomica	1 part.
Malaga wine	90 parts.—M

VOICE-LOZENGE.

A physician recommends as the best lozenge to counteract the ordinary hoarseness of singers and orators, one composed according to the following formula:

Cubeba	½ gr.
Benzoic acid	⅓ gr.
Hydrochlo. of cocaine	1/70 gr.
Pulv. tragacanth	¼ gr.
Extr. of liquorice	5 grs.
Sugar	13 grs.
Eucalyptol	¼ minim.
Oil of anise	1/20 minim.
Black currant paste, enough to make	20 grs.

A small piece of the lozenge is to be allowed to dissolve in the mouth just before using the voice for singing or reciting.

TO SOFTEN AND WHITEN THE HANDS.

Borate of soda	ʒ ij.
Glycerine	ʒ iv.
Lanolin	℥ j.
Eucalyptol	℥ j.
Ess. of bitter almonds	♏ xx.

Apply at night, and afterwards dust the hands with Indian chestnut flour, and cover with gloves.—*Med. Press.*

CEMENT FOR GLASS, &C.

Take of—

Russian glue	ʒ iv.
G. acacia	℥ j.
Water	℥ iv.

Dissolve in a water bath, then add two ounces Russian isinglass, dissolve again, strain and then add

Acetic acid	℥ iss.

Mix, and bottle immediately.

VETERINARY CHLORODYNE.

The *Chemist and Druggist,* in answer to a correspondent's inquiry, give the following formula for veterinary chlorodyne:

Extract of Indian hemp	ʒ ij.
Capsicin	gr. v.
Oil of peppermint	ʒ iss.
Rectified spirit	℥ ij.

Rub up the extract and capsicin with a little spirit, and gradually add the rest of the latter, then add the oil and the following:

Methylated chloroform	℥ j.
Methylated ether	ʒ j.

Mix.

Separately prepare the following mixture:

Acetate of morphia	ʒ j.
Dilute acetic acid	℥ iss.
Distilled water	ʒ iv.

Dissolve by heat, and add to

Compound tragacanth powder	ʒ iij.
Treacle	ʒ x.
Liquid extract of liquorice	ʒ ij.

To this mixture gradually add the chloroformic solution, shaking well after each addition.

The dose of this preparation for a horse is ℥ss. to ℥j. Ten minims of acid. hydrocyanic. dil., B. P., may be added to each ounce, if desired.

COLLODIUM BELLADONNÆ OR LIQUID BELLADONNA PLASTER.

Liquid extract of belladonna	10 fl. ℥
Ether	10 fl. ℥
Camphor	130 grs.
Pyroxilin	183 grs.
Canada balsam	365 grs.
Castor oil	183 grs.

Mix the liquid extract and the ether, and set aside for twelve hours. Decant and dissolve therein the remaining ingredients in the order in which they occur in the formula. The liquid extract of belladonna, which should be prepared from English leaves in fine powder by repercolation with rectified spirit, so that each ounce of the finished product represents two ounces of the leaves, has a specific gravity of .944, and contains 1 per cent. of alkaloid, or 4.154 grains per fluid ounce. The mixture of equal volumes of the liquid extract and ether, after decantation, had a specific gravity of .800, and contained .439 per cent. of alkaloid, or 1.534 grain per fluid ounce. The above was recommended at the last British Pharmaceutical Conference in place of the present unofficial formulary which does not give entire satisfaction.—*Therapeutic Review.*

Boron-Eisen.

This compound described by H. N. Warren, is prepared by mixing solutions of borax and ferrous chloride, pressing the resulting white precipitate to free it from adhering water, and, after thoroughly drying, reducing it with an equivalent proportion of carbon in a plumbago crucible. In this way four to five per cent. of boron is said to enter into union with the iron, a compound being produced which breaks with the fracture of metallic manganese and possesses sufficient hardness to readily scratch glass. At the same time it is with difficulty soluble in acids, whilst its melting point approaches that of cast-iron. A more economical method of preparing the compound is to reduce ferric carbonate or oxide, mixed with boron oxide and charcoal. The average of several analyses is represented by the following figures:—Iron, 94.08 per cent.; boron, 4.02; combined carbon, 1.50; phosphorus, 0.09; sulphur, 0.31; silicon and manganese, traces.—*Chem. News.*

Galloparatoluide.

The preparation of gallanilide by acting upon tannin with aniline has suggested to P. Cazeneuve that by dealing with the homologues of the base he might be able to obtain those of gallanilide, by an analogous decomposition of the tannin of nut galls, but experiments proved that paratoludine alone behaves in this respect in a similar manner to aniline. On heating paratoludine with gallotannic acid and then treating with water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, a white crystalline product was obtained which melted at 211° (m. p. of gallanilide is 205°), was but slightly soluble in cold water, though very soluble in boiling water, and also soluble in alcohol and ether.—*Comp. rend.*

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Photographic Notes

Developing Films.

H. H. BUCKWALTER.

Believing that many photographers, amateurs and professionals, have trouble with films, the writer feels that an explanation of a few original "dodges" will lessen no small amount of profanity regarding the "pesty things."

Having developed as high as a thousand 4x5 film negatives a day with amidol, without having any trouble, and having used that developer for nearly a year, the writer feels like recommending it to those who are not satisfied with the developer they are using, but at the same time strongly advises those who are satisfied and are securing good negatives to stick to their own developer. The simplicity and rapidity of amidol are points in its favor, and it is very nearly what its makers of all developers please to claim a "universal developer."

The easiest method of using amidol is to make a stock solution of sulphite of soda (crystals), 200 grains to the ounce. Then get a wooden mustard spoon and file it down so that it will hold just ten grains of amidol when the powder is dipped up and levelled off with a light jerk. For normal developer put one spoonful of the powder into a graduate and add half an ounce of the stock solution of sulphite of soda. Stir till dissolved and add water to bring the solution up to four ounces. Of course, this amount is not sufficient when a large number of films are to be developed, but it is mentioned as a convenient unit of quantity. With some makes of sulphite it is necessary to add a few grains of carbonate of soda to the stock solution. A very small quantity will usually suffice. When only one or two plates or films are to be developed, and it is desirable to save the developer, a grain or two of oxalic acid or oxalate of potash may be added to the mixed developer and its keeping qualities greatly improved, although, where much developing is done, it is advisable to use fresh developer every day, for the reason that the user will always know exactly what the strength is. The sulphite solution deteriorates very slowly if kept in a moderately cool place.

The writer also uses a combination of eikonogen and quinone with excellent results on Carbutt's ortho films. The following formula has given satisfaction on these and also on extremely rapid exposures on race horse and similar subjects:

A.

Water	1250 c. c.
Sodium sulphite cryst'ls.	150 grammes
Eikonogen	22½ "
Hydrochinon	7½ "

B.

Water	250 c. c.
Potassium carbonate	75 grammes.

Take five parts of solution A and one part of solution B. If over exposure is suspected add several parts of water and a few drops of bromide of potash solution.

Cut the films from the roll holder and place them in a light-tight box, and this box in another box for safety. The films should be cut in lengths suitable for the tray in which they are to be developed. After the developer is mixed and in the tray, take one of the strips of negatives and quickly slip it under the surface of the developer. It will flatten out in a few seconds. Allow it to remain face or film up until all details are out. Then turn it over and start on a new strip. By the time the second is ready to turn over the first will probably be dense enough. If not, start on the third strip. When the first is ready to come out throw it into a deep dish of water until about a dozen or two strips are finished, moving them occasionally. Then put them in the fixing bath face down, and keep them moving until all are thoroughly fixed. Wash as usual—that means thoroughly. One of the easiest and best fixing baths is made as follows:

Water	1 quart.
Hypo	¼ pound.
Sulphite soda	½ ounce.
Tartaric acid	¼ ounce.

Alum is not necessary with this bath. It will remain clear a very long time and increase the brillancy of negatives. It is a magnificent fixing bath for lantern slides on account of its freedom from stain and slight clearing of fog.

After the films are well washed they must be soaked to prevent curling when dry. A bath made of water and enough glycerine to give twenty degrees hydrometer test will be found to work perfectly if the following original process of drying is followed.

One of the great trials of film developing was the method of drying a large number of films by driving tacks through the corners, as recommended by the makers. With several hundred films this was a job of considerable magnitude. An easier way is to soak the films in the above bath for five or ten minutes. Then spread out half a newspaper and lay the negatives on it face up. Lift up the paper by the corners and allow the surplus water to drain off for a few seconds. Then lay a sheet of hard blotting paper over the negatives and quickly blot off all the water on the face of every negative.

Without doubt the best blotting paper to use for this purpose is the "Royal" brand, imported by the United States Photo Supply Co. It costs only a few cents a sheet and will last a long time if carefully dried after each using. It is an improvement to lay the negatives on a sheet of this blotter instead of newspapers. It is also possible to blot the negatives with new, clean newspapers, but it is hardly as good as the blotter, although the writer has blotted over 10,000 negatives with old papers. But they must not be used more than once, and the blotting must be quickly done. The films must have every drop of water removed from the face, otherwise the drop will not dry perfectly and will stick to the paper in printing. The sheets of paper on which the films have been blotted must be placed in a dry place free from dust until dry.

An old pepper box filled with talc powder (French chalk) is very convenient to have around when printing. Should the films show any signs of stickiness dust some powder over them and rub off with a piece of soft cloth. That will remedy the sticking. If any large spots are sticky or the paper should adhere, throw the film in water until the paper can be easily removed and then soak and thoroughly blot again.

If you have been in the habit of tacking up negatives to dry you will be surprised to find how much the easier is this method.—*Pacific Coast Photographer.*

The Blue Process.

The following process for producing cyanotypes on paper is recommended by Herr F. Veress, the well-known photographer of Hungary, in the *Photo-Almanach f.* 1893. Two solutions should be prepared:

SOLUTION A.

Iron and ammonia citrate	8 grammes.
Ammonium ferrocyanide.	2 grammes.
Oxalic acid	1 gramme.
Distilled water	120 c. c.

SOLUTION B.

Ferricyanide of potassium	8 grammes.
Ammonium ferricyanide	2 grammes.
Distilled water	120 c. c

The two solutions are mixed and then filtered. Previously moistened glossy baryta paper is floated on the filtered solution for about four minutes, when it is dried at 89° F. The paper is then printed in the usual manner beneath a negative. The prints are washed in soft water, and then placed one by one in a mixture of 100 parts water and one part of hydrochloric acid. They are allowed to remain in it about five minutes, until the image has become quite pure. Finally the prints are well washed in clean water.

To produce blue prints on canvas and silk the following process is given by the same author: 5 grammes of arrowroot are dissolved in 50 c. c. of water; 2 grammes of gelatine are dissolved in 50 c. c. of warm water; 300 c. c. of water, to which has been added 1 gramme of ordinary white sugar, 10 drops of glycerine, and 5 drops of a saturated solution of caustic potash, are boiled, and the arrowroot and gelatine solution added to it by constant stirring. The liquid is then filtered through flannel in a flat dish resting in a warm water bath. The fabric to be sensitized is placed on the liquid and allowed to float for from four to five minutes; it is then mounted on blotting paper, which is fastened to a drawing board and dried in a warm room. The fabric is sensitized and printed as described above and it should be used soon, for it quickly looses its sensitiveness. Before fixing, the prints should be placed one by one between sheets of blotting paper, in order

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to avoid spots Fixing is done as above described, in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid.—*Amer. Jl. Photography.*

Photographic Hints and Formulæ

REMOVING YELLOW, GREEN, RED, OR DICHROIC FOG.—Dr. Meniere, of Paris, advises the following treatment: Soak the negative in ordinary water for five minutes, and then immerse in

Water	100 parts.
Bromide of sodium	3 parts.
Bromine water	3 parts.

Leave in for ten or fifteen minutes. The bleached image is well washed and dried, and the image redeveloped with an amidol-sulphite developer.—*British Journal of Photograpy.*

Platinotypes with Sepia Tones and Hot Development.

Lainer summarises his experiments on this subject. With an addition of 1 per cent of mercuric chloride to the ordinary developer, brownish black tones are obtained; increase of the mercury gives yellowish-brown prints. The oxalate solution should always be heated before the mercury is added, or else mercuric oxalate may separate out. A fresh developer should be used each time. A simpler method of obtaining sepia platinotypes is by adding the mercury to the sensitising solution as follows:

Solution of Chloro-platinite of Potash	6 parts.
Normal Iron Solution	2.5 "
Chlorate Iron	3 "
Solution Mercuric Chloride (1 : 3 to 1 : 14)	1.2 "

The after treatment of the prints is as usual. The prints can be toned with uranium according to Dr. Strakosch's formula.

Water	1,000 parts.
Uranyl Nitrate	10 "
Potassium Ferridcyanide	2 "
Glacial Acetic Acid	60 "

Photogr. Corresp.

Exposure.

In studying the image on the ground glass, it must be remembered that the brightest colors do not necessarily have the greatest effect on the plate. The initials of the seven spectrum colors spell the word "Vibgyor," those towards the beginning of the word being most effective chemically. Green foliage, therefore, stands about midway on the actinic scale, and would require more exposure than if it were blue, and less than if it were yellow and red, as in the fall of the year. At the same time, when brilliantly illuminated, so much white light is reflected that to all intents and purposes it is photographically white. In a landscape, or other subject in which the illumination is uneven, some portions will necessarily be over-exposed, and others under-exposed. It is necessary, then, to determine how far it is advisable to clog up the high lights, in order to obtain detail in the shadows, a question into which the development also largely enters.—*Snap Shots.*

How to Print on Marble.

Mr. Villon publishes the following process: Coat an unpolished plate of marble with the following solution: Benzine 500 parts, spirits of turpentine, 500 parts, asphaltum 50 parts, pure wax 5 parts. When dry expose under a negative, which will take in sunshine about twenty minutes. Develop with spirits of turpentine or benzine, and wash in plenty of water. Now cover the plate where it is intended to be left white with an alcholic solution of shellac, and immerse the same in any dye which is soluble in water. After a while, when enough of the coloring matter has entered the pores of the stone, it is taken out and polished. The effect is said to be very pretty.—*Photographisches Archir.*

Paste for Mounting Photographs.

STARCH PASTE.

Arrow root	grs.	300
Gelatin	grs.	30
Alcohol	fl. drs.	5
Carbolic acid	gtt.	14
Water	fl. ozs.	7

Dissolve the gelatine in the water, then add the arrow root, and boil until the paste is clear. After cooling incorporate the alcohol and carbolic acid, or

MOUNTING GLUE.

Gelatine (Nelson's photographic No. 1)	ozs.	4
Water	fl. ozs.	16

Dissolve, then add

Glycerin	fl. ozs.	10
Alcohol	ozs.	5

The silver prints should be slightly moistened before mounting. When mounted it is advisable to subject them to pressure.

Thiosinamine as a Fixing Agent.

Thiosinamine is reported by R. E. Liesegang to be a desirable substitute for sodium hyposulphite (thiosulphate), as a fixing-agent. Its aqueous solution removes the silver salt from a silver-chloride gelatin plate just as quick as sodium hyposulphite does, it is claimed. Bromide of silver dissolves a little slower, but completely. Silver-chloride paper-prints are fully fixed after four minutes' immersion in a 1-% solution. If $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. solution of gold-chloride is added to the liquid, a quick-acting, tone-fixing bath is obtained. Aristo pictures treated herewith have greater depths than platinum pictures. For warm tones the quantity of the gold is to be reduced. Thiosinamine can be mixed with an equal quantity of concentrated hydrochloric acid or other acids, without decomposition of the salt and without reduction of its solvent properties, it is stated. It can also be mixed with alum or chloride of sodium. An alkali which, by the way, would be unnecessary, should not be added to the solution. Such a mixture blackens unexposed chloride, or bromide of silver, and does not dissolve it any more. Concerning the influence of thiosinamine which remained after insufficient washing upon the duribility of the picture, nothing definite can be said as yet. Several prints, which, after fixing, had only been washed superficially, were kept for twenty days without perceiving the slightest change. Should this prove to be the case generally, another great advantage over sodium hyposulphite would be obtained.—*Photo. Bulletin.*

Photographing Animals.

As in the case of animal photography very often rapid movements are to be fixed by the camera, a first-class rapid lens of sufficiently long focal length, (seven to eight inches at least) should be used. If it is possible to previously determine the place where the exposures are to be made, it is well to set up a suitable background in a proper position, corresponding, of course, as regards color with the objects to be photographed. Thus, for instance, a white sheet should not be hung up if a white cat or goat is to be taken, nor a dark-colored material if dark-colored animals are to appear before it. This applies also to the ground over which the animal moves. Besides, the background should be of sufficient size to cover the whole plate, and not leave an end or side vacant. Especially if the animals are small, the background should come down fully to the ground, otherwise there will always be an unsightly space just in the rear of the lower legs. In order to ensure accurate focussing, the moving subject should arrive at a point which has previously been determined and focussed upon.

As full sunlight will have to be used in order to obtain sufficient rapidity, great attention must be paid to the shadows, which very often are thrown heavily upon the background or on the ground, or both, and are more prominent than anything else in the picture. If this defect cannot be prevented, a great deal may be done on the finished negative by retouching.

White or light colored animals can, of course, be more easily photographed than dark-brown or black ones, as can also those whose natural movements are not particularly rapid. Among domestic animals, excellent results may be obtained with dogs almost all kinds, cats, rabbits, pigs, goats, donkeys, oxen, horses and calves. Tame water-fowl of every variety may also be taken either singly or in groups.—*Photo. Pastimes.*

The magnesium light was first applied to art photography in 1864.

The *British Journal* suggest the use of Sulphate of magnesia, added to the washing water instead of alum, for the purpose of preventing softening or "frilling" of the film.

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Magazines.

The Delineator.

The February issue of *The Delineator* s called the "Midwinter Number," and ts contents are as instructive and entertaining as usual. The fashions displayed are handsome and becoming, and ladies who have not yet completed their winter wardrobes cannot do better than follow the styles of this month. The wants of Missss, Girls and Little Folks are also fully considered. St. Valentine is responsible for two novel diversions, one being a Valentine Tea, and the other A True-Love Card Party; while a third entertainment for the month is provided in A Poverty or Hard-Times Party. An article appropriate to the times is on Table and Bed Linen, and another equally seasonable is What to do for the Fair. In the Household Renovation series there is practical and valuable instruction on How to Upholster, and the paper on Child Life treats of the Higher Education of Girls. Physical Culture continues the subject of the Physical Expression of the Emotions; n Around the Tea-Table various interesting matters are discussed, and the third contribution on Things that Should be Left Unsaid will be of general service. The articles on Dress Fabrics, Trimmings, and Millinery are invaluable to Dressmakers and Milliners, and that on Fur Rugs and Robes gives the latest information about these luxuries. Lovers of Knitting, Crocheting, Tatting and Netting will find much that is new in the papers on these subjects. A subscription to *The Delineator* is only One Dollar a year; Single Copies, 15 cents. Address orders to *The Delineator* Publishing Co. of Toronto (Ltd.), 33 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont.

An American Editor Who Favors Canadian Writers.

Last summer Edward Bok, the editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, the Philadelphia magazine of marvelous editorial acumen and circulation, visited Canada. Previous to this visit, Mr. Bok had written much and well of Canadian writers, but his personal visit gave him a new idea of Canada's literary people and their talents. He became interested in Canadian authors and literary matters, and the first indication of this was the announcement that he had secured Lady Aberdeen to write for his magazine. Then it was given out that the first prize in the *Journal's* musical series offered for the best waltz had been awarded to Mrs. Frances J. Moore, of London, Ontario. This waltz Mr. Bok has named "The Aberdeen Waltzes," in honor of Lady Aberdeen, and will be printed in its entirety in the February issue. Mr. Henry Sandham, the artist of Candian tendencies, was next heard of as making a series of covers for the *Journal*. Then the names of J. Macdonald Oxley and John Lambert Paine became prominent in the magazine"s contents. Now Clifford Smith, of Montreal, has had his first American story accepted by this magazine. And so it looks very much as if this young American editor had his eyes turned squarely on Canadian writers, and intended to come closer to his Canadian readers. Mr. Bok's Canadian visit certainly did good.

World's Fair Cosmopolitan.

The second edition of the December World's Fair *Cosmopolitan* brings the total up to the extraordinary figure of 400,000 copies, an unprecedented result in the history of magazines. Four hundred thousand copies—200 tons—ninety-four million pages—enough to fill 200 wagons with 2000 pounds each—in a single line, in close order, this would be a file of wagons more than a mile and a half long. This means not less than 2,000,000 readers, scattered throughout every town and village in the United States. The course of *The Cosmopolitan* for the past twelve months may be compared to that of a rolling snowball; more subscribers mean more money spent in buying the best articles and best illustrations in the world; better illustrations and better articles mean more subscribers, and so the two things are acting and reacting upon each other until it seems probable that the day is not far distant when the magazine publisher will be able to give so excellent an article that it will claim the attention of every intelligent reader in the country.

Review of Reviews.

Mr. W. T. Stead, the distinguished London editor, has been in America for some weeks, a part of which time has been spent in Canada. Mr. Stead has long been a warm friend of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, and his recent sojourn at Ottawa as the guest of the Governor-General has resulted in a very readable and complete character sketch of Lord Aberdeen and his accomplished wife, which appears in the January number of *Review of Reviews*. The article is one which will be interesting in North America on both sides of the boundary line and interesting also in Great Britain. The article is profusely and attractively illustrated. It is followed by a summarized report of the address given by Mr. Stead in Toronto upon the mission and destiny of Canada, in which Mr. Stead dwells especially upon the position of Canada as a connecting link between the British and American halves of the English-speaking race.

Our National Magazine.

Most welcome to the sanctum table is our national monthly, *The Canadian Magazine*. This periodical has more than justified the expectations held out by its first number, and agreeably disappointed the fears of those who thought a really superior Canadian magazine among the things impracticable. The January number is, like its predecessors, interesting throughout, and covers a wide range in thought and style, while many of the illustrations are of much merit. Attorney-General Longley tells many amusing things about Hon. Joseph Howe and his contemporaries. Rev. Chancellor Rand relates one of the strangest phychological experiences on record. G. E. Lumsden has an interesting article, telling what may be accomplished in astronomy with common telescopes. "Longfellow's Wayside Inn," by Minnie Jean Nisbet is an illustrated chat of great interest in regard to a place made immortal by the greatest of American poets. "A Plea for Ireland," by E. Dowsley, contains not a word of politics, but is a beautifully illustrated description of Irish Scenery. Among other articles are "Vignettes from St. Pilgrim's Isle" (illustrated), by A. H. Morrison; "Neglected and Friendless Children," by J. J. Kelso; "Two Lost Kingdoms," (illustrated), by E. B. Biggar; "In Canada's National Park," by J. J. Bell; "Algonquin Park," by Judge Fraleck; "William Wilfred Campbell," by Colin A. Scott, and "Celtic Monuments in Troubadour Land," by R. T. Mullin. A Christmas Story by C. Gordon Rogers is charmingly natural. Other short stories, and a number of poems, several of them of high ideal, make up the number. Published by the Ontario Publishing Company, Ltd., Toronto. $2.50 per annum.

Cathartic Acid.

Notwithstanding that rhubarb, cascara, and senna are the oldest and most popular purgatives, it has not yet been found possible to isolate their active principles in chemical purity. Still it has been established with some certainty that the laxative action of these drugs is due to compounds either identical or nearly related chemically. Kuhly was the first to isolate from senna leaves cathartic acid, which he considered to be the active principle. Gensz also prepared a substance, a yellow powder soluble with difficulty in cold water but easily in hot water, which he likewise called cathartic acid. Professor Dehio, of Dorpat, has tried it clinically in twenty-one cases, administering doses of 0.15 gramme to adults, 0.05 gramme to children, and has found that it did not fail in any case. The patients praised the remedy because it caused no violent pain; it had no unpleasant taste, and, triturated with sugar, was readily partaken of by children. Cathartic acid has also the advantage over infusions or decoctions of senna that much more exact doses can be given, and the more pronounced the constipation the milder and more regular appears its action; hence Professor Dehio recommends it as a valuable addition to materia medica.—*Bulletin Phar.*

Perfumery was imported into Rio Janeiro last year to the value of £18,834, Spain coming first with £10,199, France next with £4,068, England third with £2,895, United States 4th with £1,343, and Germany 5th with £728. Of the total import of soap of 2,437 tons, valued at £63,357, into Rio Janeiro last year, Spain has supplied 2,356 tons, England 72 tons, and Cuba 7 tons.

Insect Powder.

Translated from the *Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie*, for the *National Druggist.*

The Pyrethrum (*Anthemis pyrethrum*) is a little plant of the family of the Synantheriæ, which is found in the south of France, principally in the neighborhood of Montpellier, growing wild. Its root is sometimes used in medicine as an excitant and scialagogue. It has of late years acquired a commercial value, since its flowers are used as the principal ingredient of insecticide powders. The species mostly used for this purpose is indigenous to the Caucasus, whence its name, Caucasian pyrethrum, but the principal seat of pyrethrum culture is the principality of Montenegro, where it is an object of considerable exploitation.

The culture of pyrethrum demands great care. The earth must first be especially prepared for it, and the young plants are transplanted into it by hand. It blooms in appreciable quantities only in the second and especially in the third year. The flowers when gathered and prepared are sent to Trieste, whence it goes direct, to all the centres of commerce.

Two sorts of the flowers are found in commerce, the yellow and the violet. The first have a white corolla, but are completely yellow after desiccation. The violet flowers have a bluish corolla, and preserve their color even in the dry state. The powder obtained from the yellow flowers is of a beautiful, clear yellow and possesses a very energetic action upon all species of insect life. The violet flowers yield a grayish powder which is much less energetic in action.

It is scarcely necessary here to refer to the insecticidal properties of pyrethrum, and its advantages over all other insecticides. Everybody to-day regards its properties in this direction as incontestible, and recognizes its innocuity to those engaged in its preparation, as well as its harmlessness toward furniture, clothing, pictures, etc., to which it is applied. It makes no stain whatever, and is easily removed whenever desired.

Formerly the toxicity of pyrethrum flowers toward insects was attributed to the obturation of their stigmata (the mechanical closing of the orifices which serve as breathing organs), but this idea was eventually abandoned, for the reason, mainly, that other vegetable powders whose tenuity would easily have effected that end, failed to produce the lethal effects of pyrethrum. Beside this, however, the existence in the flowers of a proximate principle, soluble in alcohol, has been demonstrated, and this now appears to be the true toxic ingredient of the powder, and whose extraction renders the residual powder innocuous to insects.

The high price of the flowers, especially when they first came into use (under the name of Persian, or Dalmatian insect powder) naturally tempted the sophisticators and adulterators, who speedily mixed the genuine powder with all sorts

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of impurities of mineral and vegetable origin, the latter being the most frequent since their presence is harder to detect.

One of the principal falsifications is the substitution of the violet flowers for the yellow, the price of which latter is much higher than that of the violet variety. The product thus obtained is much grayer and far less active than that of the genuine yellow flower. There are certain other inert vegetable products, used as falsifications, whose presence is much more difficult to detect, though the microscope in every instance, if it will not show the nature of the adulterant, will determine its existence.

The Capsule was too Large.

A. L. Husted, of Armstrong & Co., went into Lyman & Sloan's drug store on Main street, Buffalo, a few days ago and asked for a dose of castor oil. It was given to him in the form of a capsule. It takes a pretty good sized capsule to contain two table-spoonfuls, and a rather large throat to swallow one. When the clerk produced the capsule Mr. Husted refused to take it, saying it was too large for a horse. The clerk laughed at this. Finally Mr. Husted decided to take the capsule, which was half the size of a hen's egg. In a moment he was choking. The envelope of the castor oil, instead of going down, remained in the throat, and it was apparent that medical aid was necessary. Several doctors were summoned, and after hard work succeeded in dissolving the capsule. They said Mr. Husted had a narrow escape.

But this was not satisfactory to the clerk, Mr. Weston. "You fellows don't know anything," said he. "I'll show you how to take these capsules."

Thrusting one into his mouth, he proceeded to show Mr. Husted and the doctors how the trick should be accomplished. But the bolus stuck in his throat also, and despite his extraordinary efforts he choked till he was black and blue in the face. Hot water was poured down his throat, and the capsule finally dissolved, but not before he began to think his life was in danger. He will never take any more big capsules of castor oil.

FLEXIBLE GLASS.—According to M. Ebstein, a substance as transparent as glass, flexible and strong, and capable of resisting the action of acids and alkalies, may be prepared as follows: Four to eight parts of collodion cotton are dissolved in a mixture of alcohol and ether, .02 to .04 parts of castor oil (or some other non-drying oil) and .04 to .1 part of resin or Canada balsam are added. This mixture is dried on a glass plate in a current of warm air at 50°. It is far less inflammable than ordinary collodion and is very durable, and can easily be used as glass. With a little zinc oxide a white so called artificial ivory is obtained.—*Union Pharmaceutique.*

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 6. STRATHROY, FEBRUARY, 1894. No. 2.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

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STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE,
16 Trulock Road, Tottenham,
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Our Changes.

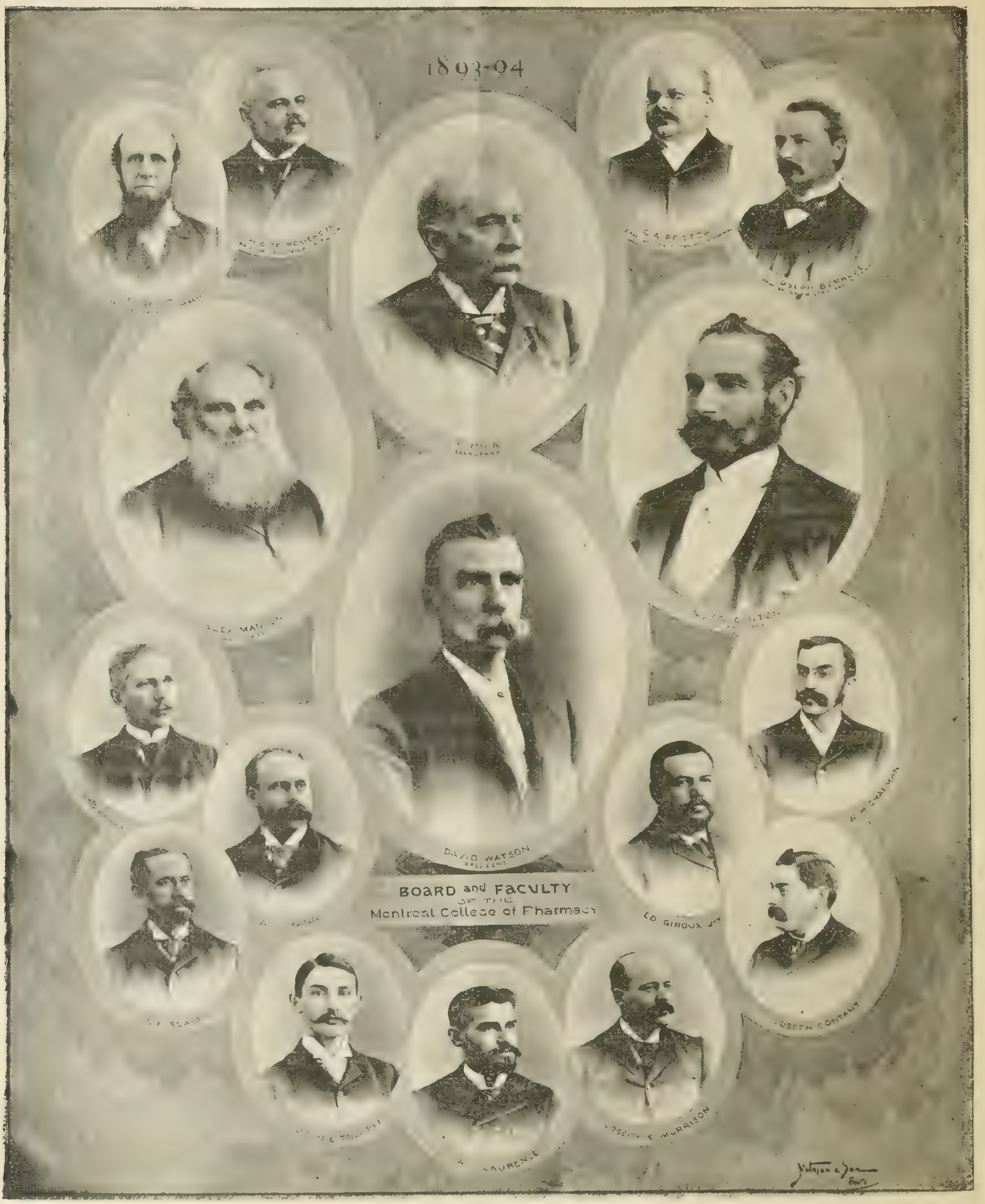
We take pleasure in presenting our readers this number of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST somewhat changed in matter of form, and we believe improved in appearance. The first page will in future have an index of the contents of the number, besides which a full index will appear with the January issue of each year giving the contents for the previous twelve months.

The advertising pages, although still facing reading in every case, will be so placed that the leaves containing advertisements may be detached from the others without spoiling the journal for binding purposes; for instance, the pages of advertisements facing pages 50 and 51 when detached will also remove those facing 62 and 63.

A little over four years ago we issued the initial number of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, somewhat faulty, perhaps, in appearance and experimental in the field it aimed to occupy. We started out with good intentions and good promises. We intended to make it the leading exponent in pharmaceutical matters, both as to practical pharmacy and in matters of trade. We promised to do what lay in our power for the advancement of pharmacy and the legitimate business of the practical druggist. How far we have succeeded, our readers may determine for themselves. Certainly, the encouraging words we have received from a large number of our readers lead us to feel that our efforts have been appreciated, and that the DRUGGIST holds the foremost position with the drug trade of Canada. It is perhaps needless to say that the height of our ambition has not yet been reached; no enterprise, however successful in its sphere, or which has apparently reached the zenith of its existence, can afford to stop at that point but must progress as time moves on. These are days of progress, of increasing intelligence, of laudable ambition, and we must keep pace with the times. Our success in the past augers well for the future, and with the assistance of our friends, the druggists of Canada, we intend to make such progress as will reflect credit on modern pharmacy and on the members of the craft in the Dominion.

Is a Druggist an Apothecary.

A case of interest to druggists has just been heard in the Court of Common Pleas at Toronto. In October last Samuel Howarth, druggist, of Yonge street, Toronto, was convicted by Police Magistrate Denison for an alleged violation of the Medical Act. His offence consisted in selling a preparation for an ailment, the symptoms of which the purchaser described. Mr. Howarth recommended a preparation already prepared, which the customer purchased. This conviction the court was asked to quash, on the ground that in Canada a druggist and an apothecary are one, as distinct from England, where they are incorporated separately. Mr. Osler, Q. C., opposed Mr. Allan Cassels, and argued that the conviction should be sustained, contending if assistant druggists are apothecaries they are practically doctors. This would seem to practically open up the question whether a druggist may recommend a remedy, proprietary or otherwise, for any specified complaint. The judgment just rendered sustains the conviction, holding that a druggist may recommend a remedy if the symptoms are not described, but not when the nature of the ailment is indicated.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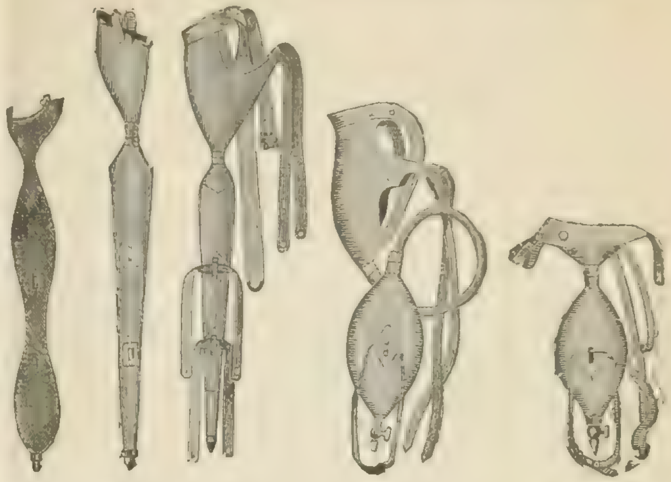

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Each fluidounce of the Wine contains four grains of PEPTONATE OF IRON, the most readily assimilated and most valuable of all forms of iron, it being partially predigested and free from styptic properties.

The fact that iron is prescribed in so many cases where Cod Liver Oil is required, verifies the ingenious, yet scientific combination of this preparation, which now fills a long felt want as to how to administer in an agreeable manner the very agents much needed.

This preparation does not cause eructations or nausea, as does the oil, but is pleasant to take and thoroughly active. The dose may be increased somewhat with its use, if thought desirable.

The Wine notably increases the strength of the patient, as increased weight is evidence of returning health. It is valuable in nervous affections of children, acting especially on the nerve centers, thus not only assisting but preventing nervous disorders.

This Wine sustains the functional activity of the organs of digestion and assimilation, and is therefore recommended for phthisical patients who cannot digest and assimilate nourishment. Its power of increasing metabolism (tissue change) makes it especially useful in such cases, for it has been proven by clinical experiments that patients taking it have gained rapidly in weight and increased appetite.

Stearns' Wine has a delicious taste, and is acceptable to the stomach of the most delicate invalid. It is rich, ruby red in color, and free from all odor and taste of the plain Oil.

Stearns' Wine may be used in all cases where Cod Liver Oil and Iron are indicated, and furthermore it is devoid of all the objectionable features hitherto attending the administration of Cod Liver Oil in any form.

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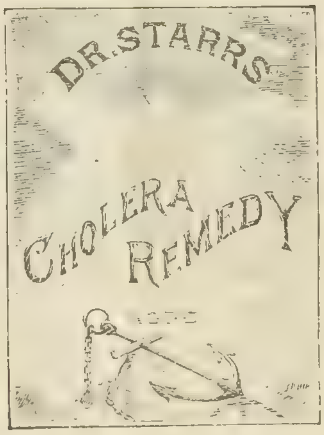

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Microscopic Slides and Cover Glasses.

Bismuth Subgallate Tablets, 5 grains.

Trade Notes.

Dr. E. O. Steeves is opening a drug business at Moncton, N. B.

J. H. Wilson, St. John, N. B., is advertising his business for sale.

W. J. Douglass, druggist, Collingwood, Ont., has made an assignment.

A. W. Harding, druggist of Kamloops, B.C., has made an assignment.

M. Ryan has purchased the drug business of Dr. Duff, Newburg, Ont.

Chas. T. Nevins, druggist, of Moncton, N. B, is removing to St. John, N. B.

Thos. McCamus, druggist of Bobcaygeon, Ont., was burned out last month.

G. H. Graydon has purchased the drug business of P. Rose, at Edmonton, N.W.T.

J. E. Gallant, druggist, Tignish, P.E.I., has assigned, and his stock is offered for sale.

A new drug store will shortly be opened in Ottawa, Ont., by J. A. Rickey of Manotick.

Chas. Nelson has opened a new drug store at Mission City, B. C., with J. King in charge.

F. W. James, formerly of Leamington, has purchased a drug business in Wheatley, Ont.

W. H. Simson has retired from the wholesale drug firm of Brown Bros., of Halifax, N.S.

The drug stock of Dr. R. G. Brett, Banff, N. W. T., has been partially destroyed by fire.

A new drug store has been opened on Dufferin Avenue, London, Ont., by C. H. Symmonds of Oshawa.

D. S. Hartley, an O.C.P. graduate of '93 has accepted a position with Hugh Miller & Co., Toronto, Ont.

The drug stock of D. Ross & Co., London, Ont., has been sold at 37½ cents on the dollar to Robert Forward.

Buckley Bros., druggists of Halifax, N.S., have sold their branch store on Brunswick street to Irwin & Sons.

The drug stock of J. F. Howard & Co., Winnipeg, Man., was partially destroyed by fire last month. Covered by insurance.

H. J. Fraser, formerly in the drug business in Ottawa, Ont., is now representing Kerry, Watson & Co., in eastern Ontario.

A. S. Johnson, druggist, Charlottetown, P. E. I., has taken his brother, R. M. Johnson, Phm. B., into partnership. The firm is now Johnson & Johnson.

Arthur J. Sequin, the popular traveller for Taylor & Co.'s Perfumes and Morse's Soaps, is now on his former ground, Western Ontario, and reports business "very good."

In our list of druggists who were elected to high municipal offices, given last month, the names of Angus Buchanan, Kemptville, Ont., and J. P. Lamb, Athens, Ont., were overlooked. The former has been for the third time elected Reeve by acclamation, and the latter twice for a similar office.

H. W. Hobson, formerly in business at Niagara Falls, Ont., but who sold out there some time ago, is starting a new drug business in that place.

The drug store of Rose & Co., of Brandon, Man., has been sold at 40 cents on the dollar to Mr. Bartlett, formerly manager of W. J. Mitchell's drug store, Winnipeg.

On page 54 there appears an article on "The Letter of the Law Sequel of a Celebrated Case," which should be credited to the *Bulletin of Pharmacy*, it having been reprinted from that journal.

Arthur Lyman, who represented Lyman Sons & Co., "on the road" for many years has been admitted a partner into the firm. The firm now consists of Henry Lyman, Henry H. Lyman, Henry Miles and Arthur Lyman.

Wm. A. Griffiths, Phm. B., who has for some time acted as senior clerk for the Hugh Miller Co., Toronto, is now representing Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co., of Hamilton, Ont., on their Northwest and Pacific route.

The list of certificated licentiates and apprentices on the roll of the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia is published in the last issue of the *Gazette* of that Province. Thirty-seven are practising their profession in Victoria, 22 in Vancouver, 10 in Westminster, 8 in Nanaimo, 2 in Kamloops, and 1 each in Esquimalt, Vernon and Chilliwack.

Suppositories by Cold Pressure.

At the meeting of the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association, held on Thursday last, Prof. Heebner, Dean of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, was requested to exhibit a suppository machine which was used in the College, and also an appliance for controlling percolation. The professor, having material at hand, proceeded to prepare suppositories and bougies in short order by cold pressure, furnishing a handsomely formed and compact product. He stated that he, like many others, had until recently spoken of suppository machines only in emphatic terms of condemnation as there had been none on the market that proved of any value whatever, but all agreed with him that the question of making suppositories by cold pressure in a practicable and cleanly manner was at last solved in the Perfection Suppository Machine, and that the annoyances and inconveniences attending the dispensing of suppositories during the summer months especially, are now clearly unnecessary.

The professor then called attention to the simple and ingenious little glass valve by which percolation may be regulated or stopped altogether if desired. When put into operation its simplicity and the ease with which it was adjusted evoked expressions of surprise. He also exhibited drugs undergoing percolation for fluid extracts, both in cylindrical and well-tube percolators, and declared his decided preference for the latter for all kinds of work, in making either large or small quantities of percolates. The President thanked him on behalf of the Convention for his interesting and instructive demonstrations, and it was suggested that at the next meeting of the Convention the Dean be invited to give an evening to the druggists and entertain them in a similar manner.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Arthur Johnson has admitted into partnership with him his brother, Richard Johnson, the new firm being styled Johnson & Johnson. Their branch store is being fitted up ready for occupancy in March.

Geo. E. Hughes is again in the field seeking honors as City Councillor.

Watson's drug store is still ahead in effective window decoration. At present writing the window is filled by hundreds of 1-lb. boxes of Price's candles effectively arranged in three large spires, capped by candelabra in which lighted candles nightly claim the admiring attention of crowds of passers-by.

Frequent snow storms of unusual severity have crippled trade during January, but prospects are not poor for spring trade.

Grippe, raging, now brings profit into ye druggists' pockets.—"It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The next preliminary examination for candidates entering the study of pharmacy will be held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 595 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal, and Laval University, Quebec, on Thursday, April 5th, 1894 at 2 p.m.

Candidates must give notice to the registrar in writing, of their intention to present themselves at *least ten days* before the date fixed for the examination.

A printed form of application must be obtained from the registrar, which must be duly signed by the applicant.

The Council of the Association having instructed the registrar to strictly enforce the ten days' notice rule, no application will be accepted after the 27th day of March, 1894.

These preliminary examinations are held on the first Thursday in the months of January, April, July and October in each year.

SCHLANGENSTEINE. — This formidable name, synonymous with the equally impressive one, cobrasteine, is the name of a body which is being used in Ceylon and India as a remedy for the bites of poisonous snakes.—*Phar. Zeit.*

Notes From England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The mild recrudesence of influenza has once again demonstrated the prominent position which the new synthetic remedies have attained in the treatment of this epidemic. Every chemist has to stock antifebrin, antipyrin, phenacetine, salipyrin, etc., and considerable demands have recently been made upon these antipyretic drugs. The increase in the number of prescriptions containing salicylate of sodium as one of the principal ingredients is also indicative of its value in the rheumatic form of the disease. There has also been some call for compound syrup of the hypophosphites which is evidently relied upon during the stage of convalesence. One feature of the latest visitation of this unwelcome guest is that the majority of those attacked are invariably those who have previously suffered from the complaint. It is still a moot point as to the origin and semenology of "la grippe," and in spite of several announcements of the discovery of a bacillus in the nasal secretions of the inflammatory stage, its dependence upon bacteria for transmission from one person to another is by no means granted by the most eminent medical men.

The recent correspondence between the secretary of state for India and the General Medical Council respecting the inclusion of Indian drugs in the next issue of the British Pharmacopœia is of considerable interest to Canadians. The suggestion that this work should be widened in its scope so as to be more suitable for the needs of the whole empire is not at all novel. Several years ago Professor Attfield, in his capacity as reporter and editor, had advised such a proceeding without, however, submitting a plan by which means it could be satisfactorily carried out. There is very little doubt that hitherto the B.P. has been too conservative in awarding pharmacopœial honors to drugs of local reputation. Even during the last additions to the B.P. something like a score of drugs were recommended by high University authorities, but their claims were dismissed without any explanation or excuse by the committee of the Medical Council who are the final arbiters. The result of such action is ludicrously apparent when during the cholera scare of last year the Royal College of Physicians were invited to supply a few prescriptions for simple remedies which the public might safely employ until a doctor arrived. In those celebrated prescriptions two comparatively unknown drugs occurred. Coto-bark and its preparations are certainly classed amongst the doubtful remedies by 99 out of every 100 medical men. Yet it was the principal ingredient in one of the mixtures. Salicylate of bismuth and cerium is also a very new remedy as even now I have failed to find it quoted in 6 of the leading wholesale druggists' lists. The chief difficulty in obtaining a correct opinion regarding the action of new drugs lies in the fact that there is no recognised body capable or willing to undertake pharmacological and therapeutical investigations. A start in the right direction was made by the British Medical Association which appointed a committee to report on the respective value and demerits of antipyrine, antifebrin and phenacetine. From a large number of observations the committee report the order of merit in which these three analgesics stand, at all events in regard to their freedom from ill-effects, is 1, phenacetine, 2, antipyrine and 3, antifebrin.

On a previous occasion I reported that a further attempt was to be made by the Pharmaceutical Society to place carbolic acid under the restrictions imposed by the Pharmacy Acts. This attempt will be considerably assisted by the timely issue of a Parliamentary return showing the number of deaths from carbolic acid during the past five years. The total during that time is 375, of which 138 are described as being accidental. The Privy Council, in whose hands rests the decision as to the scheduling of the acid, will doubtless be more influenced by the number of accidental deaths than those of suicides. These sad occurrences would be very largely prevented if the sale were placed exclusively in the hands of chemists, who, for years past, have voluntarily labelled carbolic acid "poison," and usually decline to supply it in customers' own bottles—a very frequent source of subsequent accidents. On former occasions the Privy Council have declined to allow the acid to be scheduled on the ground that it would render a most useful disinfectant not so easily obtainable. At the present time, however, the more recently introduced non-poisonous disinfectants, such as Sanitas, Ozal, Jeyes' fluid, etc., have displaced carbolic acid to some extent and probably to the advantage of the public. There is therefore far less objection now to placing some restraint upon the free sale of an article which has proved so dangerous to the community.

Messrs. Blondeau et Cie, the proprietors of Vinolia Soap and other preparations, have recently introduced some new medicinal soaps which will be of value in the treatment of skin affections. Among these are coal tar, sulphur, terebene, etc., each of which is combined with the ordinary superfatted cream which forms the basis of Vinolia Soap. There can be very little doubt that the popularity of the Vinolia preparations amongst druggists—as articles which are not permitted to be cut—is leading to extensive business and has entirely replaced Pears' goods amongst chemists' stocks. The elegance which always characterizef Vinolia preparations appeals particularly to the chemists' fair clients who are keen about their toilet accessories.

"Frog in your throat" is the latest visitor to our shores from America, where its sale has been growing largely for some years. In spite of its lengthy title and somewhat uncouth sound, the appearance of the cough lozenge is very attractive and will "catch on." Messrs, Hance Bros. & White, of Philadelphia, are well known to your readers for enterprise and go. They are sending a number of toy frogs with which windows may be made conspicuous and which will be sure to attract attention to the lozenges. The retail price, 15 cents, makes the article open to the million, and it will be interesting to follow the success of this remedy in England after its remarkable run in the States.

The use of collapsible tubes as containers for cold cream, pomades, tooth powders, etc., has neven been sufficiently taken advantage of by druggists. There is no doubt that they are more attractive and convenient for use than the old-fashioned pot or wide-mouth bottle. By a new process the collapsible tube makers are able to print the labels direct on the metal, thus doing away with labels and labeling. In addition to this they are actually cheaper than pots and bottles, and customers would readily recognize the advantages of preparations put up in these tubes if they were judiciously pushed.

* * *

An alloy of Gold and Cadmium has been produced which has the grayish-white color of cadimium.

SITUATIONS, WANTED.

SITUATION as Assistant, fourteen months' experience; good references. Address, "McK." Drugs, Wiarton, Box 100.

WANTED By a graduate of the O. C. P., a situation as Assistant or Manager. Apply—Druggist, Stayner, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED as Assistant by a young man with two years and four months experience; best of references. Address—W. W. G., Box 97, Brantford, Ont.

BY HONOR GRADUATE O. C. P., four years' experience in city; good dispenser, stock keeper and salesman; best of references; salary moderate. Address—W. R. Boulter, Hagersville, Ont.

A DRUG CLERK, with over two and a half years' experience (including Junior Term at Pharmacy College) wishes position in drug store, in Manitoba preferred; best of reference. Address J. H. L., care S. L. Taylor, Treherne, Man.

FOR SALE.

SODA FOUNTAIN.—If you want a New Portable Soda Apparatus at a bargain, address—Box 97, Brantford, Ont.

BARGAIN IN SODA WATER OUTFIT—A Puffer Counter Draught Stand Apparatus, Soda and Mineral Water, marble base, silver-plated arms, surmounted by water jet, glass dome and silver-plated ornament, two Tuft's copper 10 gal. fountains, soda water coolers, mineral water coolers, ice box and syrup bottle holders, syrup bottles, half doz. tumbler holders, Tuft's style M tumblers, tumbler drainer, Whitall, Tatum & Co.'s soda water sign, bar and plates, book of instruction, &c. All complete, boxed and delivered F.O.B. cars. Price $160. Address, "Apparatus," care Powell & Davis Co., Chatham, Ont.

ARE YOU SELLING

Anglo-French Rubber Goods?

If not, we invite you to give them a trial. They afford a much larger profit than others, and give universal satisfaction.

Anglo-French Syringes, No. 0.
" " " " 1.
" " " " 2.
" " " " 3.
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Anglo-French Fountain Syringes, 2 qt.
" " " " 3 qt.
" " " " 4 qt.
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Anglo-French Combination Syringes.
Anglo-French Atomizers, No. 0.
" " " " 2.
" " " " 3.
" " " " 5.
" " " " 6.
" " " " 7.
Anglo-French Breast Pumps (slate).
" " " " (black).

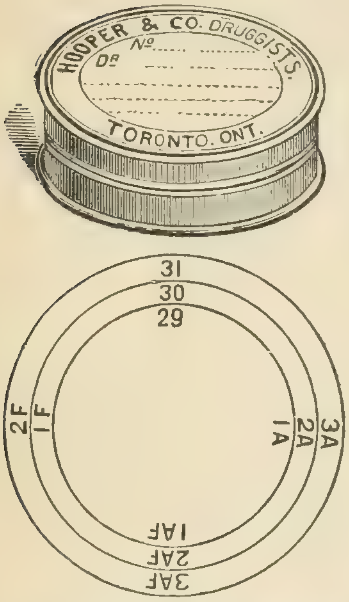
Please compare samples, in the hands of our salesmen, with other lines you have sold.

Archdale Wilson & Co.

Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, - Hamilton, Ont.

QUALITY. THAT IS THE WORD.

We down every one in **price,** but that is a secondary consideration. The **QUALITY** of our Boxes is unequalled in Canada, and not surpassed in the United States, where they charge more for similar goods.



Red Pill Boxes—English style.
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Square Pill Boxes—Shoulder and Telescope Styles.
Sliding Powder Boxes—White and Tinted.
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You are constantly in need of these boxes. Buy where you know that the QUALITY, STYLE, SIZE AND PRICE ARE RIGHT.

THE HEMMING BROS. CO. (Ltd.) - 76 York St., TORONTO.

Free Advertising for Druggists.

Dr. Slocum's Compound Pennyroyal Tea.

Put up in neat and attractive 25 cent Boxes, sells at sight, and is now being extensively advertised.

PUT IN A STOCK AT ONCE.

Sold by all leading Wholesale Houses at $2.00 per dozen, less 5%, or direct upon receipt of price.

T. A. SLOCUM & CO.,

Manufacturers, - - - TORONTO, CANADA.

Ontario Provincial Pharmaceutical Association.

A general meeting of this Association was held in the College of Pharmacy Building, Toronto, Feb. 8th. The following is the address of the President, W. Murchison, Esq. The balance of the report is held over on account of the crowded state of our columns.

Fellow Members of the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association :

Before commencing the work of this session, I wish to refer to a few matters which should be of general interest to all of us.

FIRST.—*The outlook for the successful continuance of the organization we are here to promote.*

Even the most sanguine of us cannot help admitting that our last meeting was in many respects a failure. Why such was the case I am as much at a loss to determine as were those present associated with me. Those who were present were good representative druggists, but there were altogether too few of them. We anticipated representative attendance from all parts of the Province. We expected to complete and establish a constitutional basis for future action ; and we naturally hoped for resultant benefit from the deliberations which should have taken place. Our preparation to carry out our programme was as thorough as our means would admit of, and no pains were spared to make the gathering an interesting and successful one. Personally, I regret very much the non-attendance at the last meeting, as I am convinced that no more effective method of killing the Association could be adopted than this ; and I sincerely trust, that neither at this, nor at any subsequent meeting, will such an evidence of lack of appreciation be shown. As druggists whose aims and interests are common, it is our privilege, as well as our duty, to lend our united efforts to further the advancement of the calling we are engaged in. We, as individuals, labor daily, not so much for ourselves, as for the benefit of those dependent upon us ; so, we as a body, should labor for the benefit of the commercial class to which we belong. Even when we know better we are too much inclined to make light of the duty we owe one another in this respect. Our duty to one another is as high as it is to the public, and only in the sense in which we consistently fulfil that duty, and are willing to spend time and effort for the common good, can we be said to be conscientiously elevating the standing of our profession to a better ideal. There are very many ways in which such a society as this can better the condition of its members. The conditions which affect us are changing so frequently, and the evolutions of trade demand such close attention, that we are obliged to keep abreast of events in order to be safe. To do this effectively we need thoughtful deliberative meetings ; we need the suggestions which men of lengthened experience in the drug business can give ; we need harmonious unity of purpose, and energy to apply it, and we need generous financial aid to perform executive work.

The financial aspect of our calling, the literary development necessary to put us on a plane with sister associations, the scientific investigation which we are expected to share in, the conversion of crude material into fine pharmacopœial products of definite strength, the establishment of a code of ethics, the promotion as far as possible of a uniform standing of pharmaceutical education throughout the Dominion, the encouragement of home manufacturers in purely Canadian laboratories, the consideration of necessary legislation, the fostering of strictly ethical relationship between doctor and druggist, and many other subjects which are of daily interest, are all matters which could be dwelt upon with profit to all of us. There is no limit to the use we could make of such an organization as this, nor to the benefits we should derive from it. The tendency of all bodies of men interested in a common cause is to hold at stated periods just such gatherings as this is intended to be. If they were not satisfied that they would derive sufficient profit from it to repay them for the time and money spent, such gatherings would never be held. They are held, however, and the inference is plain. Even though our meetings may not be all they should from an educational or literary point of view, I am confident the meeting of a large number together, where we are free to discuss the many perplexing matters which may affect us in our various localities, will do us all good. We will find that we are not alone in fighting the trials of life, and will go home strengthened by the interchange of ideas, and feeling that the monotony of business has been agreeably diverted by that short holiday we have taken.

SECOND.—*Does limited price cutting lessen our commercial advantages !*

The question of price-cutting is one of very serious importance to the drug trade for the simple reason that the restrictive character of the business does not allow scope for offsetting the limited amount which necessity may compel the introduction of. In answer to the question, I think we may safely assume that even limited price-cutting does lessen our commercial advantages, because the condition which induces and makes it a necessity is certain to benefit the financially strong at the expense of the weak, and such a condition must necessarily militate against a body which trades on knowledge rather than capital and which is influenced by ethical consideration to avoid the varied questionable tactics of commercial life. Under no circumstances which I can conceive of will price cutting be a benefit to such a body as ours. Individual members of the trade may at times find it serve a temporary purpose, but when an entire body, dependent upon a limited trade, adopts such a policy, the result cannot ultimately be other than disastrous. In the drug business it is a somewhat difficult matter to deduce much from observation, as, even when price cutting is carried on, it is usually done without the display which characterizes other lines of business. For the past three or four years I have taken especial care to note the results attained by retail grocery houses which attempted to do large businesses on close margins, and, while they apparently did a much larger business than their more conservative neighbors, they have in the majority of cases been obliged to close their doors upon diminished assets and increased liabilities, while the other, with care, economy and legitimate profit, survived.

The lesson conveyed from such cases is that it pays better to do a small business on a sure profit than to do a large business on an uncertain profit ; that sure business success can only be obtained from safe business methods, and that the business man who fails to conduct his business upon a calculated basis of receipts and expenses is almost certain to fail.

Under the conditions which prevail in Toronto and some other Canadian cities at the present time, it is practically necessary that some cutting be done, but where to draw a safe line has yet to be solved. If it were only possible to keep cutting confined to certain articles the harm would not be so great, but I am convinced that if a general comparison of prices could be made we would find it had permeated every department of our trade to a greater or less degree. When steady, conservative business principles are obliged to give way to an indefinite and unstable method of trade, there is no telling where our wandering will lead us to. It is quite certain that if we create in the public a habit of seeking bargains they will gradually make fresh demands upon us which will imperceptibly draw us into an unsafe position.

The druggist who can go systematically into cutting must buy at jobbers' prices, carry an excessive stock, and sell only for cash. If he can't do this he can't succeed, and if he can and does do this he renders irreparable injury to his weaker confreres. Considering the question solely from a profitable point of view, it offers no alluring features. The cutter who sells a dollar article for 70 cents is obliged to sell seven times as many as the non-cutter who gets full price in order to make the same margin of profit, and in consequence has to buy a proportionately larger quantity. If he finds it impracticable to make such sales on a purely cash basis his percentage of credit sales is going to increase in similar proportions, or nearly so ; and, as a liberal allowance in such cases must be made for bad debts, it is difficult to see how any profit whatever will remain. How to remedy such an evil as this is indeed a problem which I am sure we would all like to see solved. The trouble is as yet in its infancy, and if its existence can be terminated in its infancy the future course of pharmacy in this Province will be brightened. While this Association has no power to control the business affairs of its members I should still like to see it pass such a pronouncement on this question as would be apt to influence those who may hereafter have this matter to decide for themselves, and I now recommend that a committee be appointed to bring in a report with this object in view.

THIRD.—*Our duty to our apprentices.*

The duty of the druggist to his apprentice covers much more ground than is usually expressed in the contract of apprenticeship. When a young man applies for indenture we satisfy ourselves as to his educational abilities, his reputation and habits of life, and every other qualification which we are desirous of having him possess. When he proves satisfactory we make a contract for a lengthy period, binding him to learn from us the business of a chemist and druggist. For the first year his duties are of a varied character and but little light is given him of the course he purposes to pursue. During the remaining years his practical usefulness is turned to the best account in the interest of his employer, and, when his contract expires, he too frequently learns that his talents have been put against the paltry remuneration he has received, and that the training has only formed a portion of what he is expected to possess in order to qualify for the certificate entitling him to registration as a competent pharmacist.

I think that you will agree with me that this is about the true facts of the case, and that such a method of carrying to completion the contract to teach and instruct, or cause to be instructed in the art, trade or business of a pharmaceutical chemist according to the best of our ability, is manifestly unfair to those who have entrusted themselves to our care and guidance without the knowledge we possess that more than we are giving will be required of them. Under this contract, which is definite, it is our duty to see that, in addition to the practical knowledge from routine work, some general course of study shall be pursued which will serve as a groundwork for the College course later on. I do not consider that it is necessary for the preceptor to sit down and drill the study into his charge, but that he set apart certain work and indicate what will be well for the apprentice to devote attention to. It is not enough that he do so and order home study. Home study is not in the contract. It is his duty to see that such knowledge is obtained during the hours devoted to his service. If he only insists upon one hour's work each day it will amount to a period of four months' study in the four years, or about equal a College course in time. The knowledge thus acquired will not only serve the future needs of the apprentice, but it will prove of inestimable value to his employer who can depend upon a more intelligent performance of responsible duties. Both will be benefited, and will sever their relationship feeling that each has done his duty to the other.

Apart from this duty, which is one of moral necessity, owing to contract, there are many other ways in which masters could promote the future welfare of their apprentices, which, I fear, are too often neglected. Many young men enter this as well as other professions without possessing the slightest adaptation for the work they have chosen. In all such cases, when their employer is satisfied that they have mistaken their calling, it is his duty to advise them so and to impress upon them the desirability of engaging in something else in which there would be a reasonable prospect of their succeeding. Again, many young men come from country towns and villages to large cities where temptations are greater and where supervision of their conduct is necessarily more lax, and, as a result, in many cases before their apprenticeship period expires, they have formed habits of conduct which are bound to exercise a pernicious influence over their lives, their prospects and their professional standing. Our duty in this respect is certainly not a matter of contract, but we nevertheless owe to ourselves, our employees and our profession such an observance of interest in the moral welfare of our apprentices as will enable them to leave our establishment in every respect bettered by their connection with us. I cannot suggest any better method of restraint in such cases than by the exercise of personal influence in a kindly manner ; by showing an interest in matters in which you see they are inclined to interest themselves, so long as such matters would not be likely to prove harmful ; to converse with them frequently upon the abstract principles which must determine their success, such as integrity of character, upon which their credit will depend. The necessity for steady, patient effort, free from outside allurements, and the need for economy, good judgment, courage, politeness and good address. Show them, as far as possible, your business experience, interest them in the financial conduct of business—how money is saved by securing discounts and to what extent a credit business can be conducted with safety. It will not do us any harm to impart such information and it will certainly do them good, by showing them that we are interested in their future prosperity. Of course circumstances must largely determine how far it will be necessary for us to act in this way, but I am satisfied that if we exercise proper judgment and treat our apprentices as we would desire others to treat our own sons we will be sure to perform our duty and exercise an influence for good upon future generations of pharmacists.

In conclusion I desire again to refer to and emphasize our duty to one another in maintaining as far as possible a safe position from which we can together act for our common welfare. We may honestly differ in our views and methods, but such differences should not be permitted to deter us from co-operating with one another. Let us strive to maintain and sustain the high principles upon which we are supposed to act, and if we can do so and succeed we may reasonably hope for an honorable way out of any vexations difficulties which may beset us. Let our aim ever be, to be what we ought to be, to do what we ought to do, and to recognize and support all influences which will be likely to elevate our standing above that of mere commercial life, and we will have little cause to fear a lack of harmonious unity amongst our members.

Correspondence.

Facts in Reply to Mr. Sanders in Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal.

To the Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

SIR, If the letter of Mr. Sanders on College extravagence is as timely as he would fain make Druggists believe, it is to be regretted that he didn't see fit to raise his voice long ere this to check the corrupt practices he now complains of. If the whole truth were known why he now assumes such a belligerent attitude, it would doubtless be seen that the timely character of his letter has a much deeper significance to friends who do not pay $4 each year than to those who do. The whole letter is a clear piece of by-play and does not deserve a reply, but to show that there are always different ways of exhibiting an analysis I will oblige him this time.

Taking each of his statements as he has presented them I will show how much genuine truth there is in them. Mention is made of the squandering of the annual dues for Druggists and a commitment for all time by the Council for that amount. I may just here venture the remark that the Act demands a payment of $4 and has done so since its formation in 1871. But I do hope that in the very near future a portion of that amount may be returned to the druggists in the shape of a rebate. The Journal Contract framed in 1883, to which I find Mr. Sanders a consenting party, compels the Council to pay for each druggist in business about $1 their annual dues for a periodical that many believe is not worth the one-fourth of that amount, and it is said that it is a tax for all time, but it is to be hoped that the said contract will be interpreted in a different way, and it is the duty of the Council to free the druggists from such an incubus ; and I was in favor of such a course. Mr. Sanders would lead the druggists to believe that a portion of the annual dues is being used to support the teaching department. I take issue with him on that score and am free to say that the annual dues are not used in that way. Mr. Sanders attacks the Registrar-Treas. and his emolument. Now let us prove his sincerity in that particular. It is true I gave notice last August to amend By-law No.3, and proposed to make that officer's salary $1000 per year. The work of Registrar has of late years increased vastly, and his whole time is devoted to the work from nine o'clock in the morning until night each working day of the year. His responsibilities are great, and he needs to be careful, prompt and intelligent, and I hold that his duties are such that he is entitled to such remuneration. His duties cannot be performed by "any druggists' assistant during his leisure hours." However let us see what Mr. Sanders' opinion was (when the work was not nearly so heavy), so long ago as September, 1886. In the minutes of Council held August 4th, 5th and 6th 1886, Mr. Sanders gave notice to amend By-law No. 3, just what the proposed amendment was it does not state. At the next meeting of Council it is recorded that Mr. Sanders moved his motion, and it is not even there stated what his amendment was, but on the notes of the Council meeting made by his friend, the Editor of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, we find the following :—"A considerable portion of the second day was taken up by a discussion on a motion of W. B. Sanders to raise the Registrar's salary from $600 to $1000, to take effect the 1st of August next. It was claimed that as that officer devoted the whole of his time from nine in the morning until night to the duties of his office in the College, his remuneration was inadequate to the services performed. "Consistency thou art a jewel." Mr. Sanders' position on this question is no more sincere than his other attacks, and the mean insinuation that the Registrar is corrupt and that the Council seeks shelter on any question is as untrue as his many other misleading comparisons in his letter.

On my introduction to the Council, August, 1889, the question of salaries pertaining to the teachers came before us and the College year 1891, which he institutes as a comparison to the year 1893, and which is considered a remarkably good one, adds no credit to him or his supporters. It will be remembered that the Council determined to cease the mode of payment of teachers that had been in existence for three years, whereby the teachers received all sums up to $3000, and fifty per cent. of the income over that amount. The revenue from the lecture fees for the years 1889 to 1891 amounted to $14,224.40, and the teachers received during that period $7,600, whereas if the agreement which Mr. Sanders prizes so highly had remained, and which he persistently fought for, the staff would have received $10,112 20. No thanks to Mr. Sanders for so good a showing for the year 1891. He argued and fought for the old agreement and claimed, along with Messrs. Shuttleworth and Avison, that such a reduction was uncalled for, and let it be noted that the course prior to Aug. '88, students only received 400 hours instruction, costing each student $101.00, or 25¼ cents per hour. In 1888-9 500 hours instruction, costing $105, or 21 cents per hour. Under the agreement effected by the Council, to which Mr. Sanders was opposed, in Aug., 1889, the College course was lengthened to 650 hours instruction costing $105, or 16¼ cents per hour. The change of staff took place August, 1891, and the course lengthened to over 800 hours, 360 hours of that being practical work, for which a staff of four were engaged at a total salary of $4,300. The fees of students being reduced from $105 to $92, a difference of $13 to each student, or 11½ cents per hour, which you will observe is less than one-half the cost to each student as compared with 1887-8, under the old agreement which Mr. Sanders so strongly supported.

Now, let us see what the teachers received under the benign influence of Mr. Sanders and friends for the six months' term, 1887-8. The teachers received $4040, not four or sometimes five times as stated by Mr. Sanders, but three, viz. : Messrs. Shuttleworth, Avison and Eadie. The teachers' share of receipts for seven months' term 1888-9, was $4388.00. Mr. Shuttleworth receiving for Deanship and two hundred lectures of one hour each, the sum of $2363 40, although he claimed more. Dr. Avison one hundred and fifty lectures, one hour each, received $1283.07. Mr. Harrison, for three hundred and fifty hours time as demonstrator, received $741.53. The course at that time commencing Oct. 1st, and continuing until May 8th, with three weeks' holidays at Christmas time. The amounts received by Messrs. Shuttleworth and Avison at that time were considered insufficient by Mr. Sanders.

Now, sir, let us compare the year that is picked out by our economist as the most glaring one and see how we stand. You will observe he omits in his comparison to mention that $13 less is demanded from students for the year 1892-3 than for the year 1891, and he would fain lead you to believe that he is so fair. Oh yes ! You will observe that the Council have been anxious to furnish the best possible tuition to the student at the minimum of cost without drawing upon the annual revenue fee for any support. And I deem it is the duty of the Council to so maintain the school, and up to the present time, under the new order of things, such has been done. For the years 1892-3, the teachers, four in number, received $4300, as stated, and are now (1893-4) receiving $4,900, and gave and are giving over 900 hours tuition, the whole four, 1892-3, received less than double the sum taken by Mr. Shuttleworth alone for less than one-fourth the amount of work in 1888-9.

I will in this connection give a table of the hours including time spent on examinations, which is now performed by each professor :

	Junior 1893.	Senior 1894.	Total hours.
Dr. Chambers ...	156	182	338
Dr. Fotheringham	52	178	230
Dr. Scott.............	153	119	272
C. F. Heebner	272	275	547
			1387

SUPPLIES FOR PROFESSORS. The supplies for professors he draws attention to and is evidently unaware of the needs of the school when practical work is being carried on. The work done at the College is not performed now in a perfunctory manner, and the student who applies himself during the College course, can take any position in the pharmaceutical line. He is fitted in a practical way to perform his duties and needs not the aid of the middleman to make his preparations, and that should be the

(Continued on Page 65.)

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Forgotten Friends, or Good Remedies Out of Fashion Reintroduced to Pharmacy.

DR. J. R. BLACKHAM.

(In The British and Colonial Druggist.)

Encouraged by the success of my article "Old Friends in New Faces," I have been led to prepare the following article, which might almost be called a sequel to it.

The chief *raison d'etre* of this compilation is, that while monographs, essays and books on "New Drugs" and "New Remedies" may fairly be said to be crowding the shelves of our professional book-sellers, no author has taken the trouble to pick out the old remedies of our forefathers from the cobwebs and dust of oblivion into which they have fallen, and present them with accurate credentials of their known virtues, faults and failings to the present generation of pharmacists, asking them, before ignoring their existence, to submit them to a fair test in the bright light of modern physiological and chemical research.

This I have endeavoured to do in the following pages, and although my work has been neither easy nor expeditious, it has been at all times a labour of love, for I must confess to a very strong partiality for old remedies, and have devoted no small proportion of my professional leisure to the investigation of their properties, as will be evidenced by my notes on many of the drugs included in my collection of "Forgotten Friends."

Another object of this little thesis is to endeavour to revive among physicians and pharmacists the almost extinct interest in the therapeutic properties of the indigenous plants of our country; for surely, it seems to me, there is little sense or economy in importing barks and roots from African forests and Brazilian jungles while we have herbs in our English meadows, and trees in our Scottish woods, with similar and equally efficient properties!

Absinthium.—This good old English herb is rarely used in Great Britain, but it is high in favour on the Continent. Its botanical name is *Artemesia absinthium*, and it belongs to the *Compositæ*. The dried herb is given in doses of 20 to 60 grains as an anthelmintic; the volatile oil, in doses of 5 to 6 minims, a carminative; and the infusion (1 in 20, half-an-hour) is a valuable and pleasant aromatic bitter. Wormwood is the chief constituent of the French beverage absinthe, which plays sad havoc with the mind and body of the Parisian debauchee. It is, to the British palate, a most disagreeable beverage. The well-known vermouth, by far the most popular liquor in Southern France and Italy, and now largely imported into England, is simply a strong sweetened tincture of wormwood. The plant is official in the Pharmacopœias of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, France, Germany, Hungary, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States.

Acetosella.—The wood sorrel, or *Oxalis acetosella*, of the order *Oxalidaceæ*, grows luxuriously all over the British Isles, and finds its way into most of the potions and ptisans of the wise women of the country parts. It is used as a refrigerant in fevers and as an alterative in chronic skin diseases, but is probably of chief use as a cooling antiscorbutic. The fresh-gathered plant should be taken freely, either as a salad or boiled in buttermilk.

Achillea Millefolium.—This plant, of the daisy order, entered largely into the prescriptions of the old-world gynæcologists. The fresh infusion (½ oz. to the pint) was recommended in ounce doses for the leucorrhea of the young, and also in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa. It was given by some of the last century writers for hæmorrhoidal and uterine hæmorrhage and has been suggested as a stimulating tonic in atonic dyspepsia, and as an antispasmodic instead of valerian.

Agaricus Albus.—This fungus, found growing on the larch, was in bye-gone days used as a purgative, as it produces copious watery stools in large doses. Modern investigators have eliminated an active principle called agaricine, which has been introduced by my friend, Dr. Murrell, who is an earnest believer in old remedies, as a substitute for belladonna in the night sweats of phthisis. In small doses (2 to 5 grs.) the dried and powdered fungus is of great value in diarrhœa and dysentery, and has an influence superior to ergot or tannin on the hæmoptysis of the consumptive.

Allium.—Garlic is a remedy, the disappearance of which from the modern British pharmacy passes all understanding. The bulb of the *Allium sativa* (natural order, *Liliaceæ*) is one of the most valuable stimulants and antispasmodics in the whole of the materia medica. It should be given either as an one-in-five tincture of the bulbs in doses of from 60 to 120 minims, or as the freshly expressed juice in 10 to 30 minim doses. It will be found a powerful expectorant, closely resembling ipecacuanha in its action, and is chiefly indicated in the bronchitis of the renal sufferer, as it is also a valuable diuretic, acting in the same nature as squill. Old writers declare it is a certain anthelmintic for the *ascaris lumbricoides*, or round worm, and it was at one time the carminative, *par excellence*, of the country apothecary. Garlic is still deservedly retained in the French, German, United States and most foreign pharmacopœias.

Althæa.—Across the English Channel marsh-mallow still holds the galenical rank it once held in England. It is the emollient and demulcent expectorant, *sans rivale*, of our French colleagues, and in the form of a concentrated decoction (4 ozs. to the pint) is used as a fomentation where we use chamomile and poppies, and also as a poultice in inflamed mammæ and acute joint affections.

Apium Petroselinum.—Long before pharmacists ever heard of the stearoptene apiol, common parsley was a well-appreciated member of materia medica. It is chiefly used as an antipyretic, but was known to be a useful diuretic. The search light of modern science has shown the herb and its stearoptene to be of great value in some forms of amenorrhœa, and dysmenorrhœa.

Angelica.—This common member of the *Umbelliferæ* was formerly in high repute as an aromatic stimulant and stomachic. The most active parts of the plant, from a therapeutic aspect, are the root and fruit, and it is best given in ounce doses of the fresh infusion of the fruit (1 in 20, one hour). The candied root is an agreeable carminative, similar to prepared ginger.

Aristolochia.—Birthwort has so entirely disappeared from our modern medicine that the author has found considerable difficulty in securing a specimen for experimenting with. It belongs to the same order as serpentary, and grows all over this country and Southern Europe. It is a useful, stimulating vegetable tonic, like the last-named drug, but unlike it possesses marked emmenagogue properties. On this account it has been used, prior to the introduction of ergot, in conjunction with savin as an emmenagogue, and also to procure criminal abortion.

Asaram Europæum.—*Asarabacca* is another member of the *Aristolochiaceæ*, which grows on our English meadows, and has fallen from its high estate among therapeutic agents. The dried and powdered root was used in the days of Sydenham as an emetic, expectorant and errhine. In doses of from 10 to 30 grains I have found it a prompt and valuable emetic, while a tincture prepared by macerating two ounces of the root in proof spirit for seven days, and filtering seems to possess all the expectorant virtues of Tinctura Scillæ, B. P. As an errhine, old works recommend it for aborting "cold in the head," but I cannot recommend it for this affection.

Asparagus.—The root of this plant was at one time highly esteemed for its diuretic properties, and largely prescribed in dropsy (whether cardiac or renal) and in gout. As history is constantly repeating itself, a crystalline body called althein, obtainable from either this plant or marshmallow, has lately been introduced as a remedy for these affections.

Balsamum Gileadense.—The balsamic exudation from the bark of the *Balsamodendron gileadense* was, in the last century, in high favor as a diuretic and specific for gonorrhœa. It is more pleasant than balsam of copaiba, but, as it is now rare and difficult to obtain, it is more expensive and not sufficiently more useful to warrant its re-introduction. I could never understand why Poe asked his raven if there was still Balm in Gilead, unless he was suffering from gonorrhœa, and had heard of the drug as a specific, when surely some intelligent pharmacist would have introduced to his palate the flavor of the nauseous, but inexpensive, oleo-resin from far-off Brazil. The otherwise irreproachable bird's reply of "Never more" was highly mendacious, as I have myself seen the handsome tree growing in its native land and all over the south of Europe.

Baptisia Tinctoria.—The wild indigo was one of the chief remedies used by the medicine men of the Sioux and other Indian tribes in the treatment of the malarious and typhoid fevers common in the marshy districts of America. It is a purgative in small, and an emetic in larger doses, and constitutes a good antiseptic, stimulating poultice for foul-smelling, indolent ulcers. A strong decoction (1 in 4) is an excellent gargle for ulcerated sore throats. The powdered rhyzome and rootlets may be given in doses of one to five grains in pill.

Berberis Communis. — The common barberry has been given over by the regular practitioner in England to the wise women and herbalist who prescribe the fresh infusion (one in 20, one hour) as an astringent bitter in various forms of chronic diarrhœa, with considerable success. Combined with angelica and coriander, it was at one time largely prescribed in the fen districts of Essex, Lincoln and Cambridge, for the various types of low fever now grouped under the heading of malaria.

Bistorta.—The Bistorta, or Snakeweed (*Polygonum Bistorta*) is a valuable friend of the physician, which has been quite forgotten of late years. Its virtues may be grouped as astringent, but it is mainly in the treatment of chronic discharges from mucous membrane that it has been used. For gleet, leucorrhea, and vaginitis it may be administered in 20 to 30 grain doses of the powdered root, or as an one-in-ten infusion in two-ounce doses. It belongs to the natural order *Polygonaceæ*, and is highly praised by medical writers in the seventeenth century.

Borago.—Borage (*Borago Officinalis, Nat. Ord. Boraginaceæ*) a native of Aleppo naturalized in Europe had a great reputation early in the present century as a galactogogue. This class of remedies are now rarely used, but in one case in which the author had an opportunity of watching its effect on the mammary gland it seemed to be quite equal to chlorate of potassium, fennel, or any of the other drugs recommended in modern works on materia medica for the purpose.

Bogbean or Bogbane.—The *Menyanthes Trifoliata* is largely used by the peasants of the North of Ireland as a domestic remedy for anorexio, dyspepsia, and cephalgia and has recently been advocated for functional amenorrhœa. It was one of the ingredients of a family recipe for rheumatism shown to the writer by a Londonderry farmer, who stated it was at least 200 years old.

Bryonia Alba.—The fresh and dried root of the *Bryonia dioica* is official in the Belgian, French, Spanish, and United States Pharmacopœias, and is widely used by British herbalists. Once largely used by the faculty it had fallen into disuse, but has lately been restored to its rank as a hydrargogue cathartic, which, according to some authors, might well replace jalap, and also as a stimulating alterative and diuretic in serious inflammations, chronic bronchitis, rheumatism and sluggish liver. Its supposed utility in uterine hæmmorrhage can hardly be said to be established on a firm basis.

Bryonia Nigea.—The black briony (*Tamus Communis,* natural order, *Dioscoreaceæ*), must be labelled an old wife's remedy *pur et simple*, but it is none the less worthy of mention. Its chief, and almost only value is as a topical application for bruises in the form of a poultice of the fresh rasped root.

Calotropis.—Mudar (*Calotropis gigantea*, natural order, *Asclepiadaceæ*) which has long since disappeared from ordinary books on materia medica, was introduced into this country early in the history of our trade with the East Indies. It is a diaphoretic, purgative and emetic resembling ipecacuanha. The powdered bark of the root is administered in 2 to 4 grain doses as a diaphoretic, and in 15 to 20 grain doses as an emetic.

Calamus Aromaticus.—The sweet flag *Acorus calamus*, natural order, *Acoraceæ*, is one of the oldest and best of our aromatic stimulants. It is used in the preparation of several famous Continental liqueors, and constitutes one of the ingredients of a charming Vermouth-like beverage, which I prepare for my private consumption, from a recipe picked up among the Pyrenees.

Calendula.—The marigold, *Calendula officinalis*, yields to spirit an aromatic principle which exerts a very beneficial influence over wounds, promoting cicatrization, with bot little suppuration. *Lotio calendulæ* is prepared by diluting a one-in-ten tincture, made with rectified spirit, with 40 volumes of water.

Castanea Eqina.—The horse chestnut (*Castanea equina*, natural order, *Hippocastanæ*) had at one time a reputation as a remedy for gout and rheumatism only equalled by that of the meadow saffron. A decoction of the dried bark is certainly a good tonic and febrifuge, and the expressed oil of the nuts constituted the specific topical application for neuralgia of the fifth nerve and sciatica of a famous witch-doctor in the mountains of Mayo.

Castoreum.—The dried preputial follicles of the beaver (*Castor fiber ;* Order, *Rodentia ;* Class, *Mammalia*) has been discarded by the compilers of the 1885 B. P. as useless, but is still largely prescribed by some of the first London and Continental physicians in the treatment of hysteria. A favorite prescription of Dr. John Williams, Physician-Accoucheur to T. R. H. Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Fife, for hysterical patients is a combination of the 1867 B. P. tincture and tincture of nux vomica.

Catechu.—The unofficial varieties of catechu, viz., betel nut catechu, *Areca catechu* natural order, *Palmæ* and black catechu, *Acacia catechu*, natural order *Leguminosæ* are quite as valuable astringents as the B. P. article.

Cedron.—Cedron, *Simiba cedron*, natural order *Simarubaceæ*, is a powerful bitter tonio which has long been used by the natives of New Granada as a febrifuge and antidote to snake bites. Five grain doses have been used with varying success in the treatment of ague, dysentery, neuralgia and gout.

Centaurium. — The lesser centaury (*Erythraea centaurium*, natural order *Gentianaceæ*) held among the last century prescribers equal rank with gentian as a bitter tonic. The flowering tops gathered between June and August possess the most marked therapeutic properties.

Chenopodium.—Wormseed, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, natural order *Salsolaceæ*, occupied, among the primitive *savants* of North America, the position which santonine now holds among us. It was given in two ounce doses of a fresh one-in-twenty decoction of the leaves, or in 20 to 60-grain doses of the powdered seeds.

Chimaphila.—This pyrolaceous plant was at one time in high repute for its astringent, diuretic, and tonic properties, but, like others of the *bord de siecle* remedies, has sunk into disrepute. It is botanically styled *Pyrola umbellata*,and was administered as a decoction of one ounce of the leaves and stems in a pint of water (boiled for 10 minutes) in one to two-ounce doses.

Chicory.—The *Chicorium intybus*, natural order *Compositæ*, long enjoyed a reputation as a tonic cholagogue, diuretic, and laxative, but has now fallen from its estate to be merely an adulterant of coffee. This plant grows wild in North Cornwall.

Chiococea.—The snowberry (*Chiococea anguifuga*), a member of the *Cinchonaceæ* from the far off Spanish Main, was introduced into this country early in the history of British trade with the Brazils as a safe tonic, diuretic, emetic and cathartic, specially indicated in the cachexia produced by malaria. It is still largely used by the natives of the remoter parts of the South American Republic, but is too nauseous to suit the palates of the refined and sensuous descendants of the Spanish hidalgos who people the large cities of the Brazils. The fresh decoction of the dried bark is, in the writer's experience, a safe diuretic aperient in Bright's disease, given in ounce doses thrice daily, and 2 drachms of the powdered bark constitutes an excellent emetic, prompt, powerful, and followed by little, if any, nausea.

China Root.—As its name implies, the *Smilax China*, natural order, *Smilaceæ*, is a pharmacological recruit from the Celestial Empire, where it has long enjoyed a reputation as an efficient diaphoretic and demulcent. Like *Hemidesmus*, it is credited with anti-syphilitic properties in the East, but these probably only exist when the plant is fresh. Its properties have hardly been fully investigated in this country as yet.

(To be Continued.)

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No articles of the Toilet have ever been produced which have been received with the enthusiasm which has greeted the ***Crab Apple Blossom Perfume*** and the ***Crown Lavender Salts.*** They are literally the delight of two continents, and are as eagerly sought in New York and Paris as in London. Annual Sales, 500,000 Bottles.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., 177 New Bond St., LONDON.

Wholesale of **MESSRS. LYMAN, KNOX & CO.,** Montreal and Toronto, and all leading druggists.

"NICKEL IN THE SLOT."

Bells ✣ Perfumer.

A few of these Perfume Machines left, and will be sold

AT A REDUCTION

To clear out a consignment.

W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ont.

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN."

PLANTEN'S CAPSULES

Known as Reliable over Half a Century.

The Pioneer Capsule House of the United States.

H. PLANTEN & SON, }ESTABLISHED 1836{ **NEW YORK,**

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Soluble Hard & Elastic Soft CAPSULES.

Improved French Pearls and Globules.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

Sandalwood, Copaiba, Erigeron, Creasote, Comp. Cop and Cub, Terebene, Comp. Sandal, Iodide Ethyl, Wintergreen, Apiol, Male Fern, Etc.

Planten's Comp. Cop & Cub Capsules,

(Planten's Celebrated Black Capsules,)

and PLANTEN'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Have an ENVIABLE WORLD REPUTATION for UNIFORM RELIABILITY.

IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES

For Powders, 8 Sizes. Liquids, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 9 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.

CAPSULES FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

Capsules to order. New Articles and Private Formulas a Specialty.

Specify PLANTEN'S CAPSULES on all orders.

Send for Samples and Formula Lists. Sold by all Druggists.

Beware of Substitution of Inferior Brands.

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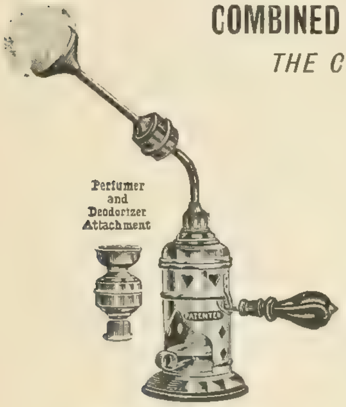
COMBINED VAPORIZER AND INHALER,

THE CHAMPION VOLATILIZER.



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For the treatment of **Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Asthma, Hay Fever, Whooping Cough,** and all diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs. Complete list of formulæ for inhalation with each instrument.

Price with perfumer and deodorizer attachment, $5 50
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The Coulter Vaporizer Mfg. Co.,
Manufacturers for Canada,
Cor. King & Bay Sts. Entrance, 93 Bay St. *Toronto, Ont.*

Every Druggist should handle

—OUR—

Druggist Favorite, 5c.

—AND—

Patti, 10c.

CIGARS.

Send for sample order.

FRASER & STIRTON, - London, Ont.

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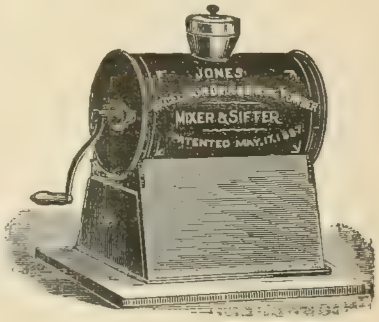
Drug and Baking Powder MIXER AND SIFTER,

For Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists and Perfumers.

THESE ARE MADE IN THREE SIZES:

Suitable to mix—5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 25 lbs—at $6, $12 & $18 each.

Easily Cleaned and no Wood to Scent.



Dust Proof and Changeable Sieves.

Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

A simple, durable, practical and cheap machine for the mixing, compounding and triturating of all powders intended for manufacturing and compounding Baking Powders, Tooth Powders, Face Powders, Condition Powders, and all Compound Druggists' Powders. This machine may be termed the thorough Mixer and Sifter, and will do more mixing in less time than all other high priced mixers combined. This machine mixes powders thoroughly, then forces same through sieves of the proper fineness for the intended powders.

Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer, and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Dyspepsia Powder, &c.

80 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 160 Mesh Bolting Cloth, 75c. each. Send for circular.

WM. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ont., Sole Agent for Canada.

Pharmacy Abroad.

WOMEN DOCTORS. The British Medical Association now numbers 21 women doctors who have taken advantage of the new law admitting them to membership. Of these 21 no less than 11 are practising in and about London. Besides these, Manchester claims one, Glasgow four, Edinburgh two, Nottingham one, and lastly, one practises in New Barnet, Herts, and another is to be found in the far north of Scotland.

* * *

COMPOUNDERS IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.—Candidates for the office of compounder in Bengal must produce one of the following certificates when making application for examination:—(*a*) From the superintendent of vernacular medical school that he has attended regularly for one year the compounder class of the school: or (*b*) From the legally qualified medical manager of a chemist's and druggist's establishment recognized by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, that he has been apprenticed for a period of three years in his establishment; or (*c*) From a civil surgeon that he has assisted in the dispensing of drugs at the dispensary of a civil station for a period of five years. The positions are filled by persons born in India, as a rule.

* * *

THE PHARMACIST IN THE FAR EAST. The complete differentiation between the physician and the pharmacist which marks both America and England is just beginning to manifest itself in China and the other Oriental lands. On the seaboard and especially in the treaty ports where the influence of the "Foreign Devil" is at its greatest, there is considerable similarity between the East and the West. In such cities as Canton, Amoy, Foochow, and Shanghai there are drug stores which would be a credit to Broadway or Michigan avenue. The personnel of these establishments, though Chinese, has been thoroughly trained in pharmacal science, and will compare favorably with the graduates in pharmacy of any American institution. Nearly all read, write and speak English with fluency and correctness. Many of them have been educated by the medical missionaries who are so important a feature in the attempt to Christianize the extreme Orient. Others have spent years as drug clerks or doctors' assistants. Still others have received collegiate instruction in such schools as the Victoria College of Hong Kong or the Anglo-Chinese College of Foochow. A fourth class have had the advantages of study and residence in the great cities of England or of the British colonies. They are careful compounders, and tolerable chemists. They are remarkably orderly and keep both store and prescription department so neat and clean as to set an example to Europeans.

They are so economical in the conduct of business that they are gradually driving the English druggists out of the market. How frugal they are may be seen from the expense of a large store which came under my notice. The premises were leased with an option to purchase at a rental of $10 a month. There were two clerks at a salary of $3 and $4 a month respectively; a porter at $3 25, a bottle-washer at $2, and two messengers at $3 a month each. The firm consisted of three members, of whom two lived upon the premises. They carried a medium-sized stock of goods and usually bought and sold upon a cash basis. They also conducted an aerated water works, which did a large trade.

In the management of their affairs, they added to the cost of their goods a sum equal to what they regarded as the amount of breakage, loss by theft, depreciation by time and weather, insurance and the like, and then added to this from 5 to 15 per cent. for their own profit. Upon this basis they were able to sell carbonic acid water, artificial vichy or kissingen for twenty-two cents per dozen quart bottles, where their British competitors were demanding thirty-four.

Proprietary articles, such as Ayer's sarsaparilla, Collis Brown's chlorodyne, Alcock's plasters, Colgate's toilet soap, Beecham's and Carter's pills, Lanman's Florida water, vaseline, and Barry's tricopherous could be procured upon their counters for less than what the "cut-rate" gentlemen ask in our own land.

In liquors they were satisfied when they received $3 a dozen for VH Holland gin in imperial quarts; $3.50 a dozen for fair Scotch whiskey; $9 a dozen for five-year old Bourbon or rye; $2 a dozen for best Zinfandel and $17 per 24 pints of G. H. Mumm's extra dry.

The Chinese pharmacists on the coast follow the example of their European colleagues and carry quite a stock of fancy goods and what we call "notions."

Among these may be mentioned cutlery, confectionery, cigars, tobacco, stationery, small leather articles, syrups, fine groceries, pipes, wedding presents and cheap jewelry. They sell everything upon so close a margin of profit that they interfere seriously with the European retail trade in those articles.

In addition to all the articles of our own materia medica they deal in nearly all the leading Chinese drugs and medicines. Among these may be mentioned insect-wax, ginseng, peppermint oil, opium oil, pickled ginger, areca nut, dried spider, almond oil, purified pitch, rice-glucose and soy-decoction.

In the interior of China and in those cities where there are but a handful of western barbarians, such as Chow Chow-Foo, Chang Cheow and Taiwanfoo, pharmacy is conducted in true Mongolian style, the same as it has been done for fifty centuries. The influence of our science upon the profession has been almost imperceptible and is found in a few preparations such as morphine pills, quinine, glycerin, Brown's chlorodyne, and vaseline. The pharmacy is usually run in conjunction with some other store, a dry grocers, for example. It is small, occupying a space scarcely larger than a good-sized closet. It is dark, gloomy and seldom over-clean. To a student of Shakespeare it gives the impression of the starved apothecary's shop in Romeo and Juliet. A counter runs the length of the room and against the opposite wall is a rough wooden bench on which sit the customers or the friends and relatives of the proprietor.

The stock in trade consists of about five hundred different articles of all sorts. Of apparatus there is almost nothing. All dry or dried articles, such as roots, barks, leaves, insects and reptiles are sold by weight or number. All wines or cordials are sold by the bottle, and all fine oils, essences and strong medicines by the vial. The patient, nurse or physician, but not the pharmacist, makes the infusion, filtration or decoction, as the case may be. The recipe calls for the raw materials and gives no directions. These are confided the patient. Here, for example, is a translated prescription for mild gastralgia, indigestion and the like:

Peppermint flowers	3 oz.
Peppermint leaves	3 oz.
American ginseng	2 oz.
Cardamom seeds	½ oz.
Dried ginger	1 oz.
Pine needles	3 oz.
Yulan flowers	2 oz.
Bay bark	2 oz.

It makes a bundle at least 6x8x8 inches. For curious readers I may add that these are simmered for two hours in two quarts of water with the addition of a quarter pound of sugar, and at the end, of a glass of gin or its Chinese equivalent, *Shan Kit*. The result is a dark brown aromatic, palatable tea, which I can recommend as a capital pick me up.

The medicinal wines are another interesting feature of the Celestial drug trade. There are said to be four or five hundred of this class. I have noted over a hundred, and my list is very far from complete. Some of these are very simple, like *Gow Leng*, which is made from millet and is supposed to be a good diuretic. Of the same type are rose wine, tea wine, poppy wine and orange wine.

Of stronger nature and suggesting, if not resembling, Benedictine, is *Woo Ka Peh*, a famous stomachic and tonic. Similar to this are such wines as *Foo Quat Mor Qua*, made from tiger bones and papaya, and corresponding to lime, maltine and wine; *Shoo Quok Kung*, used for debility; *Fa Fa* for colds and coughs, a fair sudorific, and *San Ben*, which corresponds to our beef, iron and wine, and is made from the genital organs of the tiger, deer and bullock! These preparations are all palatable and range in price from *Woo Ka Peh* at ten cents a bottle to *San Pen* at three dollars.

The apothecary holds a good social position in the East, being regarded as a half professional, half tradesman. He is protected by the law, and enjoys, if possible, more esteem by the public than his transpacific colleague.—W. E. S. FALES, U. S. Vice-Consul, Amoy, in *Amer. Drug.*

Canadian Druggist
WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

FEBRUARY 15TH, 1894.

The Sale of Poisons.

THE many deaths resulting from poisons of which notices appear almost daily in the press, show the necessity for still further restrictions on their sale. The ease with which many of the stronger poisons may be obtained shows a great laxity in our laws, and some steps towards its remedy should, in the interests of the general public, be adopted by our Legislature. It is a noteworthy fact that, although the druggist is not allowed to practise his profession without first satisfying the authorities as to his capability, and when engaged in business is restricted in the matter of sales of poisons, yet the grocer or general storekeeper may sell many things with impunity, which, in the hands of the ignorant or maliciously disposed, are frequently the cause of crime and death. As an English daily very pointedly says, "There are doors which we are careful to shut but not to lock; for instance, we buy poison from a druggist only under certain conditions, but we may buy poison from a grocer or oilman with no restrictions whatever." Certainly, in justice to the public whose protection should be the aim of all Legislatures, to the druggist who is amenable to the strict letter of the law, and in the interests of morality, it is high time that this matter was looked into and the laws amended in regard to the sale of all poisons and dangerous drugs.

The Pharmacist as a Man of Science.

In an address before an English local Pharmaceutical Association, one of its members dwelt at some length on the pharmacist as a man of science, contrasting his position with that of the general public, mentioning the experiences of the pharmacist, embryo or mature, which gave him the opportunity of forming more accurate and distinctive judgments on phenomena and their causes. The speaker said that "applied science, so called, was not really science at all, but art," and would like to see these two more definitely distinguished. One instance selected to show where a pharmacist might exercise the scientific curiosity was the ascertaining of the limits of error in weighing grain quantities of substances on a small balance and ounce quantities on large scales. Another, to show desire for scientific accuracy, was the care displayed in having his shop bottles, drawers, &c., labelled correctly. There are many steps to advance yet in pharmaceutical education towards the attainment of true science and the thorough chemist is one who probes deeply into the mysteries of everything pertaining to science in medicine and its kindred arts.

The Letter of the Law—Sequel of a Celebrated Case.

Rarely is such a measure of interest accorded a legal process by the pharmaceutical and medical world as was aroused some two and a half years ago by the famous Nux Vomica suits in the Atlantic Court of Common Pleas, New Jersey. A brief review of those proceedings and of the curious solution which time has recently effected in the legal complications, will not be devoid of profit.

The plaintiff in both these cases was George W. McGuire, State Dairy Commissioner for New Jersey, and criminal action was brought by him against the two defendants* on the charge that each had sold a quantity of tincture nux vomica, which, upon examination, was found to contain less than two per cent of dry extractive. The basis of the prosecution was an existing New Jersey statute, which enacted that any preparation shall be deemed to be adulterated if (when sold under or by a name recognized in the U. S. Pharmacopœia) it "differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity laid down therein." And 2 per cent extractive, as stated, was the standard of the U. S. P. at that time.

The evidence introduced developed the fact that the tincture had been prepared from normal liquid nux vomica, Parke, Davis & Co.; the plaintiff's witness testified that it contained 0.712 per cent. of dry extractive; and upon this the prosecution rested its charge of adulteration within the meaning of the statute, no attempt being made to establish the therapeutic inferiority of the disputed preparation, or any deficiency in the needed contents of the all-important alkaloids.

Seldom has such an array of learned or such a wealth of distinguished evidence been brought forward in defence of any cause involving a pharmaceutical question as was now adduced by the respective defendants in sustaining their position. Professors Remington, Hare, Rusby, Ryan, Marshall, Dr. Eccles, and the lamented Prof. Bedford, all went upon the stand and declared with one voice that the active constituents of nux vomica are its two alkaloids, strychnine and brucine, alone; that the quantity of dry extractive forms no standard of strength, quality, or purity, and may, indeed, be completely inert —without medicinal property or physiological action; that tinctures of nux vomica made, as was the one in question, from the normal liquid, are far more reliable than the tinctures on the market produced in exact accordance with the U. S. P. formula, since the former are of uniform alkaloidal strength, and the latter subject to extreme variations of medicinal potency; that the U. S. P. standard could he easily evaded by the addition of sufficient glucose to any inferior tincture; and finally, that the Pharmacopœia of 1880 really offered no means of determining the "strength, quality, or purity" of the tincture to which the name standard could with any propriety be applied, hence was virtually devoid of such standard.

All for naught. Here the gods themselves would have contended in vain. Conceding the entire probity of the defendants, and the full medicinal value of their tinctures prepared from the normal liquid of nux vomica, Judge Reed, nevertheless, decided in the first case that such tinctures were adulterations within the meaning of the New Jersey statute, since the requirement of 2 per cent. dry extractive was not fulfilled! In the second case, some misgivings must have begun to assail the judicial intellect, since the case still hangs suspended in the limbo of the undecided.

But if the Judge showed an undue tenacity in clinging to an obsolete standard, and a disposition to apply the narrow letter of the law, our Pharmacopœia Commission have taken a very different view of the question. In the revised edition (1890) we are happy to observe a radical change in the requirement made of Tincture nux vomica: it is no longer 2 per cent. of extractive, but rather 0.3 per cent. of total alkaloids—the identical alkaloidal content which the manufacturers of the normal liquid had long adopted as their own standard for the tincture. The new Pharmacopœia became a part of the New Jersey law on Jan. 1, 1894, thus depriving the cases of all legal basis.

While we may now smile at the emphatic way in which time has rejected the decision of the New Jersey court, it is obvious that its very absurdity from a medical and pharmacal point of view was not without a compensating benefit in promoting the adoption of a rational standard for this and a few other important preparations in the new Pharmacopœia. Inasmuch as five of the witnesses for the defendants were likewise members of the Revision Committee, the agitation imparted to the question of standardization by the nux vomica cases was unquestionably an active agent in the pharmacopœial changes thus far introduced — changes which, it is to be hoped, will be multiplied until every potent official remedy shall be provided with a standard which will guarantee a uniform medicinal action.

The introducers of normal liquids may well feel content with the handsome vindication which their enterprise has received at the hands of the Pharmacopœia Commission, and with the high compliment embodied in the recent adoption of their well-known standard for the official tincture.

A SWEDISH LADY has started in business as an analytical chemist at Kopperberg, the centre of the Swedish mining industry. For some years she has held the position of analytical chemist to some large ironworks there.

---

*The defendants were Harry B. Leeds and Albert D. Cuskaden, druggists, and the expenses of the defence were borne by Parke, Davis & Co.

IMPORTANT

To the Trade

We have pleasure in advising you that by special arrangements just completed with the proprietors of **WYETH'S BEEF, IRON & WINE,** we are enabled to offer to the CANADIAN TRADE a Reduced List of prices on this standard preparation, the **Original and only Genuine Beef, Iron and Wine** on the market.

In order to do this it was necessary to put this article upon the rebate plan, with the following scale of prices, to which we shall strictly adhere:

For 1 doz. and less than 3 doz.,	**$7.25 per doz.**
" 3 " " " " 6 "	**7.00 " "**
" 6 " " " " 12 "	**6.75 " "**
" 1 gross and upwards, -	**78.00 " gross.**

A discount of 5 per cent. for Cash will be allowed, if paid within 30 days from date of purchase only.

We trust that this change will meet with your approval, and will ask you to kindly send in your valued order.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited.

Montreal, Oct. 20th, 1893. General Agents for Canada.

YOUR OWN!

Do you know that we prepare for Druggists' Sale

A Special Throat Troche

Put up with the Druggist's own name, thus

SMITH'S

Improved Bronchial Pastilles

For.... ....

This preparation is no "cheap John" candy, but an elegant compressed powder, and is as pleasant and efficacious a lozenge as ever introduced for the relief of the various disorders of the respiratory organs, and a valuable remedy for the cure of many bronchial affections, such as Influenza, Hoarseness, Soreness of the Throat, or any irritation of the throat arising from cold.

TWO SIZES IN NEAT LID BOXES.

Large (containing 60 Troches)	**$10.50 per gross.**
Small (" 30 ")	**6.50 " "**

Will be glad to have your valued order, or at least let us send you a Sample.

We can also quote Special Prices in Bulk for this Troche.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited,

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Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver.

Sold by all first-class
Chemists and Druggists.

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General Depot : PARIS,
21, Faubourg Montmarte, 21

This Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver, prepared by M. CHEVRIER, a first class Chemist of Paris, possesses at the same time the active principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and the therapeutic properties of alcoholic preparations. It is valuable to persons whose stomach cannot retain fatty substances. Its effect, like that of **Cod Liver Oil,** is invaluable in **Scrofula, Rickets, Anœmia, Chlorosis, Bronchitis** and all diseases of the **Chest.**

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote.

General Depot : PARIS,
21, Faubourg Montmarte, 21

CHEVRIER

Sold by all first class
Chemists and Druggists.

The beech-tree Creosote checks the destructive work of **Pulmonary Consumption**, as it diminishes expectoration, strengthens the appetite, reduces the fever and suppresses perspiration. Its effect, combined with **Cod Liver Oil**, makes the **Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote** an excellent remedy against pronounced or threatened **Consumption.**

ADAMS'

LIQUID ROOT BEER.

An Extract of Roots and Herbs for making a brilliant, sparkling and invigorating Summer Drink. It can be prepared in five minutes, and is ready for drinking in twenty-four hours.

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Is the only Rapid and Certain Healer for Scratches, Corks, Galls, Sore Shoulders and all Wounds on

HORSES and CATTLE.

Texas Balsam is now extensively advertised in Local Newspapers and Periodicals, and has an assured future as a Staple Remedy.

It will pay you to keep it in stock.

PRICE :– Sample by mail, 25 cents.
TO TRADE : $1.80 per doz , express prepaid
TERMS: –Cash with order.

Orders from the Trade solicited and receive prompt attention.

C. F. SEGSWORTH,
6 Wellington-St. East, - TORONTO, ONT.

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MANUAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

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Dean of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and formerly Instructor in Theory and Practice of Pharmacy in the N. Y. College of Pharmacy.

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A Synopsis of the British Pharmacopœia Preparations.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

The object of this work is to furnish, in a most convenient manner, a method for the study of the official preparations as to their Latin and English titles and synonyms, their composition, methods of preparation, strengths, doses, etc., arranged in classes.

With this end in view the B. P. preparations have been tabulated and, in most cases, the individual members of each class divided into groups, each group presenting some general features in common, in mode of preparation, ingredients, similarity of active constituents, strength, dose, base, etc. This book will be found an invaluable aid to apprentices and students in pharmacy or medicine.

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Either of these books will be mailed free of postage on receipt of price.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST
STRATHROY, CANADA

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The regular semi annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy opened at 2.30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, February 6th, in the council chamber of the College, Gerrard St. west, Toronto. President A. B. Petrie occupied the chair, the other members present being Messrs. J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto, Vice President; John J. Hall, Woodstock; J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor; C. K. McGregor, Brantford; John A. Clarke, Hamilton; John McKee, Peterboro; D. H. Maclaren, Barrie; C. D. Daniel, Toronto; Henry Watters, Ottawa, and J. G. Shuff, London. The only absentees were Messrs. N. C. Polson, Kingston, and F. Jordan, Goderich, the former of whom wrote excusing himself on the grounds of continued ill-health.

After the roll had been called and the minutes of the last semi-annual meeting, held in August last, had been taken as read, and adopted, a number of communications were read, and the majority referred to the proper standing committees. Among those that received immediate attention was one from the Secretary of the Western Fair Association, asking for the appointment of two representatives to represent the Council upon the Board of the Association. Upon motion Messrs. Shuff and Hall were appointed in that capacity. In connection with a letter which was read asking for a duplicate diploma to replace one destroyed by fire, a general instruction was given to the Secretary-Registrar, to accede to no requests of this character in future without reference in each individual case to the Council for direction.

The following letters were read from E Muir, Secretary-Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, and ordered to be placed upon the minutes:

I. T. Lewis, Esq., Registrar-Treasurer,
Ontario College of Pharmacy:

DEAR SIR, Your letter of the 9th inst. reached me just on the eve of my departure to attend the A. P. A. meeting here, and therefore I had no time to reply. I note contents of your communication, and am pleased to know that so cordial a feeling of assent prevails in your body in regard to the questions referred to. I note also the suggestion of the early part of September as being suitable for the committee to meet to discuss these questions. In this regard I would say, that no replies have been had yet from the other sister associations, and until this is an accomplished fact, it will be impossible to fix a definite date to commence operations. Our Council meet on the 5th of September, when it is likely some further progress will be made in this direction, and if so will be reported.

Yours very truly,
E. MUIR,
Sec'y-Registrar.

Chicago, Aug. 18th, 1893.

Isaac T. Lewis, Esq., Registrar Treasurer,
Ontario College of Pharmacy:

DEAR SIR, I beg to inform you that your communication of the 9th ulto., relative to joint action of the various Pharmaceutical Associations of the Dominion, on two important subjects of interest to pharmacists, was presented at the Council meeting of this association held yesterday, and was received with much pleasure. I am instructed to advise you that as soon as the different Pharmaceutical Associations of the Dominion can be heard from on the subjects referred to, the Committee from the Ontario College will be duly advised, and that no time will be lost in bringing about the desired object. Wishing your association every success,

I am, yours truly,
E. MUIR,
Sec'y Registrar.

Montreal, Sept. 6th, 1893.

Under motion, of which notice had been given, C. D. Daniel moved his resolutions amending the clause in the 13th by-law, which provides that the May examinations shall continue for four days only, the amendment providing that, if necessary, additional time may be taken for the examination, but limiting the full time taken to six days. This was adopted by the Council *nem. con.*

Vice-President Mackenzie's resolution, increasing the Secretary-Registrar's salary was, by consent of the Board, laid over until the financial statement had been presented and dealt with.

The President reported verbally on behalf of the committee appointed to handle the moneys of the John Roberts' fund, that the proceeds of the bequest had been securely invested in 5 per cent. debentures. The Council considered this a very satisfactory report. Mr. Watters also reported verbally that he had had interviews with the executors of the deceased benefactor's estate, and had learned from them that there was no possibility of changing or modifying the terms of the bequest, no matter what representations the Council might wish to make upon the subject.

The Registrar-Treasurer's report was then read as follows:

To the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

GENTLEMEN, -I beg to report that since the 1st of August, 1893, the following medical practitioners have taken out registration, viz.: R. M. Shaw, Lucan; P. Robertson, Newbury; E. T. Fisher, Bond Head; W. Crawford, Burke's Falls; J. A. Darling, Exeter; George Metherell, Hamilton; A. H. F. Tegart, Schomberg; U. Aikins, Hamilton; J. T. Manes, Sheffield; W. A. Mearns, Hanover, and A. P. Chalmers, Oil Springs. A. W. Dwyre, Westpore, in abeyance.

The number of applications of apprentices for registration has been 93, a few of whom are in abeyance for the Council to deal with.

The number of renewals issued since the 1st day of August, 1893, were as follows: 1 for 1887, 1 for 1889; 1 for 1890; 2 for 1891; 49 for 1892; 183 for 1893; 2 for 1894; total, 239.

I beg to submit the following detailed statement of receipts and disbursements for the last six months, ending February 1st, 1894:

RECEIPTS.

To cash bal. Aug. 1, '93	$ 107 53		
Bal. in bank	1067 32		$1174 85
Renewal fees 239			956 00
Registration fees, M.D.'s			48 00
Poison books			4 13
License sales books			7 75
Teaching Department -			
Junior course, [illegible]	[illegible]		
"	[illegible]	10	
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Practical sess.,	[illegible]	22	
Chemistry	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Dispensing	[illegible]	32	
		$3965 00	
Senior course [illegible]	[illegible]		
Still owing on course fees	[illegible]		
		$4292 00	
		$8257 00	
Less sundries,		72 25	
			$8184 75
Apprentices reg. fees, 96 at $1.00		$ 96 00	
Less		3 00	
			93 00
Deposit fees—			
Junior course	$ 460		
Senior course	435		
		$ 895 00	
Less		495 00	
			400 00
Matriculation fees—			
Junior course	$ 168		
Senior course	4		
		$ 172 00	
Less		2 00	
			170 00
Total			$11038 48

DISBURSEMENTS.

By scrutineers		$ 10 00
Auditors		10 00
Council Meeting		291 84
Special Legislation Committee		103 13
Infringement account		38 56
Appliances		203 27
Insurance		7 00
Pharmaceutical Journal		374 98
Salary account		2716 75
Interest account		467 50
Law account		450 00
Water		13 63
Gas		15 87
Coal		122 01
Internal fittings		182 15
Postage		36 89
Petty expenses		8 50
Announcement		167 97
Supplies		236 35
Examination account		153 57
O. C. P. sundries		167 84
Bal. in Bank	$5221 62	
Bal. in cash	39 05	5260 67
		$11038 48

Correct,
JAMES WATT, } Auditors.
W. A. HARGREAVES, }

ISAAC T. LEWIS,
Registrar-Treasurer.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

With this report, a statement of assets and liabilities was presented from the Auditors as follows:

ASSETS.

College Building	$33551 82
Furniture and apparatus	10016 24
Fittings	253 30
Appliances	672 73
College lots	5000 00
Outstanding fees	900 00
Supplies	350 00
Students' Senior Course	188 00
Poison and liquor books	238 05
Bank and cash balance	5260 67
	$56430 81

LIABILITIES.

Mortgage, the Synod	$17000 00
Interest to date	155 83
Library fund	316 67
Accounts, sundry	122 45
Deposit fees, Senior Course	890 84
Rental of lane	15 00
Pharmaceutical Journal	154 46
Examiners	156 80
To balance	37183 76
	$56430 81

The report of the Board of Examiners was next presented as follows:—

Your Board of Examiners beg to report that at the 46th semi-annual examination held in the College building, from the 18th to the 22nd of December last, 28 candidates presented themselves 11 in part subjects, and 17 on the whole. The following are the results :

Passed in order of merit—Walter B. Scott, C. A. Buchanan, George C. Park, Thomas Rowland, William H. Rutledge, Ralph T. Shepherd.

Passed in subjects now and on previous occasion, completing their examinations—Dougald Campbell, Harry W. Love, Alex. Ray, Colin McIntyre, Arthur S. Hopkins, H. F. Gordon.

Passed in four subjects—John Srigley.

Passed in one subject Leon Albert Goodacre and Jas. M. A. Waugh.

In the submission of the Botany Examiners' report, numbers 12 and 22 were reported detected copying, and marks in both cases were refused. The Board sustained the examiner's course by passing a resolution approving of his action.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. Murchison,
Chairman.

The President read the following letter from Messrs. Edgar & Malone, the council's solicitors, in reference to the disputed agreement with the publisher of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* :—

We beg to advise you that in accordance with instructions of the last president, Mr. Hall, and of the members of the committee who waited on us, various questions submitted by your committee to us were in your instructions placed before Mr. N. W. Hoyles, Q. C., of this city, and after taking same into deliberation for the past few weeks, he has at length forwarded to us his opinion, which we have the honor of advising you of as follows :—"He is of the opinion that the College is not bound to go into an arbitration regarding the time and terms of a renewal of the contract with Mr. Shuttleworth, that it lies with the College to say what time a renewal shall be given, for which, if Mr. Shuttleworth is satisfied with, negotiations can then be entered into regarding the terms of such renewal for said time, and if you do not happen to agree on such terms, it is the question of terms alone that shall be submitted to arbitration. If however, Mr. Shuttleworth is not satisfied with the time for which you are willing to grant a renewal or extension, then the whole contract is at an end, as there is nothing to arbitrate upon. He also states that the ownership of the Journal is in the College and in no other person, and on the conclusion of the agreement with Mr. Shuttleworth, same still remains the property of the College."

We think we have given you the substance of his opinion. You will no doubt know how to act upon the same.

Yours truly,
Signed, Edgar & Malone.
Toronto, Sept. 6, 1893.

In reply to a question from a member of the Board, the President stated that the present agreement with the publisher of the *Journal* would expire on the 15th inst.

Mr. Watters reported verbally respecting an interview which he had had with N. Clarke Wallace, the Comptroller of Customs, in reference to the admission free of duty of a stereopticon purchased by the Council for College purposes. The Comptroller had explained that the department regulations provided that only those articles of scientific apparatus which were not manufactured in Canada could be exempt from customs duty, and he produced a list of such articles which included stereopticons. Consequently the department was unable to remit the charges made upon the goods in question.

Mr. Hall asked if any steps were being taken to protect the Pharmacy Act from change or amendment at the approaching session of the Local Legislature. He said that he did not consider that the Government had treated them fairly by their action last session in amending the Act at the eleventh hour, and he wanted to be sure that the interests of the trade would be watched and protected this session.

A lengthy discussion ensued upon this question, which the President characterized as a most important one, and finally it was decided that the resolution passed at the last meeting of Council instructing the Committee on Legislation to look after the matter should continue in force, and in that case no further steps were necessary.

There being no other business ready for the consideration of the Council, an adjournment was made at 4.30 o'clock.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The Council assembled again at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, but at once adjourned until the afternoon to enable the committees to complete their work.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Council got down to work, and the first business was the reception and consideration of the following report of the Infringement Committee presented by Mr. Watters :—

Your committee would report in reference to communication of J. W. Banks, that as the writer had not paid his renewal fee for the year beginning May 1st, 1893, at which time he was in business, he cannot be allowed exemption from payment of $4 as claimed by him, and we would recommend that the Registrar-Treasurer notify him accordingly.

Your committee would also report that several cases of infringement were brought to their notice, some of which were disposed of by the offending persons bringing themselves into harmony with the Pharmacy Act. In other cases, your committee considered it necessary to send a detective to try and bring the offenders to justice, but owing to refusal or inability of complaining druggists to assist the detective in his operations, he was unable to bring the offending vendors of poisons to trial ; he would therefore recommend that in future no action be taken in cases, wherein the druggist reporting the violation of the Act, declines to assist in the prosecution, and we would further recommend that the Registrar-Treasurer be instructed to write druggists reporting cases of infringement to the effect that, unless they are prepared to lend their assistance by giving information to detective, and otherwise by promoting the success of his efforts, it will be impossible to prosecute. This applies particularly to small places, where alone we have found this difficulty to arise.

We would also suggest that a printed notice be procured for the use of the Registrar-Treasurer to notify all druggists of their liability to pay the yearly registration fee of $4, citing the clause of the Act relating thereto, and the penalty attaching to neglect of payment of same. This notice to be mailed about the middle of April of each year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Henry Watters, Chairman.
C. D. Daniel.
J. McKee.
D. H. MacLaren.
J. G. Shutt.

The report was adopted after a short discussion.

C. D. Daniel then moved the following resolution :

That the Chairman of Committee on Education and the Faculty, together with the Registrar, be a committee to receive applications from any person, whether apprentices or otherwise, desiring to attend sessions of our college, and if found satisfactory, that the applicant be permitted to attend college on payment of usual fees, but that no certificate of any kind be presented, merely a letter from the Dean to the effect that the student has attended the sessions, and that no examination be given.

This proposal gave rise to a brief but animated discussion, in which most of the members took part. In submitting it Mr. Daniel contended that the Council should be ready to extend their sphere of work and usefulness to the furthest legitimate limit, and that a provision, such as his resolution suggested, would do much to popularize the College.

Mr. Watters objected to the proviso allowing the Dean to give a letter to the students attending the lectures, as suggested in the resolution.

Mr. Clarke said it would not be fair to the regular students to put them in competition with this new class of men. Moreover the College had about all it could accommodate now, and there would not be room for these extra men without overcrowding. The College was not a money making concern, and the Council must not be attracted by the prospect of increasing their revenue by any such means as this.

Mr. Daniel pointed out that when the College was enlarged it was hoped that students would be attracted from all over the world, and as to the objection that the operation of his proposal would overcrowd the College, he was satisfied that a strong committee could be relied upon to guard against that and fully protect the interests of their regular students. He was quite willing to accept Mr. Watters' suggestion and strike out the clause giving the Dean power to grant a letter of attendance.

Mr. Hall was opposed to the proposal on the same grounds as those taken by Mr Clarke. He felt that the great aim of the Council, now that the College had been firmly established upon a solid foundation. should be to improve and develop it in every possible manner so that it would put it out of the power of anyone, whether private individual or corporation to compete with them in their work. The Council must legislate for their College first, last and all the time, and not concern itself with the outside public. The public had nothing to do with it.

At this point in the discussion the Council resolved itself into a committee of the whole, with Mr. D'Avignon in the chair.

Mr. McGregor continued the debate. He did not anticipate any danger from opposition. The College was already in a position to regard any attempt of that nature with equanimity.

President Petrie referred to the Gibson case as bearing upon the question at issue.

He objected to the proposal that the power to admit students to the College was practically transferred from the Council to the proposed committee by the resolution before them. Mr. Daniel replied that he was only offering a suggestion which was already being acted upon by many other Colleges. He was not particular as to the composition of the committee; it was the principle that he desired to see in force.

Vice-President Mackenzie thought that the faculty had all it could do now, and the school accommodation was taxed to the fullest extent advisable.

The vote was then taken on the resolution and was declared to be 5 to 3 against the proposal, those supporting it being Messrs. Daniel, Watters and McKee.

The Executive and Finance Committee reported through the Chairman, J. Mackenzie. The first clause recommended the payment of accounts amounting to $847,-35, and additional accounts to $146.90 for internal fittings were also passed and recommended to be reported from the Building Committee. Continuing the report read:

Your committee would recommend that in future a classification of the purchases for the College be made. We have found that in the past the various accounts in Registrar Treasurer's report do not show clearly the amount of supplies consumed by students in the practical departments of the College. Your committee find that the accounts for supplies, as presented in Registrar's report, include apparatus and appliances which have been purchased for the proper equipment of the College, for example, we find that for the college course 1892-3 the sum of $649 for supplies, and, as before stated, this amount includes a portion of permanent equipment. It is only fair to say that the amounts heretofore appearing as supplies should be credited with receipts from students for breakages, &c., and with that amount taken off for the course 1892-3, which amounted to $311,-46, the net cost to College, as will be seen, is $338, even with some appliances included. The same will apply to the present year, and in fact since the formation of the present increased course in practical and operative work. In view of these facts your committee would recommend that accounts be opened for each department under the following heads, "Supplies," "Apparatus and Appliances," "Laboratory Apparatus," and that the staff be requested to classify the accounts for their respective departments under the above headings, and the said accounts be credited with amounts of breakage fees, properly apportioned, as well as any income accruing to the departments; and we would further recommend that stock be taken at the close of the present senior course and classified under the respective headings as set forth in the report.

We herewith return to your Council the report of the Registrar Treasurer and Auditors, and recommend their adoption. We beg to call attention to the very satisfactory financial position of the College. The net gain in assets for the past three years since Feb., 1891, has been $10809.27, thus—

Net assets, Feb. 1st,	1894	$37183.76
" "	1891	26374.49
		$10809.27

Your committee finds that the mortgage contains a privilege allowing the Council to pay $1000 on account of principal on the days of payment of interest, viz., May 30th and Nov. 30th. Therefore, your committee would recommend that the President and Registrar-Treasurer draw from account in the Bank of Commerce the sum of $2000 and place the same to the credit of the College in the savings department or a chartered loan and savings company, to bear such interest as can be obtained for it, and that when the interest on mortgage be paid on May 30th, 1894, the sum of $1000 be paid upon the principal, and another payment of $1000 be made on Nov. 30th, 1894, thus reducing the mortgage debt of the College $2000.

Your committee feel that we should congratulate ourselves on the satisfactory condition of the finances in view of the equipment that our College now possesses. We have expended in the last two years upwards of $4000 in apparatus and appliances which were necessary in view of the present practical course which the now College gives.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. MACKENZIE, Chairman.
JOHN A. CLARKE,
C. K. MCGREGOR,
JOHN J. HALL,
D. H. MACLAREN.

In moving the adoption of this report Mr. Mackenzie dwelt briefly upon the very satisfactory nature of the same. Speaking of the large increase in assets during the past three years, he pointed out that but for the reduction of $15 per student, which came into force three years ago, there would have been at least an additional $5,000 in the available assets.

Mr. Clarke seconded the resolution to adopt the report. In doing so he reminded the Council of the pessimistic "prophecies" made a few years ago as to the outcome of the change in the policy of the Council. He admitted that they could well afford to smile at these predictions now, but he thought the continued and most unfair criticism of the College which found a place in the pages of the *Journal*, supposed to be the official organ of the Council, should be brought to the notice of the Council.

The report was then adopted and ordered to be entered upon the minutes.

The Council adjourned at 5 o'clock until Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

Shortly before 11 o'clock on Thursday morning the President called the Council to order for the third day's work, all the members who had attended the previous sessions being again in their places.

After preliminaries had been disposed of, the President read a letter from Mr. Jordan, of Goderich, tendering his resignation as a member of the Council for the reason that he was retiring from business. He suggested the name of Mr. James M. Hargreaves, of Paisley, for election in his place, pointing out that the county of Bruce had not been represented on the Board for many years.

Mr. D'Avignon moved the acceptance of the resignation, and in doing so expressed his personal regret and the regret of the Council at Mr. Jordan's retirement. As one of the signatories to the Act of Incorporation, he had always taken the deepest interest in the College, and his withdrawal from active work would be a distinct loss to the institution.

Mr. Shuff, as a new member of Council, seconded the resolution, which was adopted, after which the matter was referred to the Executive Committee for further action, upon the motion of Mr. Mackenzie.

Under motion of which notice had been given, Vice-President Mackenzie again introduced his resolution to amend by-law 3 by adding $100 to the salary of the Registrar-Treasurer, so that that official's stipend would be $1,000. In support of his motion Mr. Mackenzie spoke very highly of Mr. Lewis' ability and attention to duty, and declared that he was yearly having additional work placed upon him, which he had always cheerfully done without commensurate compensation. The President and Mr. Daniel, warmly endorsed the mover's remarks, and the resolution was carried unanimously amid warm applause.

Mr. Lewis, the Registrar-Treasurer, thanked the Council for its action, and especially for the kindly manner in which that action had been taken.

Mr. Daniel presented a voluminous report from the Committee on Education as follows:—

Your Committee beg leave to present their report, and in doing so desire to draw attention to the satisfactory condition of the teaching department. The equipment of the College is now in a very satisfactory condition. Your Council have expended now upwards of $4000 in apparatus and appliances, and the various departments are being conducted efficiently and harmoniously. The faculty have done everything possible to make the terms complete, and, recognizing the enormous amount of work to be done by the students, have made the studies as instructive as possible, and judging from the interest displayed and the loyalty shown towards the faculty, there is every reason to think that this will be the most successful session.

Following this introduction, the report submitted the returns of the examinations held in December and January last, which have already been published in these columns. Next came the Dean's report in the following terms:

To the Chairman of the Educational Committee of the O. C. P.:

DEAR SIR, I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration my report for the session of 1893-4.

The Junior term began on Sept. 14th, 1893, and continued without intermission, excepting Thanksgiving Day, until Dec. 12th. There were 96 students in attendance, including two who took out tickets for special subjects. Let it be said that the size of the class far exceeded all expectations, as it was only reasonable to suppose that many who desired to attend the present course would be unable to do so owing to the financial stringency throughout the country.

Written examinations began on Dec. 15th and continued for 4 consecutive days, the practical examinations being held on Dec. 5th. A copy of the examination papers and also of the results of the examinations are submitted herewith. First class honors were granted to all students receiving 80% on the total; second class honors to those attaining from 66⅔% to 80%, and Pass to all others receiving 50% or more. The students' names are arranged in order of merit in the accompanying honor list and alphabetically in the pass list.

The supplemental Junior Examinations were held on Jan. 4th and 5th, 1894, the results of which are also submitted.

The senior term opened on Jan. 4th, 1894, with 88 students, including two who are pursuing a post graduate course in practical pharmacy and in practical chemistry. Owing to uncompleted terms of apprenticeship on the part of some, and to the lack of necessary funds by [illegible] of the Junior Class are unable to attend the present senior term.

The conduct of the class has been exceedingly orderly, and it studious and industrious habits may serve as a criterion there is an evident intention of sweeping everything before it at the May examinations.

At each session there are students in attendance who have at some previous time attended full courses of instruction in this College, and who, in the absence of any regulations governing such cases, must pay the regular fees again. This the Faculty deems an injustice and respectfully suggests that this matter be dealt with at this time with a view to a reduction of fees for all future similar cases. It is recommended that a fee be established sufficiently large to serve as payment for all practical work only the same to permit of attendance at the didactic lectures also. Should this not meet with the views of your committee a liberal general reduction is urged for the cases mentioned. At present a reduction of 20% is allowed only to students who attended full courses during any term prior to that of 1887-1888.

It is respectfully urged that an increased standard of matriculation be adopted as the present standard is much too low. A third class non-professional departmental examination should be exacted from all who intend to present themselves for the licensing examination; outsiders who desire to attend the College and wish to secure the certificate—which does not permit them to practise pharmacy in Ontario should be required to either present a certificate equivalent to the above suggested matriculation or be examined on the same lines by the Faculty before entering upon the College course.

Since the re-organization of the College in 1891, the Registrar-Treasurer's accounts have included under the head of "supplies" special appliances as well, and which should not properly appear in this account, as the casual reader of the semi-annual reports, and who does not closely examine the same, would be led to assume that the amount of supplies used was unnecessarily large, while in reality the net cost of supplies for last year, the session of 1892-93, was actually less than $300.

It is suggested that in future the Registrar-Treasurer be instructed to change the present composition of the supplies account, and under the head of "supplies" deal only with such articles as are actually consumed by the students in their laboratory work or at examinations, or as materia medica specimens, or by the professors in their lecture demonstrations, &c.

It is further urged that the Registrar be directed to open separate accounts with each department for "supplies," "apparatus and appliances," and "laboratory appliances," and that all invoices be classified in accordance with these titles and charged up to the respective departments, each account to be duly credited with students' breakage fees, sales of microscopical slides and covers, returns of empties to the drug houses, and any receipts representing an income to any department, &c.

The advantages to be derived by the introduction of the methods proposed will commend itself to every member of the Council, for besides encouraging the adoption of careful business methods in departmental work, the semi-annual reports of the Registrar will show at a glance the actual cost of maintaining each department.

I beg leave to report that a statute has recently been brought before the Senate of the University of Toronto by our representative on that body, requesting that the graduates of the degree, Phm. B., be recognized as matriculants to a course in medicine at the University of Toronto, and further, that the courses of instruction in our College be recognized as an equivalent for the same subjects as taught by the medical faculty. Although this statute has not yet received final action by the Senate, it has in part already passed the committee appointed to investigate the matter, and the Medical Faculty as well, and there is every reason to believe that it will become a permanent statute at an early date. Although the committee declined to accept our matriculation, yet they unanimously decided to recognize our courses in chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy and toxicology.

It is the suggestion of the staff that the next session begin on Sept. 13th, and the Junior term continue until Dec. 19th, fourteen consecutive weeks; the Senior term extending from January 3rd, 1895, to May 4th, seventeen and a half consecutive weeks.

I wish to report the fact that the O. C. P. diploma is now being recognized by the King's County Board of Pharmacy in New York State.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed), Chas. F. Heebner,
Dean.

Toronto, Feb. 5th, 1894.

Continuing, the Committee's report read:

Re application of Aubrey V. Rand, of Woulfville, N. S., it is recommended that he receive the new certificate authorized at last meeting in lieu of the one he now has which is of the old design.

Re application of Osman P. Lyman, it is recommended that he be allowed to take the senior term next year without charge, as illness prevents him going on with his studies this term.

Your Committee recommend that D. G. Bleecher and Mr. McDonald, who took both junior and senior courses last year, but failed at the final examinations, be permitted to attend the senior course this session at a reduction of 40% on usual charge, and that applies to all similar cases in future whether for junior or senior or both terms.

Re application of Malcolm McLean whose attendance at lectures last session was somewhat interrupted by a death in his family, it is recommended that he be permitted to attend senior course on payment of usual fee, less 20%.

It is recommended that the sum of $50 be appropriated to the department of Practical Chemistry for purchase of additional supplies.

Your committee are in accord with the suggestions of the Dean with reference to separating the expenses entailed by each department and classifying them under the headings suggested—which matter has already been dealt with by Committee on Finance.

The Dean's suggestion with reference to commencement and close of Junior and Senior terms for sessions of '94-'95 meets with our approval and we recommend its adoption.

Your committee are pleased to learn that the University of Toronto is likely to recognize the subjects, materia medica, chemistry, toxicology, and pharmacy, as taught in our College, as a portion of their course in their department of medicine.

With reference to clause re matriculation examination in Dean's Report, your committee are in sympathy with the suggestion and advise that it be taken into consideration and acted upon if possible whenever any changes are made in by-laws.

The fact that the O. C. P. diploma is now recognized by the King's County Board of Pharmacy of New York State is a subject for congratulation, inasmuch as no request was made for recognition by our Council, the act being entirely voluntary by them, indicating the high standard of qualification that our graduates possess.

Your committee suggest that 1800 announcements for next season be procured.

That diplomas be granted to the parties named in the Examiners' Reports as having passed the examination.

Respectfully submitted.
Signed, C. D. Daniel,
Chairman.

A very brief discussion followed the presentation of this report, and it was adopted unanimausly.

A pleasant innovation occurred at this point by the introduction of Mr. William Murchison, President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Ontario, who extended a cordial invitation to the Council to attend the meeting of the Association that afternoon. Mr. Murchison was cordially received and his remarks warmly applauded.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

Upon reassembling after lunch, the Executive Committee presented Report No. 2 through its chairman, Mr. Mackensie, which read as follows:

Your committee, to whom was referred the resignation of Mr. Jordan, beg to recommend the following resolution as expressing the feeling of the members of the Board to that gentleman:

Resolved, that in accepting the resignation of Mr. Jordan, the Council place on record its regret that circumstances have induced him to withdraw from active duty as a member with us, and to express its warmest appreciation of the devoted interest he has always taken in its affairs and in everything pertaining to the welfare of the calling of which he has so long been a worthy member. As one of the charter members of the College, his connection with its affairs both as councillor and as lay member, has given him a ripe knowledge which has been most beneficially excercised at all times when matters involving sound judgement and strict adherence to the principles of right have been necessary. We are confident that in so expressing our personal appreciation of Mr. Jordan we are voicing the general opinion of all connected with Pharmacy affairs who have had an opportunity of knowing his disposition, and in giving effect to his resignation we do so while expressing the hope that we may yet benefit by the mature knowledge he possesses and by the kindly interest he may take in all affairs pertaining to the welfare of the College and its profession.

Respectfully submitted,
J. H. Mackenzie,
Chairman.

The report was adopted by a unanimous vote, and the Registrar was instructed to forward a copy of the same to Mr. Jordan.

During the reading of the above report a slight interruption was occasioned by the entrance of a number of City and Provincial members of the College, who had assembled to attend the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association. President Petrie recognized the presence of the deputation by a few words of welcome, expressing the pleasure felt by the Council at their visit.

Following the report of the Committee on Education, the President called up Messrs. Hall and Yeomans, the latter of whom was in the aforementioned deputation to report upon their recent visit to Chicago, where they attended the Congress of the American Pharmaceutical Association as representatives of the College and Council.

In response, Mr. Hall spoke briefly, emphatically declaring his great satisfaction at the splendid position their College held by comparison with similar institutions across the line. The chemists of Canada, too, would bear favorable comparison with their confreres of the States. Then, too, they were in advance in Canada in the legislation which affected the trade. Many of the papers read at the conference dealt with matters that had been satisfactorily settled long ago here, but which were still agitating the Yankees. One subject discussed, for instance, was, "How are Colleges of Pharmacy to be made Educational rather than money-making institutions?" That had been

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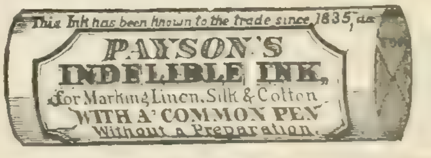
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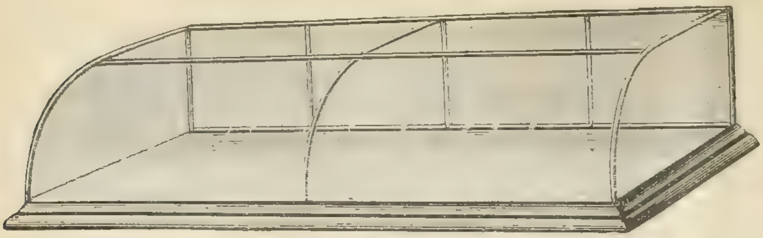

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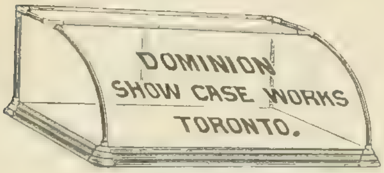

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solved in their own college, but when he (Mr. Hall) attempted to explain to the convention how they had done it, he was met by scowls and other marks of disapprobation from the professors and others who make their living out of the many colleges there. The great secret of the success of their Ontario College was that the Faculty and the Council all worked for the good of the College and for no personal gain. (Applause.)

Mr. Yeomans endorsed all that the previous speaker had said, and added a word or two respecting the International Congress of Pharmacists which followed the American Association meeting. He unhesitatingly asserted that there was no College represented at that Congress better, if as well equipped, as their own. (Cheers.) They were indeed in an enviable position to day, and all that was needed wae continued unity of action to keep Ontario in the forefront. (Cheers.)

Upon the conclusion of these brief addresses the President expressed the pleasure with which the Council had listened to them, after which the Council adjourned for the day to enable the committees to complete their work, and the balance of the members to attend the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION.

The Council re-assembled for the final day's deliberations sharp at 10 o'clock on Friday morning with the evident intention of clearing off the balance of the work with neatness and despatch.

All members hitherto in attendance were in their places at roll call. After one or two other small matters of routine the following resolutions anent the vexed question of the recognition of New York Board of Pharmacy diplomas was

Moved by John J. Hall, seconded by John McKee, That the resolution passed in August, 1888, referring to the recognition by this Council, of diplomas or certificates by examination of the Board of Pharmacy of the city and county of New York, is hereby rescinded, and the following be and is hereby substituted therefor: That all persons approved of by the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, holding diplomas or certificates by examination of the Board of Pharmacy of the city and county of New York, may be accepted by the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and the holders may be permitted to register without examination, and provided the above Board of Pharmacy accept similar diplomas from this College.

The resolution was unanimously adopted without discussion, the question having been pretty thoroughly canvassed among the members before submission to the Council.

Mr. D'Avignon, acting chairman of the Legislation Committee presented the following report :

Your Committee on By-Laws and Legislation have considered the various matters referred to them, and beg to report :—

1. That the following named persons, having produced satisfactory proof of their claims, be allowed to register as apprentices from the dates named :

Geo. A. Jarson	from	Oct. 1, 1890
John D. McCann	"	October 1889.
Geo. Ferrier .	"	July 14, 1893.
Wm. Driver .	"	Nov. 2, 1893.
Leonard Clarke .	"	Sept 1, 1893.
Eflie Birr	"	April 1, 1889.
Hubert S. Young.	"	Oct. 20, 1893.
Maud Helen Gibson	"	Feb. 10, 1892.
James M. Blain .	"	Sept. 3, 1891.
Egbert Wilson....	"	Jan. 1, 1891.
George Frost	"	May 27, 1893.
John Kelly	"	June 30, 1893.
Ernest Wardell	"	May 29, 1893.
Duncan McKinnon	"	August 1882.
J. Rich. Godolphin	"	Mar. 20, 1890.

2. We recommend that Robert G. Pritchard be registered from 13th Feb., 1893, in receipt of certificate of educational qualifications, dated at or prior to that date.

3. In case of Ernest Caughell, that his application be granted on furnishing affidavits from each of his employers as to correctness of his statements, shewing actual time of his service with them.

4. In the case of John E. Gayfer, it having already been decided by the Council last August, we can see no reason for making any change in that decision ; and we recommend that the same course be pursued in the case of A. J. McColl.

5. In the case of Wm. Evans, we can not see any good reason for changing date of registration.

6. In the case of John W. Brown, his request cannot be entertained, as a compliance would be contrary to the Act.

7. In case of A. W. Woodburn, we recommend that the Registrar be instructed to write to him that all time served under a registered druggist in business on his own account will be allowed.

8. Referring to the letter of Mr. H. A. Knowles, we recommend that the Registrar be instructed to reply that the Committee have already made the rule, that the apprenticeship can be registered only from date of certificate of educational qualification, which must be prior to the date of apprenticeship as required by the Act.

9. The request of John A. Conley can not be granted because contrary to the Act.

10. In case of Ira F. Belfry, we recommend that he be granted a new diploma to replace one burnt on payment of the usual fee.

11. Respecting the letters of E. J. Armstrong and J. H. Clements, we recommend that they be notified that they will be allowed to write at the Senior Examinations, and that this be an instruction to the Registrar to admit students not of full age of 21 years, to the examinations, provided that they have complied with all other requirements of the Act, and that should they be successful in passing the examinations the diploma shall be withheld until they have attained the age of 21 years.

12. That the Registrar be instructed to notify M. J. Bowerman, that the matter referred to in his letter cannot be entertained, referring him to resolution of Council bearing on the matter.

13. In the case of T. J. Cruttenden, we recommend that he be allowed to register, after attendance during Senior Term of the College, on passing the usual semi-annual examinations.

14. In the case of H. H. Goetz, we recommend that the Registrar write to him that we cannot grant his request because contrary to the Act.

15. In the case of Clifton Sellery, we recommend that the Registrar be instructed to send blank forms to him, with the information that his apprenticeship can only be registered from a date subsequent to that of his certificate of educational qualification, and that the certificate already sent to the Council is not sufficient.

16. We recommend that the Council do memorialize the Lieut.-Governor in Council, asking him not to permit any amendments to be made to the Pharmacy Act, nor to allow the incorporation temporarily or permanently into the Act of the amendments passed in the Legislature last February, until the Council of this College shall have been notified and given ample time to represent to the Government the great public injury which has already been inflicted, and will be certain to increase if such amendment is allowed to be embodied in the Pharmacy Act, and that a copy of this memorial be signed by the President and Registrar and sealed with the Seal of the College and forwarded to the Hon. the Attorney General.

Respectfully Submitted.

(Signed) J. E. D'AVIGNON,
Acting Chairman.

In committee of the whole, with Mr. MacLaren in the chair, a long discussion arose upon the provision proposed in clause 11, that would permit students to sit for examination before becoming 21 years of age. Messrs. Clarke, Hall and Shuff were willing that some allowance be made but thought 12 months was sufficient extension to give ; Messrs. Petrie, D'Avignon and McGregor, on the other hand, argued in favor of no limit, contending that sufficient restriction was provided by the provision that the diploma should not be issued until the student attained his majority. Finally the committee divided on the following amendment to the report, moved by Messrs. Clarke and Hall :—That clause 11 of the report be amended by inserting after the word "admit students," the words, "provided they be at least 20 years of age."

Messrs. Clarke, Hall, Mackenzie, Watters and Shuff supported the amendment, and Messrs. Petrie, D'Avignon, McGregor, Daniel, and McKee per contra. The vote being a tie, the chairman voted in favor of the amendment which was declared carried.

The amended report was subsequently adopted by the Council.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

Upon reassembling, the President requested Mr. Daniel to attend at a time convenient to himself and the Registrar to witness the destruction of the ballots used in the last election, in accordance with the requirements of the Act. Mr. Daniel consented.

Mr. Clarke moved, seconded by Mr. Shuff, the following resolution :—That James M. Hargreaves, of Paisley, be elected as a member of this Board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of F. Jordan for Division No. 12. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Watters, That James M. Hargreaves be placed upon the same committees that F. Jordan was placed upon. Carried.

Mr. Daniel submitted the report of the Building Committee as follows :

Your committee beg to report the College building now practically complete, although there are several matters that require attention, but an effort will be made to get along for a time without further expenditure. The desire of the committee has been to procure only those things absolutely necessary to the proper working of the various departments, and to add from time to time various appliances as the progress of the College demands and the finances permit.

The College is now one of the best, if not the best, equipped institutions on the continent, and your committee desire to keep it constantly in advance of the others. Several improvements have been made during the past six months, the most important of which is the completing of the drying room, a necessity that has been delayed on account of expense.

Your committee find the building in a remarkably clean and orderly condition which reflects great credit upon the caretaker, William Young, whose painstaking efforts cannot be too highly spoken of; his faithful discharge of duty has greatly facilitated the work of the Professors and has been conducive to the comfort of the students.

The thorough system and regulations adopted by the Faculty is greatly to be admired, for not only have they been able to preserve the College building from abuse, but the students have benefited by the discipline. Your committee desire to thank the Dean (Prof. Heebner) for the very valuable assistance he has rendered, his practical ideas and thorough knowledge of the requirements of the College, as well as the care and economy he has exercised in outlining the improvements and additions have enabled the committee to keep the expenditure down to such a low amount, considering the work done.

The accounts, as passed by the Committee on Finance, amounting to $146.90, represent the cost of improvements during the past six months and properly belong to this committee.

Respectfully submitted,

C. D. Daniel, Chairman.

The report was adopted nem. con.

Mr. McGregor submitted the following supplementary report of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation:

Your Committee on By-Laws and Legislation would recommend that the application of Thos. Allen, regarding his being allowed to write for the final examination in May, be not granted.

Signed, C. K. McGregor,
Chairman.

The report was adopted without discussion.

Report No. 3 of the Executive and Finance Committee was then read by Mr. Mackenzie as follows:

Your committee would recommend re the claim of the Jordan Tablet Machine Co., that in view of the Dean's letter attached, together with the report of the Council meeting held in February, 1892, when the Registrar-Treasurer was directed to convey the thanks of the Council to the Jordan Tablet Machine Co. for the loan of a tablet machine for one year, the evidence which has been presented is of such a character that we deem they have no claim, and further that the machine was very defective and imperfect and warrants no expenditure in view of its imperfections.

Your committee would further recommend that in view of the large amount of work placed upon the janitor of the College that he receive an increase of salary; his duties are of such a character that his whole time is given to the work, being compelled in the winter months to be on hand as early as 3 o'clock in the morning, and the work of the practical department receives material assistance from him. We therefore recommend that the janitor's salary be increased from $450 to $500 per annum.

Your Committee, upon consideration of all matters relating to the agreement of the fifteenth day of February, 1889, entered into between Edward Buckingham Shuttleworth and the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and which agreement expires on the 15th day of February, inst., beg to report as follows:

That a renewal or extension of the agreement to edit and publish *The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* be offered Mr. Shuttleworth for the term of four months from the said 15th day of Feb. inst.

That in the event of the offer of said four months' extension being accepted by the said E. B. Shuttleworth, it is recommended that the terms to be proposed by this Council to be included in any new agreement shall be as follows:

(1.) That the said E. B. Shuttleworth shall edit and publish *The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* monthly during the said period of four months, and each publication of the said journal is not to contain less reading matter than in the said journal as heretofore published, namely, forty-six thousand ems long primer; but the said E. B. Shuttleworth is to be at liberty to make any change in the size or style of the said publication, provided that the style or appearance of the *Journal* be not thereby deteriorated, and that the amount of reading matter be not thereby decreased.

(2.) That the said E. B. Shuttleworth will monthly during the said period of four months furnish each and every member of the said College with a copy of the regular monthly publication of the said *Journal* so to be published as aforesaid by mail, postage prepaid and free of charge; the number of copies to be thus furnished free of charge not to exceed nine hundred, and extra copies over and above this number to be furnished as aforesaid at the same rate per copy.

(3.) That the Council should pay the said E. B. Shuttleworth the sum of five cents for the four copies to be furnished to members of the College as aforesaid for the said period of four months, same to be payable at the expiration of the said four months.

(4). That the Council should agree not to sanction, encourage, assist or in any way recognize the publication of any journal of a similar kind to the said *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* during the continuance of the said proposed agreement.

(5.) That all revenues from advertisements and subscriptions not herein provided for should accrue to the benefit of the said E. B. Shuttleworth.

(6.) That the notices of the College and the minutes of the proceedings of the Council shall be published in the said *Journal* free of charge by the said E. B. Shuttleworth.

That the said E. B. Shuttleworth be forthwith notified of the proposal as to the time for which the Council is prepared to enter into an agreement with him, and that he be requested to notify the Registrar-Treasurer of his acceptance or refusal of that time limit on or before the 16th of February, inst.

That in the event of the said E. B. Shuttleworth failing to notify the said Registrar-Treasurer of his acceptance of the said time limit on or before the 16th February, inst., his failure shall be considered a refusal, and the said offer should be considered and treated as absolutely withdrawn; and all further negotiations with the said E. B. Shuttleworth in respect to the editing and publishing of the aforesaid shall cease, and the following members of the Council shall be a special committee to arrange for the editing and publishing of the said *Journal*; and that such committee be empowered to enter into a contract with any person or corporation for the editing and publishing of *The Journal* and the supplying of copies thereof upon the best terms that can be procured by them; and that such committee shall consist of the President, the Vice-President, Messrs. Clark, Hall, Daniel, McLaren, McGregor, and McKee.

In the event of the said E. B. Shuttleworth notifying the said Registrar-Treasurer, on or before the said 16th day of February, inst., of his acceptance of the said time limit, then the said Registrar shall notify him at once of the terms hereinbefore proposed, for the regulation of the publication by him of the said *Journal* during the said four months, and upon the acceptance by the said E. B. Shuttleworth of the said terms as well as the said time limit the solicitors of the College are to embody the said time limit and terms in an agreement to be settled by them and to be executed by the parties, the President and Registrar-Treasurer being authorized to affix the seal of the College thereto; and in the event of the said time limit being accepted by the said E. B. Shuttleworth on or before the said 16th February, inst., but the said terms not being accepted by him within ten days after the same shall have been notified to him, then for the purpose of arbitration as to the same, the Council do nominate James Haverson of Toronto, Barrister, as the arbitrator of the College, and the solicitors of the College, Messrs. Edgar & Malone, are instructed to take charge of the arbitration proceedings on behalf of the College, and that the result of such arbitration be embodied in an agreement to be approved by the said solicitors and to be executed by the President and the Registrar-Treasurer, who are hereby authorized to affix the seal of the College thereto.

And the Council hereby gives the said special committee full power to carry out the terms of this report and to make provision for the carrying on of *The Journal*, if necessary, until the contract is entered into, and to defend the College in any proceedings that may arise in connection with the termination of the said *Journal* contract and the completion of any new arrangement, and in every way to protect the interests of the College therein.

That the President and Registrar-Treasurer be authorized to affix the seal of the College and to execute all contracts with reference to *The Journal* that may be deemed necessary by the said special committee.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed, J. H. Mackenzie,
Chairman.

No discussion followed the reading of this report which was adopted unanimously.

The following resolution was adopted upon the motion of Messrs. Hall and Watters:—That notwithstanding anything contained in the report of the Executive and Finance Committee already passed by this Council, the President shall be at liberty and he is hereby instructed to pay over to the Synod of Toronto at once any sum of money not to exceed $2,000 which they may be willing to receive as part payment on account of their mortgages.

This concluded the business on the agenda and the Council forthwith adjourned until August 7th, unless previously summoned by the President.

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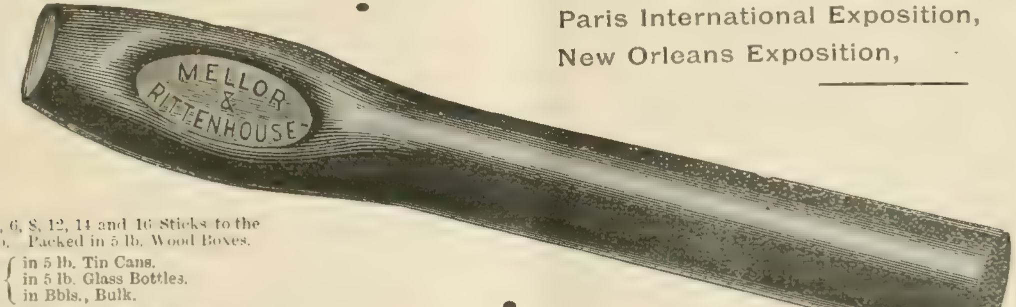

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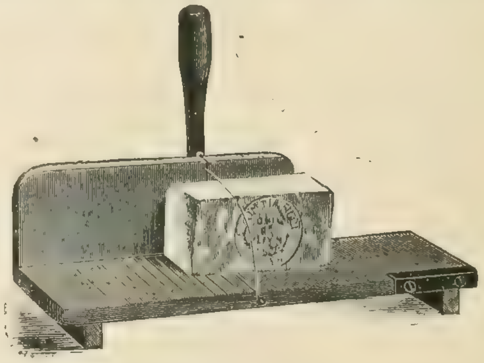

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Formulary.

WITCH HAZEL DENTIFRICE.

Tinct. myrrh } aa	fl. ʒ i.
Tinct. orris } aa	fl. ʒ i.
Fld. extract witchhazel	fl. ℥ ii.
Oil cloves	♏ xii.
Oil rose	♏ vi.
Tinct white soap (22 per cent. hydro alc.) enough to make	Oi.

AN EFFECTIVE DEPILATORY.

Butte recommends iodine collodion, which for three or four consecutive days is spread rather thickly upon the respective spots. When the collodion skin is removed, the hairs will be found adhering to the under side.

Especially adapted is said to be iodide collodion of the following composition :

Alcohol	12.0
Iodine	.75
Collodion	35.0
Oil turpentine	1.5
Castor oil	2.0

Medical Age.

CHILBLAIN-LINIMENT.

A certain remedy for application before the skin is broken :

Liq. plumbi subacet	℥ ss.
Liq. ammon. fort	℥ ss.
Glycerini	℥ ss.
Lin. saponis	℥ iss. —M

TONIC PILLS.

The following, according to the *Bulletin Medical*, make an excellent tonic pill :

Extract of cinchona	℈ iv.
Extract of kola	℈ iv.
Extract of rhubarb	gr. xl.
Extract of nux vomica	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Arsenite of iron	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$.
Kola powder, q. s.	

Mix and make into 100 pills. Two of these pills should be taken just at sitting down to each principal meal.

TONIC WINE—KOLA COMPOUND.

The *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle* gives the following formula for a tonic wine :

Wine of kola	8 oz.
Wine of cinchona	8 oz.
Wine of gentian	8 oz.
Wine of colombo	8 oz.
Fowler's solution	10gtt.
Tincture of nux vomica	5gtt.

Mix. Label "one claret-glassful to be taken with meals."

AROMATIC LAXATIVE ESSENCE.

This is officinal in the Strasburg Pharmacopœia. It is an excellent laxative.

Black hellebore	60 parts.
Jalap	60 parts.
Scammony	30 parts.
Canella	12 parts.
Cloves	12 parts.
Calamus	12 parts.
Proof spirit	750 parts.

Mix and macerate the drugs in the spirit for eight days. Strain, express and filter.

An excellent substitute for the above may be made by dissolving 1 part of resin of jalap in 9 parts of alcohol, and flavoring with a little oil of lemon and oil of bergamot.

URECIDIN.

This is the name of a German patent medicine, which, according to the formula *deposee* for the patent, consists of

Sodium sulphate	275 parts.
Sodium chloride	16 parts.
Sodium citrate	67 parts.
Lithium citrate	19 parts.

Mix.

FURNITURE POLISH.

Linseed oil	O j.
Methylated spirit	℥ ij
Vinegar	℥ iv.
Butter of antimony	ʒ j.
Solution of ammonia	℥ ss.
Spirit of camphor	℥ ss.

Mix in the above order and shake well.

ANTI DIARRHŒIC LEMONADE.

Take of

Resorcin	gr. 30.
Acid hydrochlor. dil	ʒ ss.
Syrup aurant	℥ vi.
Aquæ	ad ℥ vi.

One tablespoonful every two to four hours. —*Practitioner.*

CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINT BONBONS.

They are made by placing 10 lbs. of sugar and 2 lbs. of glucose in a clean copper pan and adding $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. of water and cooking to 233 deg.; then pour on the slab, and leave till it is almost cold ; add 2 lbs. of melted liquor chocolate, and turn to a good cream ; cover up and leave it till it has become mellow ; then knead well and place it in a steam pan, and heat it up till it is thin enough to run through a cream funnel ; add enough good oil of peppermint to give it a mild flaver ; drop the cream in impressions in starch, and when they are cold enough take them out and dust the starch off well and crystalise the bonbons over night in a crystal syrup cooked to 35 deg. on syrup gauge ; drain the syrup off in the morning, and when they are dry they are ready for use. If the cream is too thick to run after you have it melted, you can add a little water, about $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at a time till it is thin enough to work well.—PERFECTO, in *Supply World.*

CHEAP MARKING INK.

Marking inks generally have silver nitrate for their base. Such inks are not always lasting. Others which are considered more indestructible have often a very complex formula. The most satisfactory ink for the purpose intended is the official solution of ferric chloride (Liq. Ferri Perch.) It is true that at first the writing is not very dark, but every washing improves the tint until the distinctive brown color is obtained which lasts as long as the material. The fabric is in no way damaged by the solution.—*Phar. Jour. Australasia.*

LITHARGE CEMENT.

Litharge, mixed with glycerine to the consistency of putty, will stop cracks in iron kettles, mend stone jars, tighten loose joints of iron or wood, fasten lamp tops to their standards, and is good to rub in the seams of milk pans. It hardens in a few hours, and is perfectly harmless. It will resist acid, heat and cold.—*American Artisan.*

EXTEMPORANEOUS PANCREATIC FLUID.

M. Bouveret recommends, instead of the pharmaceutical preparations pancreatin, the use of the following extemporaneous preparation :

Take the fresh pancreas of a hog, remove from it all fatty matter, and cut into little pieces. Add to the mass double its weight of cold water, and raise the mixture to 45 or 50° C., and keep at this temperature three quarters of an hour. Filter through heavy linen and express. The dose of this liquid is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 claret glassful at the end of each meal.

Sodium Peroxide, a New Bleaching Agent.

According to the Bayrische Industrie und Gewerbeblatt, an excellent new bleaching agent has been discovered in sodium peroxide. Dissolved in water this compound is decomposed into sodium hydroxide and oxygen. In the presence of an acid, however, there results hydrogen peroxide and the respective salts, according to the following equation : $Na_2O_2 + 2HCl = 2NaCl + H_2O_2$.

It is important that the water be very cold and a rise in temperature prevented by adding the sodium peroxide in small quantities only.

In order to overcome the objectionable alkalinity of the sodium peroxide a process has been patented in which magnesium sulphate in the proportion of 3 to 1 is used simultaneously with the former, the sulphate being given the preference. The following equation exhibits the reaction on adding the mixture to water :

$$Na_2O_2 + MgSO_4 = MgO_2 + Na_2SO_4.$$

This patented article is being offered for sale in Germany as *oxygen powder.*

Sodium peroxide is a strongly hygroscopic, yellowish mass, somewhat like moist brown sugar. Although quite stable it is advisable to exercise care in bringing it into contact with moist organic substances, when detonations and conflagrations may occur.

podium peroxide contains 20 per cent. of active oxygen.

An Artificial Violet Odor.

At the meeting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Friedel stated that M. Thiemann, Berlin, of vanillin fame, and M. Kruger have succeeded in isolating the odoriferous matter from dry orris-root. It takes the form of an acetone which they have called *irone*, and they have carefully studied its properties and numerous transformations. By the action of acetone on citral, an aldehydic body extracted from essence of lemon and *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, they have obtained a compound named by them *pseudo-ironone*, and which by the use of diluted sulphuric acid becomes *ironone*, a cyclic acetone having the odor of the violet. M. Friedel presented numerous samples to the Academy which represented the odor of the violet exceedingly well.

Photographic Notes

Photographic Possibilities.

EDWARD C. CHICHESTER.

(In Phar. Journal of Australasia.)

The length of time to expose a plate is certainly one of the most difficult probems the photographic tyro has to solve, notwithstanding the elaborate exposure tables that have been published for the guidance of all such as may be beguiled nto their use.

Further, many admirable and ingenious actinometers are purchasable for a very small outlay, and yet with all these so-called advantages the enthusiastic beginner, and even the hoary-headed veteran, are not always successful. Why is this? The answer is not far to seek. The success of the whole business turns upon one factor—light—the value of which is never constant.

It is, however, a good thing for photography, that, artistically considered, this s so. Already photography is apt to become too mechanical, and if the whole procedure is ever reduced to a matter of mathematical certainty then a long farewell to artistic results. By this, however, is not to be understood that the true artist will be influenced, but that the productions of photographic prints will become so easy and so certain that persons without any æsthetic instincts whatever will deluge the world with technically perfect productions that will make artistic photography absolutely unremunerative to follow.

One of the charms of a picture, the work of an artist, is the suggestion that we are face to face with the best work and the best thought of the maker of the work. The moment the result of such thought and such work can be reproduced mechanically, that moment part of the subtle charm of the work is lost. As an example, consider the picture, "Bubbles," by Millais. Chromo-lithographs of this admirable picture are scattered broadcast up and down the world by a firm who are first enterprising advertisers and secondly soap-makers. This mechanical reproduction is an admirable example of what mechanical skill can do, and the prints under certain conditions of light might pass for original work. Although there s reproduced much of the delicate harmony of color, the perfect drawing and the skilful composition, the whole thing is utterly devoid of individuality. To look at such work for any length of time suggests the clank of the press, the whirr of the engine, and the smell of greasy cotton waste, the highly-paid and worthy mechanics, and the stacks of copies ready to be shipped to all the four corners of the earth. Instead of feeling the individuality of the artist one is oppressed with the grind and tear of modern machinery. If even then the production of photographic pictures can be reduced in every direction to a certainty, then so much the worse for any artistic possibilities of which photography is capable.

The best photographic pictures are undoubtedly those that *are not* produced in a studio, and when the conditions are *not* as nearly perfect as possible. In America to-day the most technically perfect photographs are made. The studio accessories are obviously the very best that money can buy, the lenses are suited to the subject, and the subjects themselves faultlessly dressed, posed according to the rules of *photographic art*, and lighted in the best *photographic manner*. The *print is printed* on the *shiniest* and *toniest* of paper, and the result is a technically perfect *print* and an abominable *picture*.

Here is where the amateur has a chance. In matters of pure technicality it is doubtful if he will ever compete successfully with the man who runs a studio, and indeed why should he wish to. Professional photographers run their galleries to make a living; they sell what the public want and give very good value for the money. But the amateur can work for the sake of art and perhaps occasionally produce a picture that has more interest in it than a chromo lithograph.

The noble army of snap-shooters, quarter-platers and half-platers is imposing as far as numbers go, and it is doubtless a very comfortable reflection to the dry-plate maker, but the quality of the work! Does it not admit of improvement from the artistic side. It is not possible that by training to become really a photographic *artist!* Are there not subjects that admit of *artistic* photographic treatment? So that on looking at the finished picture one is conscious of the artist's individuality. Now, the query is, What plates do you use? How long did you give? &c., &c. Imagine seeing a painting and asking what make of colors were used, or who prepared the canvass, and so and so. Not until such purely mechanical details are dismissed from the amateur's mind, and the subject approached from the æsthetic side will much be done artistically in photography. That photography has artistic possibilities there can be no question, up to the present, except by a few earnest workers, these possibilities have not been cultivated, and it remains for us here to do our share in this important direction.

Film in Relation to Amateur Photography.

Read at the World's Congress of Photography by G. D. Milburn.

The subject of celluloid film is of considerable interest to a great number of photographers. The two chief points to be considered are:

First. The reason for substituting celluloid film for glass as a support for sensitive bromide of silver emulsion.

Second. Its practicability, and in what form.

The first can be answered very quickly namely: the main object is to overcome bulk and weight. The question then arises: Is this greatly to be desired? Yes, to the tourist pursuing photography as a pleasure, as well as the out door photographer, a light, compact outfit is a great desideratum. For instance, go back to the old wet plate days and compare the outfit with one of the present day, and note the greater opportunities of the latter.

The second point is more open to discussion, especially considering that manufacturers of the rolled celluloid film have made complete failures of producing the commercial article. But perhaps before we go any further it is as well to explain the difference between rolled celluloid film and cut-sheet film. It should be understood that the former is made by spreading celluloid in a plastic or semi-fluid state on a long table made of several plate glass slabs and allowing it to dry, while the latter is sliced by machinery from a solid block of celluloid. Cut-sheet film, when properly manufactured, is allowed to get well seasoned (several months' seasoning) before it is coated with the bromide of silver emulsion, thereby partially insuring the sensitive emulsion from coming in contact with the harmful volatile parts of the celluloid. On the other hand, the rollable film, from necessity, is coated with the bromide of silver emulsion within ten or twelve hours after the celluloid is first spread on the glass table. To this, in some extent, is due the rapid deterioration of the bromide silver emulsion. It also accounts for the edges of a rolled film drying, leaving the centre full and baggy, and in practice making a sharp picture one of the impossibilities. Rollable film is usually coated with a sensitive emulsion before the celluloid is stripped from the table, which makes the stripping a very delicate operation—its adhesiveness causing endless trouble with electricity, producing in the negative fine branch-like markings.

It will be remembered that I have mentioned the table upon which the celluloid is spread as being long. Several glass plates are joined to make the whole. To a casual observer it would seem as if the glass plates could be so well joined that the joints would not materially show in the film, but, alas, not so! contraction and expansion play an important part and will not permit it; the result is that the semi-fluid celluloid enters the joints and very annoyingly appears in the finished negatives, giving the impression of the celluloid having been crudely joined. This nuisance, as if not satisfied, goes still further and often imprints itself on several of the adjacent layers of film in the roll.

But the most serious defect with the rolled film will be found in its sensitive surface contracting when first spooled. It is a well known fact that in rolling or bending any substance the inner side contracts and the outer side expands, the particles striving to re-arrange themselves to the new existing conditions.

So with the rolled film, which is neces-

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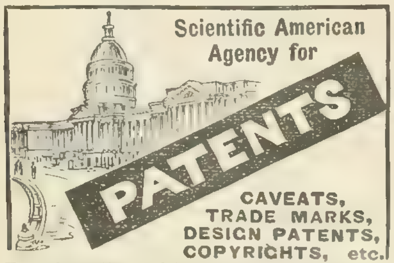

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sarily spooled when fresh, a condition where the gelatine and silver particles are to a greater degree susceptible and ready to conform to the new condition brought by rolling under tension. The particles soon become set, and although the film is unwound for the exposure, long enough time is not allowed before exposure for the particles to again re-arrange ; therefore the exposure is made when the gelatine and silver particles are in a contracted state. In development, the gelatine particles swell and assume about the same relation as when the emulsion was first spread upon the celluloid. Coarse, grainy and foggy negatives must be the result, and to this rough treatment of an extremely sensitive substance must be attributed a generous share of the rollable film failures.

Cut-sheet celluloid film, as before stated, is well seasoned before being coated with emulsion and is transparent and practically lies flat. Then what have we to contend with in manufacturing a reliable practical cut-sheet film having all the desirable qualities of a glass plate, and still embodying the two chief qualities, *i. e.*, lightness and compactness ? This, and nothing more, make the celluloid after seasoning inert and inactive to the bromide of silver emulsion and devise practical mechanical instruments in which to use it.

I believe this will be accomplished soon, and when it is, glass plates will be a back number for outdoor photography.—*Photographic Times.*

Blue Lantern Slides.

A good method to utilize spoiled dry plates is to use them for lantern slides. If the plates have not been developed, it is only necessary to fix and wash them thoroughly, then dry in the usual manner, after which they can be cut down to the standard size, and sensitized like ferroprussiate paper.

Water	4 ounces
Red prussiate of potash....	2 drachms
Ammonia citrate of iron	2½ drachms

This solution can be spread over the gelatine with a soft sponge. This coating must be done by a safe ruby light ; the subsequent drying is best done in absolute darkness.

The plates when ready are exposed under the negative to daylight and developed by washing under a tap until the high lights are entirely clear. As the plates cannot be examined during the exposure, the time becomes a matter of experience and judgment.

A guide to the time of exposure may be arrived at by a trial exposure of ferroprussiate paper.

It has been stated that plates spoiled in development or exposure can be utilized for the same purpose by treating the negative in a bath of

Water	5 ounces
Bichromate of potash	15 grains
Alum..	1½ drachms
Hydrochloric acid	½ drachm

After being thoroughly bleached in this bath the plate should be washed under the tap for fully twenty minutes, and then fixed in the usual hypo bath, which, if properly done, will completely remove the image. This must be done by artificial light. After fixing and drying proceed as above.—*American Journal of Photography.*

Pyro-Eikonogen Developer.

The following formula for a combined pyro-eikonogen developer gives negatives of great softness and detail :

No. 1.

Sulphite of soda (cryst.) .	60 parts.
Bisulphite of soda " ..	12 parts.
Eikonogen	15 parts.
Warm water	1,000 parts.

No. 2.

Sulphite of soda (cryst.) ..	200 parts.
Bisulphite of soda " .	40 parts.
Pyro	50 parts.
Warm water	1,000 parts.

No. 3.

Carbonate of potash	150 parts.
Carbonate of soda	250 parts.
Warm water	1,000 parts.

For use, take water, 75 parts ; No. 1, 20 parts ; No. 2, 5 parts, and No. 3, 5 parts. To diminish density, increase the quantity of eikonogen ; to increase it, increase the quantity of pyro. In fixing, use an acid bath.—*Phar. Journal of Australasia.*

Para-amidophenol Citrate Developer.

The *British Journal of Photography* gives the following :

The solution of citric acid is, according to Liesegang, an excellent solvent of paramidophenol—97 grammes of the latter being soluble in 200 grammes of the citric acid solution of equal parts, the paramidophenol being added little by little at a temperature of 18 to 20° C. The citrate of para-amidophenol so formed is employed as a developer in the following proportions :

Para-amidophenol citrate, concentrated solution	1 ccm.
Sodium sulphite, concentrated	4 ccm.
Sodium carbonate	5 ccm.
Caustic potash (10 % solution)	2 ccm.
Water	50 ccm.

This gives dense blue-black images full of detail, the image, with normal exposure, appearing in about ten seconds. Brown tones are obtained if the para-amidophenol citrate is rendered alkaline with caustic potash. The citrate and sulphite are also applicable in aqueous solution as a developer for partly printed images on gelatino-chloride.

Detaching Gelatine Negatives from Glass.

Herr Leisegang's method of detaching gelatine films from the glass supports without employing the hydrofluoric acid plan is to introduce between the gelatine and the glass carbonic acid gas, which will affect the separation. The negative or positive, after development, etc., is plunged into a bath made feebly acid with either citric, hydrochloric, or sulphuric acid, and then, without washing, is placed in a concentrated solution (25 to 30 per cent.) of carbonate or bicarbonate of soda. The carbonic acid gas thus formed puffs up the gelatine, which can then be easily removed. The film undergoes some enlargement, which could probably be obviated by a bath of absolute alcohol, and when dry the film is perfectly flat, and can then be attached to a collodion or gelatine support as may be desired.

Boric Acid in the Combined Toning and Fixing Bath.

Herr Gaedicke, having experimented with eighty-four different kinds of toning and fixing baths, recommends one containing boric acid. The additions of a lead salt is necessary. The following is the formula :

Distilled water	1000 c.c.
Hypo	200 grammes.
Boric acid . .	30 grammes.
Nitrate of lead solution 1:15	15 grammes.
Ammonium sulpho-cyanide	20 grammes.
Gold chloride solution 1:20	60 c.c.

CLEARING SOLUTION.

Chrome alum	180 grains
Potassium metabisulphite	2 ounces
Water .	20 ounces

Instead of the metabisulphite 4 ounces of sodium sulphite may be used, with the addition from time to time of sufficient hydrochloric or citric acid to make the solution smell distinctly of sulphurous acid.

ACCORDING to a writer in *The Cape Times*, by immersing a dry plate in the developer, before exposure, a greater sensibility is obtained. He immerses the plate for five minutes in an ordinary hydroquinone developing solution, and then places it, without ever rinsing, in the plate holder. An exposure of a quarter of a second gave him a negative full of detail, which, he asserts, he was otherwise unable to obtain.

A PHOTOGRAPHER of Atlantic City, N. J., Mr. Shaw, produces a photograph at a single exposure which gives five different images of the same person in different positions. This is accomplished by placing the sitter between two mirrors placed at an angle of 45 degrees to each other. The double reflection between these mirrors produces four images of the person placed in front of them, the principle being the same as that of the ordinary kaleidoscope. The original face is made in profile, and the reflections give the full face, opposite profile, and two rear views.

The color of pollen is due, according to the researches of Bertrand and Poirault (Comp. Rend.) to carotin. Tho pollen of Graminaceæ and Urticaceæ and of some other orders are exceptions.

Books & *Magazines.*

The Girl Across the Way.

We have just received a copy of the above song and chorus, which is the latest hit, composed by Alberto Himan.

FIRST VERSE.

Oh, have you ever seen her,
  This pretty, winsome miss,
This maid who stole my heart away,
  And filled my soul with bliss?
She is my dream at midnight,
  My song at break of day;
I have a thought for nothing but,
  The girl across the way.

CHORUS.

I'm in love with the girl o'er the way,
  This dear little witch o'er the way
My heart is as bright as the morning sunlight,
  I'm in love with the girl o'er the way.

Price 40 cents per copy, Our readers will receive a copy by sending 20 cents in postage stamps to F. W. Helmick. "Village Cornet Band," song and chorus by Charles Baker, price 50 cents; "Faith, Hope and Charity Waltzes," by J. Strauss, 75 cents; "When the Whistle Blows at Six O'clock," by J. W. Levman, 40 cents; "What Would Jesus Do?" fine sacred song and chorus, by J. W. Levman, 40 cents; "Old Aunt Chloe," Ethiopian ditty, by J. W. Levman, 40 cents; "Neighbor Brady's Daughter," fine song and chorus, by J. W. Levman, 40 cents; "Patti Waltz Tyrolienne," by Chas. Baker, 40 cents; "Happy Friends Mazurka," by Charles Baker, 40 cents; "Dreamy Eyes Schottische," by F. Nichols, 40 cents. Advertisers and readers of the "*Canadian Druggist*" by mentioning this paper can obtain the above at one half the retail price. Music Publisher, 265 Sixth Avenue, New York.

A Midwinter Magazine.

The methods of an actress are always interesting, and they are particularly so when an actress of such renown as Adelaide Ristori consents to tell them as she does in the February *Ladies' Home Journal.* The "Aberdeen Waltzes," by Mrs. Frances J. Moore, to which was awarded the first prize in "The *Journal's* Musical Series" of last year for the best waltzes, are given in the full piano score and are as melodious as they are "danceable." A most interesting article on "My Tabooed Playmate, Adelina Patti," is contributed by her one-time child-playmate, Katherine B. Foot. The concluding paper of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's series "How Fauntleroy Really Occurred" will be read with mingled pleasure and regret. A more beautiful story of a story cannot be imagined than the author of "Fauntleroy" has given here. The quaint "Pomona" continues her European travels and writes in her characteristic manner with Frank Stockton's assistance. William Dean Howells continues his literary biography under the title of "My Literary Passions." The better appreciation by the husband of the wife's devotion is advocated by Edward Bok, and the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage is eloquent on the subject of aged women who are sometimes overlooked in the home. Published by The Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia for ten cents per number and one dollar per year.

February Cosmopolitan.

The secret of the great success of the *Cosmopolitan* is not so hard to find, if one looks carefully over the number for February. A story by Valdes, the famous Spanish novelist, the first from his pen to appear in any American magazine, is begun in this number. Arthur Sherburne Hardy's story, "A Rejected Manuscript," is charmingly illustrated by L. Marold, who we believe makes his first appearance in the magazines on this side of the water. A profusely illustrated article on the designing and building of a war-ship appeals to the interest taken by all in the new navy, and a thrilling description of a naval combat under the significant title, "The Meloban and the Pentheroy" describes, after the manner of the Battle of Dorking, a possible sea-fight, the outcome of which is watched by the entire naval world. "Gliding Flight" is an interesting contribution to the problem of aerial navigation by one who has studied the flight of soaring birds in the East for twenty years. Elaine Goodale, who married a member of the Sioux nation, has some interesting information of Indian Wars and Warriors. T. C. Crawford, the Washington correspondent, gives the first half of a startling story, under the title of "The Disappearance Syndicate." The poetry in this number by Sir Edwin Arnold, Graham R. Tomson and Willam Young, is unusually good. The Departments, "In the World of Art and Letters" and the "Progress of Science" continue to have as contributors men famous in both continents.

Scribner's Magazine.

An article of unusual interest has resulted from an expedition on behalf of *Scribner's Magazine*, made by Joel Chandler Harris in company with a skilful artist, Daniel Smith, to the scene of "The Sea Island Hurricanes," off the coast of South Carolina. It was this strange region which was devastated by the great storms last autumn, which killed 2,000 people and left 30,000 homeless and suffering. Among them for the past few months Miss Clara Barton, with a staff of workers from the Red Cross Society, has been dispensing much needed relief. Mr. Harris viewed all the interesting features of this work, and his well-known conception of negro character has enabled him to present such a picture of the disaster, the suffering, and the work in progress as no other writer in the South could give. The illustrations present a realistic picture of the curious life on these islands. The article in this number is devoted largely to a description of "The Devastation." Another article in the March number will describe "The Relief."

Review of Reviews.

The *Review of Reviews* for February is strong in all its departments. In the "Progress of the world" the important political, social and industrial events of the month are reviewed and their significance clearly and frankly set forth. This department alone contains fifty timely illustrations, chiefly portraits of well-known men and women. Among the portraits are those of President Dole and his cabinet and sketches, drawn from life, of Representatives William L. Wilson, of West Virginia; Chas. F. Crisp, of Georgia; Thos. B. Reed, of Maine; Benton McMillan, of Tennessee; Thos. L. Johnston, of Ohio, and Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan. Apropos of the opening of the Manchester ship canal, the editor discusses that and various other waterway projects which are being considered by European governments.

The Delineator.

The issue of *The Delineator* for March is the great "Spring Announcement Number," and in its artistic display of New Styles and general attractiveness it is superior to ony former number of this popular magazine. In addition to the usual entertaining reading there are several new features noticed this month, one being an original and decidedly fascinating Scarf Drill that will be immensely popular. Another is the resumption of the articles on the Uses of Crepe and Tissue Papers, with illustrations; and a third is the first of the promised series of papers on Hygienic Living. The Housekeeper is specially considered in Some Dainty Cookery, Hints to Housewives, and the Article on Household Renovation which treats of the Repairing and Polishing of the Woodwork of Furniture; while the mothers of marriageable daughters will find food for serious thought in the concluding chapter of Child Life.

The Canadian Magazine for February.

With the current number (Feb.) the *Canadian Magazine* completes it first year of publication, and with a record for excellence and financial prosperity, not equalled in the history of Canadian magazine literature. The number is a strong one, and several of the articles are of remarkable merit, while interest attaches to every contribution in the number. The illustrations, too, are excellent.

Our Dumb Animals.

We have peculiar pleasure in reading *Our Dumb Animals*, a paper full of useful and profitable reading, and with kindness shining out in every line. We sincerely wish that its principles and the lessons it teaches were instilled into the minds of all, young and old. Published by Geo. T. Angell, President American Humane Education Society, at 50 cents per annum.

A TEST FOR EUROPHEN.—This recently-introduced synthetic remedy can be detected by reduction by means of zinc dust which liberates iodine. The mass is treated with water and filtered, and excess of acid added. It is then shaken with ether. The ethereal solution can now be dried, the residue redissolved in water and treated with nascent iodine (KI and Cl) when europhen is regenerated.—*Pharmaceutische Zeitung.*

NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS.

WEAR THE

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And walk upright in life.

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness simple unlike all others. All sizes for **Men, Women, Boys and Girls.**

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender.** It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

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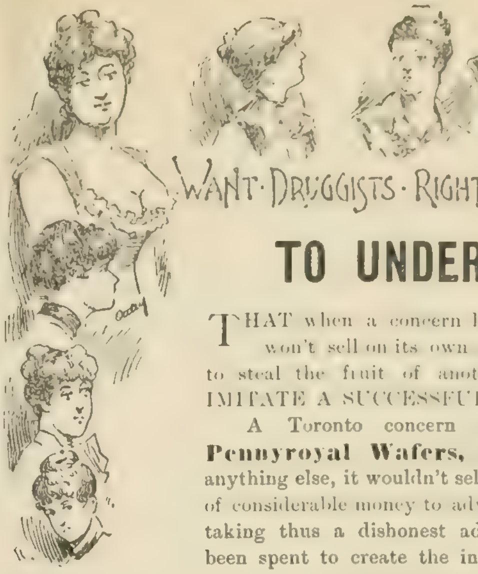
For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.**, of Toronto, and other Wholesale Druggists.



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TO UNDERSTAND

THAT when a concern has a preparation that won't sell on its own merits, or if desiring to steal the fruit of another's sowing THEY IMITATE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

A Toronto concern labels their mixture **Pennyroyal Wafers,** because if calling it anything else, it wouldn't sell without expenditure of considerable money to advertise it as others do, taking thus a dishonest advantage of what has been spent to create the increasing demand now had for the genuine and original **Pennyroyal Wafers.** They go still farther, and cut the price on their product to you, hoping thereby to secure your co-operation ; failing to get results, they add as another inducement, "to give you a gold watch" too ; a still further proof of its cheap worthlessness. Can you look your customers in the face and with honest conviction of doing right sell them a substitute for the genuine **Pennyroyal Wafers** made by us, and by whose advertising they have been brought to your store to buy ? $8.00 per dozen is the price for the genuine, and no bribes given, to encourage you to deceive the public. Your continued favors as in the past will greatly oblige,

Respectfully yours,

EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich.

'An extract from a letter written by Strong, Cobb & Co., of Cleveland, O., to their traveling salesmen under date Nov. 10th/91.

"We call your attention to the popularity and sale of Dent's Toothache Gum. It is no longer an experiment. We have bought and sold since Oct. 1890 an aggregate of one hundred and fifty gross without a single complaint being lodged against its efficiency as a perfect toothache cure. Push it with confidence."

Yours truly,

Strong Cobb & Co

C. S. DENT & CO., Proprietors and Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich.

Sermon to Young Men.

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do with all thy might," is what Wanamaker is reported by a Philadelphia paper to have said. Work enthusiastically, work persistently, work uncomplainingly, work because it is your first great duty. Work because your labor gives you a livelihood, and in time with thrift, independence. Be thorough in everything you do. Put your soul into your work if it is intellectual, and your body if it is physical. Do nothing in a half-hearted way nor in an unfinished manner. Life is too short to be wasted in weak efforts and half.completed things. Bend all your energies to what you are doing, and do it in the best possible way. Cultivate concentration of purpose and energy. Avoid vacillation and hesitancy, for they sap the foundations of success.

Calmly and dispassionately determine your course, being sure that it is a right and manly one, and then with vigor and directness, with patience and persistence, labor indefatigably for the end in view. If obstacles present themselves remove or surmount them. If disappointments come, bear them manfully and cheerfully, without abatement of effort or loss of confidence in the ultimate success of your labors.

Be thrifty, because thrift is the keystone of independence. Extravagance is worse than folly; it is a crime. Wasteful use of the results of labor is equivalent to throwing away brain and muscle and squandering vitality. Thrift is the handmaid of industry and the offspring of civilization. The savage knows it not. It is the mainspring of individual independence and of national prosperity. There is nothing disgraceful in a prudent and proper economy, but there is in wastefulness and profligacy. A spendthrift is but little removed from a fool. If his money is spent for evil purposes he is a criminal. Thrift is nothing more nor less than looking out for to-morrow; laying away for a rainy day; providing for the helpless ones in the event of death and for independence in declining years.

Build up character! It is the mainstay of every man, every community, every nation and every age. Its formation is a slow process, and, like education, continues from the cradle to the grave.

Denatured Alcohol.—The French Government have instituted a new rule with regard to this product, which came into force on August 1st. The denatured liquid must contain, not only 20 per cent. of the methyl compound, according to the old regulations, but also half a litre of heavy paraffin and 1 gramme of malachite green per hectolitre. So that in addition to the nauseous taste and odour, the alcohol must now be coloured.

Milk saturated with carbolic acid under pressure will, so it is claimed by Nourry and Michel, remain perfectly fresh for at least a week.

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If sent direct, I will give each subscriber the choice of any one of the following standard and popular books, which will be sent **free and postpaid**. These books are handsomely printed on fine paper, from large, clear type, and bound in best of cloth, with various designs stamped in gold and silver, and are each in a box.

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Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow	Jerome	Uncle Tom's Cabin (not boxed)	Stowe
Tales from Shakspeare	Charles and Mary Lamb.	Or, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Goodies.	

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Ripans Tabules.

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

IF YOU SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, . . . TAKE RIPANS TABULES

IF YOU ARE BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, OR HAVE A DISORDERED LIVER, . . TAKE RIPANS TABULES

IF YOUR COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, OR YOU SUFFER DISTRESS AFTER EATINC, . TAKE RIPANS TABULES

FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, . . . TAKE RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One Tabule taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.

One gives relief.

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 75 cents by the wholesale and retail Canadian agents,

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Local druggists everywhere will supply the Tabules if requested to do so.

They are Easy to Take, Quick to Act, and Save many a Doctor's Bill.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., NEW YORK CITY.

Correspondence.

Facts in Reply to Mr. Sanders in Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal.

(Continued from Page 50.)

aim. But let us see again how fair and honest Mr. Sanders is in his letter. He institutes a comparison with the present course of practical work in the College which has been more than doubled over that of the year 1891 under the old staff of three. Taking his figures as correct I quote them as follows:

February, 1892 ...	$ 57 90
August, 1892 ..	754 68
	$812 58

P. S. The correct amount for February, 1892, should be 46 27, as $11 63 paid July 21, '91, was for the old staff's course, 1891.

The above amount, if he desires to be fair, should be credited with the following amount, as per Registrar Treasurer's statement.

Journal Sept 1892, page 23,

Breakages, damages, etc., Junior course	$ 92 65
" " Senior course	297 13
	$389 78

which shows net cost to College for course 1892, $422.80.

Supplies for 1893, (Mr. Sanders' figures) Feb. 1893,	$237 65
" " " Aug. "	411 81
	$649 46
Credit breakages, etc., Jour. Mar. '93, page 116, junior course.	136 32
" " Aug. '93	175 14
	$311 46

Net cost to College, $338.00.

Summarized, taking Mr. Sanders' own figures for supplies 1891, they are as follows:

Feb. & Aug. 1891, $517.07,	Old staff of three teachers with little practical work.
" " 1892, 422.80,	Four teachers, double practical work.
" " 1893, 338.00,	Four teachers, double practical work.

It will be observed that under the present staff of four as I have stated before with over double the amount of practical work, the supplies for students are not such a load as his own favorable(?) report makes out. The comparison is most striking.

One word regarding the announcements. This publication is now much larger, better and more complete and when revenue from advertisements is taken off the cost is not much greater. A word here regarding the general advancement made, perhaps would not be out of place—and no surer sign of care and economy can be given than the increase of assets of the College.

You will find that the net assets of the College in March, 1890, according to Registrar-Treasurer's report were $21,131.13, while the net assets in March, 1893, were $33,831.78, an increase in three years of $12,700.65, and it is fully expected that the mortgage debt will be reduced at the approaching session of Council $2,000.

I would again ask, if such a statement can be made for three years? Is it not fair to say that the Council are preserving the funds of the College in a most remarkable manner?

I may also say that the practical work is now beyond the experimental stage, and no Council will be doing its duty in withholding apparatus and supplies from students when they are guaranteed them. The establishment of practical work can no longer be decried, as the student who has received it in our College, will bear testimony to its value.

It is quite true that about $4,000 00 have been expended for appliances and apparatus and in that we have only done our duty. The College, when the new staff began duty, was entirely bereft of any apparatus and appliances for the performance of the work as laid down by the College Announcement, and it was the duty of the Council to procure proper equipment. It is open for inspection, and Mr. Sanders or any other person, will be welcomed to inspect them, which has now been placed upon the same footing that other progressive Pharmacy Colleges are. The appliances and apparatus have been added to as rapidly as the funds of the College would permit, and not a single protest has been made by any person cognizant of the needs of a College agreeing to give the standard of education that the present Ontario College of Pharmacy does.

I may also say that the Council have unanimously consented to such an equipment, and it is hoped that such an outlay will not be needed in the future. To compare the expenditure of a year, with practically no operative work is, to say the least, ridiculous.

In comparing the attendance at the College as represented by the fees, I have already pointed out its unfairness. Note what Mr. Sanders says: "One would have thought that the Council, on finding out that the College attendance AS REPRESENTED BY THE FEES had, after the first year of trial, fallen off about $850.00, would have ordered an official investigation as to the character of the teaching or other causes which led to the decreased popularity of the school."

How honest and fair he is. Let me here remind our economical (?) friend that the Council are not now paying teachers by fees and are not swelling up salaries in that way. The difference of $13.00 per student explains the reason, and the "decreased popularity" of the school is such that it has actually increased over 40 per cent, so that the teaching must be good without an official investigation. A truthful and honest investigation is all that is needed, and it is before you.

What are the facts as to the falling off of the attendance, which is indirectly charged? The following is a summary of the attendance for the past six years.

		Junior term.	Senior.
College term under old staff,	1888-89,	68	53
" "	1889-90,	70	58
" "	1890-91,	92	77
" under new staff,	1891-92,	108	101
" "	1892-93,	99	95
" "	1893-94,	96	94

In comparing the attendance at the College it will be observed that the average attendance for three years since the new staff came in with that of the old as stated before is more than 40 per cent greater, necessitating double the work for some of the teachers in the practical and operative work. Mr. Sanders makes the charge that it is absolutely false that such is the case, and seeks to establish his point by comparison of the fees, which is unjust, in view of their reduction.

I believe the druggists of this Province are quite too clearheaded to admit that Mr. Sanders' picture of College affairs is painted in true colors, and will clearly discriminate between the merits of his attack and of my humble defence—not in his favor either. My only reason for answering his tissue of misrepresentations is, that the most flagrant misstatements, if boldly enough reiterated and left uncontradicted, will in the long run prejudice the most candid mind, and though I believe that quality of mind to characterize the druggists of Ontario, I have at last responded to the attacks of the official Journal of the College, that they may "see fair" between the College (their own property and institution) and its enemies.

Yours respectfully,

J. H. MACKENZIE.

Toronto, Feb. 1, 1894.

Furfurol Reaction with Alkaloids.

According to Dr. Neumann Wender, the veratrine reaction with concentrated sulphuric acid and sugar is due to the formation of a furfurol compound, and can be produced by means of a solution of furfurul-sulphonic acid. Wender also states that the reaction is a general one with alkaloids. A small piece of the dry alkaloid is placed on a porcelain capsule with two or three drops of a solution of five drops of furfurol in 10 cc. of strong sulphuric acid. Under these conditions the following colorations are noted. Veratrine gives at first a yellow, then olive green color, blue at the edges, passing quickly to a sap green, and then to a fine blue. By warming, the mixture becomes purple violet. Sabadilline and papaverine behave similarly to veratrine, but the colors are not so pure; they are at first brownish, passing to a dirty violet. Digitaline gives a brown color, passing to red. Quinine gives a dark brownish-green, which first becomes quite green and then brown on warming. Strychnine gives a dirty brown color, which becomes dark green on warming. On the addition of a drop of water it becomes a dirty blue, and then violet. Morphine and codeine give a red-brown, passing to violet on warming. Aconitine, atropine, brucine, colchicine, coniine and nicotine give very poorly defined colors and they cannot be at all characteristically described.—*Phar. Zeitung.*

Quiz.—Compend of Pharmacy, by F. E. Steward, M. D., Ph. G.; fourth edition. This work has been thoroughly revised in accordance with the new United States Pharmacopœia, being the first book, we understand, to be so revised. The work is a valuable one for beginners and students in medicine and pharmacy. Published at $1 00 by P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia.

Business Notices.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal, is called to the SPECIAL CONSIDERATION of the BUSINESS NOTICES.

India Rubber Goods.

The Toronto Rubber Co. in this issue, direct the attention of the trade to some of their special lines in rubber goods, notably rubber urinals, sheeting, bandages, etc. See advt.

Sovereign Lime Fruit Juice.

Messrs. Simson Bros. & Co., of Halifax, N.S., have received by late mail, an order respectively from India and South Africa, for their celebrated Sovereign Lime Fruit Juice. Negotations in this matter were made by Mr. Frank C. Simson during his visit to Europe last year. Samples were sent abroad, with the above result. We understand that Messrs. Simson Bros. & Co. are among the largest refiners of Lime Juice in the world.

Pure Hyposulphite of Soda.

We would direct the attention of the trade to the advt. of the Walpole Chemical Co., whose Hyposulphite of Soda is guaranteed chemically pure, free from carbonates, chlorides, sulphides or sulphites. It disolves quickly and the solution requires no filtering. Photographers will find it especially adapted to their work and dealers in this line of goods as well as consumers will do well to ask for this special brand.

Tanglefoot.

"Last year The O. & W. Thum Co. extensively advertised their Tanglefoot Holders by putting two free into each box; over two million were thus distributed. The inquiries lately made show that they were appreciated by a very large majority of the dealers and their customers, and that their popularity has deservedly increased. The object being accomplished the company will as in former years continue to pack only one with each box for the dealer's own use or for him to present to some good customer. Extra Holders can be obtained through the jobbers."

The Kodak at the North Pole.

Lieutenant Peary, the famous Arctic explorer, was the first of the hardy adventurers who have pushed to the far north, to make a complete photographic record of his trip. He carried several Kodaks on his journey and took more than 2,000 views, of Eskimo life, barren ice caps, sea lions and icy cliffs. He tells in an interesting manner of his photographic experiences in a little book he has written entitled, "The Kodak at the North Pole." The booklet will be mailed free, on application to the Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.

The Preparation of Nitrate of Strychnine.

A useful paper on this subject has just appeared by M. Guignes, of Marseilles. He states that he has often noticed that students, in preparing this body by the official method of the French Codex, meet with somewhat bad results, in that the product they obtain is colored sometimes light, sometimes dark yellow. (This color is due to brucine.) He tried several times himself, following closely the directions of the Codex, and in every case obtained a colored crystal. The official method is as follows: Powdered strychnine is dissolved in nitric acid, diluted with five times its weight of water, adding acid until the reaction becomes neutral to litmus. The mixture is then evaporated on the water bath until there separate out crystals of the nitrate.

If the operation is conducted in the cold, the solution of the strychnine does not take place perfectly, and large excess of nitric acid is necessary. If the liquid be filtered and then evaporated it turns yellow, and the crystals obtained have the same color. Various experiments lead the author to state that the proportion of water in the Codex is too low. However, dilution up to 25 times the amount of water failed to produce satisfactory results, and the author turned to another method. He took

Strychnine	5 gs.
Disstilled water.....	250 "

The strychnine was powdered and suspended in water, and placed on the water bath. Nitric acid (1 in 5) was then added, drop by drop, until the whole was dissolved, and the liquid was then concentrated, and the crystals obtained were quite colorless. These were dried between filter paper, and finally over sulphuric acid, in a dessicator. This latter operation can be conducted without fear, since the nitrate crystallises without water. A second crop of the strychnine salts can be obtained, leaving practically the whole of the brucine present as an impurity in the mother liquor. Experiments on the same sample, according to the method of the Codex, gave colored crystals.—*Journal de Chemie.*

LANOLINATED VASELIN AS AN OINTMENT BASIS.—G. Hell, in a communication to the Austrian Pharmaceutical Association, most highly recommends vaselin carrying 25 per cent of anhydrous lanolin, as a basis for ointments. Lanolin pure is somewhat too dear to use for this purpose, alone; but thus mixed this objection does not hold. Adeps lanæ added to three volumes of vaselin presents all the properties of pure lanolin, according to Hell, and the addition of water is altogether superfluous.

Hydrocyanic acid is formed in the making of oxalic acid from sugar and nitric acid.

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ALUM POWDERED, in bbls.
FINEST EPSOM SALTS, in bbls.
FINEST SUBLIMED SULPHUR, in bbls.
ROLL SULPHUR, in bbls.
CHLORIDE LIME, in casks.
SALTPETRE XTALS, in kegs.
SALTPETRE POWDERED, in casks.
POWDERED HELLEBORE, in bbls.
GLYCERINE, in tins.
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, bars.
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, cakes.
PARIS GREEN, in casks and drums.
GIBSON'S CANDIES, full assortment.

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IMPORTERS,
London, - Ontario.

ESTABLISHED IN 1862. **Seely, The American Perfumer.** *DETROIT, MICH WINDSOR, ONT.*

OUR AMERICAN LABORATORY.

List of Jobbers who handle our

Celebrated Perfumes:

Lyman, Knox & Co. } Toronto,
Lyman Bros. & Co. }
Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal.
J. Winer & Co., Hamilton.
J. A. Kennedy & Co., London.
H. P. Baird, Woodstock, N. B.
T. B. Barker & Sons, } St. John, N. B.
S. McDiarmid, }
Brown & Webb, } Halifax, N. S.
Simson Bros. & Co. }
Bole, Wynne & Co., Winnipeg.
W. Brunet & Co., Quebec.
Langley & Co., Victoria, B. C.

OUR CANADIAN LABORATORY.

Should you need an assortment of Seely's Perfumes before our representative calls upon you, mail your order to one of the above mentioned firms, or send direct to us, and they will receive prompt attention. Thanking our friends for past favors, and wishing them all a prosperous New Year, we remain,

Yours very truly,

SEELY MANUFACTURING CO.

Dealers in - -

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
FANCY GOODS,
SMOKERS' ARTICLES,
FANCY STATIONERY,
OPTICAL GOODS,
CHEMICAL APPARATUS, &c.,

Are reminded that it is unnecessary to use half a dozen mediums to reach the trade.

The Canadian Druggist

Reaches the Drug Trade in all Provinces of the Dominion—guaranteeing a circulation unattained by any other.

REFERENCES:—**OUR ADVERTISERS.**

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO FEBRUARY 10th, 1894.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

Alcohol, gal	$4 05	$4 25
Methyl, gal	1 90	2 00
Allspice, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
Aloin, oz	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	45	50
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
Alsam, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	65	75
Peru, lb	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb	75	80
Bark, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	16	18
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	7 00	8 00
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb	75	80
powdered, lb	85	90
Juniper, lb	10	12
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb	75	80
Camphor, lb	65	70
Cantharides, Russian, lb	2 00	2 10
Powdered, lb	2 10	2 20
Capsicum, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb	16	18
Carmine, No. 40, oz	40	50
Castor, Fibre, lb	16 00	17 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	6
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
Clove, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Cochineal, Honduras, lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb	25	30
Creosote, Wood, lb	2 00	2 50
Cuttlefish Bone, lb	35	40
Dextrine, lb	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 15	1 30
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
Extract, Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Chamomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	75	80
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's lb	1 20	1 25
French, white, lb	40	50
Glycerine, lb	16½	18
Guarana	3 00	3 25
Powdered, lb	3 25	3 50
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Assafœtida, lb	25	28
Arabic, 1st, lb	65	70
Powdered, lb	75	85
Sifted sorts, lb	40	45
Sorts, lb	25	30
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 30	1 35
Guaiac, lb	75	1 00
Powdered, lb	95	1 20
Kino, true, lb	45	
Myrrh, lb	45	48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb	6 50	6 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	40	45
Bleached, lb	45	50
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 15
Sorts, lb	45	75
Thus, lb	8	10
Herb, Althea, lb	27	30
Bitterwort, lb	27	30
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Hoarhound, ozs., lb	17	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, ozs., lb	15	20
Motherwort, ozs., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs., lb	18	20
Peppermint, ozs., lb	21	25
Rue, ozs., lb	30	35
Sage, Ozs., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, ozs., lb	18	20
Tansy, ozs., lb	15	18
Wormword, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
Honey, lb	13	15
Hops, fresh, lb	20	25
Indigo, Madras, lb	75	80
Insect Powder, lb	25	28
Isinglass, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
Leaf, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	22	25
Coca, lb	55	60
Digitalis, lb	25	30
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	25	30
Matico, lb	70	75
Senna, Alexandria, lb	25	30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
Leeches, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
Licorice, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

BRAMWELL'S

Extra Purified

EPSOM SALTS

Specially Prepared for Druggists.

FREE FROM MOISTURE. - FREE FROM DIRT.

The Finest Quality Made.

THESE SALTS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO., London. -:- **LYMAN BROS. & CO., Toronto.**
J. WINER & CO., - - Hamilton. -:- **H. SKINNER & CO., - Kingston.**

AND OTHER LEADING HOUSES.

E. BRAMWELL & SON., St. Helens, Lancashire, Eng.

Manufacturers of : -Hyposulphite of Soda, Sulphite of Soda, Glauber Salts, and Sulphate of Potash.

Drug Reports.

England.

London, Jan. 27th, 1894.

The drug market still remains flat, and although increase of business is reported, prices for the most part are unaltered.

The downward tendency of Mercury has led the manufacturers of mercurials, such as Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, etc., to reduce prices all round.

Permanganate of Potash is easier, and Soda Crystals are again lower.

Japan Peppermint Oil and Menthol are very much enhanced in value.

Menthol on the spot is quoted at double the price asked in October. For future delivery, however, rates are slightly lower.

Quinine maintains its full price at the recent advance, but buyers are standing off.

Ipecacuanha is firmly held.

Jalap, Senega Root and Balsam Copaiba remain steady at full rates.

Ergot, Cubebs, Balsam Tolu and Shellac are falling markets.

The first arrival of Norwegian Cod Oil has appeared and has realized good prices.

Some increase in the export of heavy chemicals is anticipated if the new tariff of the United States should be adopted by Congress.

Cod Liver Oil.

Report from Joh. Rye Holmboe, Tromsoe, Norway, January 16th, 1894.

The winter fisheries have yielded an unusually small quantity of oil. Fish have been scarce, weather stormy, and the condition of the livers rather poor.

Unfortunately there are no official statistics from these fisheries, but the total yield of new cod liver oil up till date may be calculated at 600 to 800 barrels unrefined oil, against upwards of 3,000 barrels same date last season. The stocks of last year's oil are unusually small.

No sales have been reported from the foreign importing markets, and the Norwegian exporters seem to hesitate to stipulate the opening price.

I quote for new (1894) oil without obligation 65 sh. pr. 25 gallons tin lined barrel cif east coast U. K. and am prepared to execute orders for prompt direct shipment.

My next report will be issued end of January.

Rubber Bands on Corn Plasters.

The manufacturers are putting on sale a new corn-shield which is in part made of rubber. Instead of relying entirely upon the sticking quality of the gum with which it is treated, a small rubber band is attached to the shield, and passes around the foot, or around the toes, holding it in place. The tension of the elastic band is merely sufficient to hold the shield in position, and it is said to be quite an advantage over the old-fashioned corn plaster.

Gum Tragacanth in Asia Minor.

Writing on the subject of the resources of the province of Angora in Asia Minor, a correspondent of the *Levant Herald* says —"Gum tragacanth, being the produce of a wild shrub, needs no cultivation. Although it is abundant in this villa, yet, very few of the resident peasants take the trouble to collect the gum. This is done by men who come from long distances. The shrub which produces the gum is found almost everywhere—by the roadside, as well as in the fields among the corn; while on the mountains where little or no other verdure is seen, the modest tragacanth finds its native home. Its plentifulness may be owing to its prickly shields; all animals, even donkeys, respect it. The natives, though neglecting it as a commercial resource, find it useful for household purposes, as it serves them for fuel, which the peasants appreciate more highly than the gum."

Rubber in Chewing Gum.

It is a well-known fact that Chicle is used entirely in chewing gums and chewing candies, but as there is very little of this latter made to-day, it is safe to safe to say that the whole goes into chewing gum. When it is known that there is a yearly output of 2,300,000 pounds of Chicle it will be seen what an immense business this is. Manufacturers are now paying about 25c. a pound for this species of rubber and certainly the way they put their goods up, they must get $1 a pound for the finished article, which would show a business of $2,300,000; almost too large to seem possible, were it not for the fact that it is little things that have a large general sale, and, incidentally, show a large profit.—*Rubber World.*

Utilizing Lizard Skins.

Lizard skin has for the past two seasons or so been a very popular material for card cases, purses, pocket books, and such articles, and a large business has sprung up on both sides of the Atlantic, in meeting the demand for the raw material. Over 500,000 lizard skins were exported from the Mexican State of Tabasco alone last year, and the local Government's estimate puts the number of lizards killed in that state during the same year at full 5,000,000. Many of the skins went to Europe, and large quantities are marketed in Mexico.

LACTOPHENIN has recently been brought out as a possibly superior substitute for phenacetin, from which latter it differs in the substitution of lactic for acetic acid. It is far more soluble than phenacetin, 1 part dissolving in 45 parts of water.

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1 50	1 75
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
Lupulin, oz	30	35
Lycopodium, lb	70	80
Mace, lb	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	9	10
Musk, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	25	27
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc., lb ½ and ⅓	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	15	18
Pepper, black, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, y'd	12	13
Belladona, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, White, oz	25	30
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladona, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	15	16
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, Black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Colt foot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	15	18
Elecampane, lb	15	10
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Genitan, lb	9	10
Ground, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	3 00	3 25
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, White, powd., lb	12	15
Indian Hemp	18	30
Ipecac, lb	2 65	2 75
Powdered, lb	2 80	3 00
Jalap, lb	55	60
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	75	80
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb	18	20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27

Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb true	20	25
Virginia Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
Rum, Bay, gal.	2 25	2 50
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	6	7
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 25	1 50
Celery	30	35
Colchicum	75	80
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	6	6½
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin,	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	8	9
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	35
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	12	25
Spermaceti, lb	50	55
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	20	25
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	38
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	65	70
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	22	25
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem, pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem, pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	35	38
Salicylic, white, lb	1 80	2 00
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2¾
Bottles, lb	5	6
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	90	1 10
Tartaric, powdered, lb	40	45
Acetanilid, lb	90	1 00
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb .880	8¼	10
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	65	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate, crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	18
Antinervin, oz	85	00
Antipyrin oz	1 00	1 10
Aristol, oz	2 00	2 25
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's, sol., lb	13	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp., in ⅛ ozs., oz	7 00	8 00
Bismuth, Ammonio-citrate, oz	40	45
Salicylate, oz	30	35
Subcarbonate, lb	2 75	3 00
Subnitrate, lb	2 50	2 60
Borax, lb	9	10
Powdered, lb	10	11
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	18
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	1 00	1 10
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	65	2 00
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	15	20
Cocaine, Mur., oz	6 50	8 50
Copper, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
Exalgine, oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	5 00	5 50
Iodoform, lb	6 00	7 00
Iodol, oz	1 30	1 40
Iron, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	35	40
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U. S. P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	75	80
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry,. oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	55
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon. Tartrate, lb	85	90
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Bromide, oz	40	45
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate. gran., lb	40	45
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
Menthol, oz	45	50
Mercury, lb	90	95
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 00	1 10
Calomel, lb	1 15	1 20
With Chalk, lb	60	65
Iodide, Proto, oz	35	40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
Milk Sugar, powdered, lb	35	45
Morphine, Acetate, oz	2 00	2 10
Muriate, oz	2 00	2 10
Sulphate, oz	2 00	2 00
Pepsin, Saccharated, oz	35	40
Phenacetine, oz	40	45
Pilocarpine, Muriate, grain	5	6
Piperin, oz	1 00	1 10
Phosphorus, lb	90	1 10
Potassa, Caustic, white, lb	55	60
Potassium, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	30

Bromide, lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	14	16
Chlroate, Eng., lb	28	30
Powdered, lb	30	33
Citrate, lb	75	90
Cyanide, lb	40	55
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	4 00	4 10
Nitrate, gran., lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	50	55
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	30	35
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPYLAMINE, oz	35	40
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	30	32
Ozs., oz	35	38
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	3 75	4 00
SANTONIN, oz	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz	90	1 00
Fused, oz	1 00	1 10
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	63	65
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	40	45
Salicylate, lb	1 80	2 00
Sulphate, lb	2	3
Sulphite, lb	10	12
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	30	60
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	1 00	1 10
SULFONAL, oz	32	34
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	50	60
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	65	70
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	4 00	4 25
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 80	1 90
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	3 50	3 75
Cassia, lb	1 40	1 50
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	1 50	1 60
Citronelle, lb	70	75
Clove, lb	1 60	1 65
Copaiba, lb	1 60	1 75
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	9 50	10 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz	1 75	1 80
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	1 50	1 75
Lemon, lb	2 75	3 00
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 60
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 50
Orange, lb	3 75	5 00
Sweet, lb	3 25	3 50
Origanum, lb	65	70
Patchouli, oz	1 75	1 80
Pennyroyal, lb	3 00	3 25
Peppermint, lb	4 25	4 50
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 75
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	8 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	30
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	9 00
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	6 00	6 25
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	3 00	3 50
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	6 50	6 75
FIXED OILS.		
CASTOR, lb	9	11
COD LIVER, N. F., gal	90	1 00
Norwegian, gal	1 00	1 25
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	65	67
Raw, gal	63	65
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 00	1 10
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 25	2 40
PALM, lb	12	13
SPERM, gal	1 75	1 80
TURPENTINE, gal	65	68

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WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

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Illegality of Counter Prescribing.

The recent decision given by Judge Rose in the Common Pleas Division of the Divisional Court, Toronto, in refusing to quash a summary conviction by the Police Magistrate, in the case of Mr. S. Howarth, and further, in his judgment, interpreting the law in the case, is of especial interest to druggists as showing where the line of conduct must be drawn in order to be safe.

The alleged offence in this case was indicating a medicine for symptoms described by a customer and selling a bottle of it at the regular price. The defence, instead of being a denial of the charge, was an attempted vindication of the practice by by contending that this was not practising within the meaning of the Act, and, even if it was, it was not for gain, and even if it was for gain, the defendant was entitled, as an apothecary, so to practise.

The Court held that there was evidence of practising medicine on which a magistrate might well convict; that it was practising for hire or hope of reward, and that the defendant's registration under the Pharmacy Act did not qualify him to practise in the same way that one registered under the Medical Act as a physician and surgeon could practise. The judge held that a druggist can properly tell a customer the name of a remedy for a disease, or even tell him which of several remedies he deems the best, but cannot legally enquire into the customer's symptoms to ascertain the nature of his ailment and then indicate the remedy.

From this reporting of the case, the defendant's counsel has apparently rested his defence largely on his client's right to practise as as an apothecary.

Whether, under our Act, druggists are such, is a matter upon which no special legal interpretation has yet been given, although the judge has apparently had such in mind when he declared that registration under the Pharmacy Act did not grant qualification to practise in the same way that those registered under the Medical Act were entitled to practise.

In referring to the Chemists and Apothecaries' Act, as published by the *Chemist and Druggist* some years ago, considerable light is thrown on the privileges of each by English interpretation of similar cases.

Referring to this Act, the *Chemist and Druggist* says, "The Apothecaries' Act, 1815, is the only statute which protects any part of medical practice. The Medical Act, 1858, and its subsequent legislative supplements, stringently prohibit the assumption of any titles or descriptions untruly implying qualification or registration, but do not interfere with the practice of medicine or surgery by unqualified persons who make no misleading pretensions of fitness. But it remains illegal to 'act as an apothecary,' and a number of cases against chemists and others have been prosecuted by the Apothecaries' Company. The definition of an apothecary's functions, which the courts have ever since acted upon, was laid down by Mr. Justice Cresswill in the case of the Apothecaries' Company v. Lotinga, 2 M. and R., 495 (tried in 1843), that 'an apothecary is a person who professes to judge of internal disease by its symptoms, and applies himself to cure that disease by medicine. . . . But a chemist is one who sells medicines which are asked for.' "

In February, 1876, the Apothecaries' Company sued a London chemist and druggist, in the Court of Exchequer, for a penalty of £20 for practising as an apothecary without a certificate. The 28th section of the Act was pleaded, and the defendant said that all serious cases were attended by his partner, a duly qualified practitioner; that he never visited, but, that in minor cases, he had inquired the nature of the illness, and had given the most suitable medicine without consulting his partner. Baron Bramwell told the jury that the Act was strict in its terms, and they were bound by it. If a man asked a chemist for something to cure a bad headache, and the chemist gave him a draught, he would be infringing the terms of the Act; but it would be unreasonable in such a case for the Apothecaries' Company to interfere. It was for the jury to say if the defendant had infringed the Act. The jury found for the plaintiffs, and the judge refused leave to move. The Apothecaries' Company subsequently prosecuted a chemist and druggist at Nottingham, and the defence was taken up in this and other cases by the Chemists' Trade Association. The fine was inflicted in the Nottingham County Court, and an appeal (Sir Henry James arguing for the appellants) the Court of Exchequer (Sir Fitzroy Kelly and Mr. Baron Chasby) ordered the case to be retired in that Court. The case was therefore heard before Mr. Baron Pollock on November 7, 1877. It was proved that a witness employed to get up the case had visited the defendant's shop, had complained of a sore throat, and tightness at the chest and sleeplessness. The defendant looked at his throat, gave him some medicine, and charged 1s. for it. For the defence, section 28 of the Apothecaries' Act was chiefly relied on. A number of aged chemists were called to prove that to their knowledge such practices as that alleged by the prosecution were customary on the part of chemists and druggists before 1815. The judge, however, in summing up, said the business of a chemist and druggist was defined in the 28th section, and if chemists went beyond their rights before 1815, that did not justify them in doing so afterwards. He left it for the jury to say whether in the particular case before them the defendant had gone beyond the limits allowed him. The jury found for the defendant; but in this verdict they were no doubt influenced by the unsatisfactory evidence submitted for the plaintiffs. Other judges, in other cases, interpreted the law similarly. At the Birmingham County Court a prosecution of a chemist and druggist by the Apothecaries' Company was held over for two years pending the settlement of the last quoted case. The chemist had given certain medicine to a young woman suffering from weakness, and had charged her a shilling for it. He admitted having asked her certain questions, though there was some dispute respecting the whole of the alleged consultation. He was fined £20.

If the above interpretation of the distinction between an apothecary and a pharmaceutical chemist can be brought to bear upon our Act there is but little hope that any relief can be afforded those who overstep the line laid down in Justice Rose's decision; as but few druggists, if any, registered purely as pharmaceutical chemists, are likely to claim that they are apothecaries in the sense of professing to judge of internal disease by symptoms.

It is quite unnecessary for us to advise caution, as we are satisfied that all who review these cases will act in accordance with the letter of the law, even though the spirit of it may be somewhat strained by so doing.

Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association was held in Winnipeg, Feb. 21st.

Among those present were J. F. Howard, president, in the chair; E. Casselman, Emerson; G. W. McLaren, Morden; B. M. Canniff, Portage; N. H. Jackson, C. Flexon, Dr. Hutton, J. K. Hill, W. Campbell, Howard Mitchell, W. Pulford, E. S. Lightcap, Geo. Saddler, H. H. Casselman, H. E. Bletcher, and J. K. Strachan, registrar. The report of the council, dealing with the work of the association for the past year, the treasurer's and registrar's reports were read and adopted. The total membership of the association is 79, clerks 11, apprentices 28. Four members have been removed from the register in consequence of removal from the province or other causes. The secretary was empowered to incur the necessary expense to procure evidence against persons violating the association's act. E. E. Lightcap and H. H. Casselman, having been appointed scrutineers, the ballot papers sent in were counted and resulted in the following being elected as council for the ensuing two years, viz.: J. C. Gordon, J. F. Howard, E. D. Martin, C. Flexon, W. R. Bartlett, B. M. Canniff and G. W. McLaren. During the counting of the ballots the president addressed the meeting, reviewing the work of the association, and congratulated the members on its satisfactory condition.

Dr. Hutton moved, seconded by Mr. Canniff, "That the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba offer for yearly competition, for general proficiency in the major examinations, a gold and silver medal, the gold medal to be given to the student obtaining the greatest number of marks, the percentage to be not less than ninety; the silver medal to be given to the student obtaining the next highest number of marks, provided such student takes not less than eighty per cent. of the total marks, the competition to date from the spring examinations of 1895, and to be open to students who have taken their full course in Manitoba. In case of a tie, the examining board to take into consideration the respective merits of the tying candidates, with reference to the neatness of the papers put in and the work done."

In moving this resolution, Dr. Hutton, in an interesting speech, pointed out the strong incentive to good work, the chance of winning the Association medals would be, and stated that he would be willing to offer a silver medal for the student obtaining the highest number of marks in materia medica, and Mr. Canniff, in supporting and seconding the resolution, also said he would be willing to offer a medal for the highest number of marks in any particular subject, probably chemistry. Mr. McLaren and others, having spoken in favor of the motion, it was put and carried.

The question of the association obtaining permanent suitable rooms, for the purpose of a laboratory, lecture aud examination rooms, was discussed, and on motion of Mr. Canniff, seconded by Mr. McLaren, the matter was referred to a committee, consisting of the president, Mr. Flexon and Dr. Hutton, to wait on the medical college authorities and ascertain on what terms a room could be procured in the medical college building.

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Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

Notice to Students.

The Semi-Annual Examination for Major and Minor Candidates will commence on Tuesday, April 17th, at 9.00 a.m., and will be held in the College of Pharmacy, 595 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal. Candidates must file their application, duly certified, with the Registrar, on or before the 7th of April. Printed Regulations and Form of Application must be obtained from the Registrar, and be duly signed by the Applicant.

Candidates who have failed more than once in their Examinations will be required to pay the full Examination Fee.

The Council having instructed the Registrar to enforce the rule requiring from candidates for examination, ten days notice, prior to the date fixed for the examinations, no application will be accepted after the 7th day of April.

E. Muir,
Secty.-Registrar.
595 Lagauchetiere Street.

Montreal, March 8th, 1894.

New Salts of Berberine.

It is well known that commercial crystallized sulphate of berberine dissolves with difficulty in cold water and alcohol, in fact is almost insoluble in both these liquids. Merck, by increasing the quantity of sulphuric acid used in its preparation, has introduced a sulphate which is easily soluble in cold water and in alcohol. It is now on the market as *"soluble crystalline sulphate of berberine."* It can be taken in half-grain doses six times daily. According to Schmidt (See *Arch. der Pharm.*, 1890), free berberine rapidly absorbs carbonic acid, and as met with in commerce usually contains much carbonate. Merck attempted to introduce a method for the preparation of the free alkaloid, which shall give a preparation as free as possible from CO_2. He has concluded that the best method is by precipitation of the sulphate of berberine with barium hydrate in just sufficient quantity to precipitate the whole of the sulphuric acid, and afterwards evaporating the filtered solution, without the employment of heat, in glass vessels. But even prepared in this way, CO_2 is absorbed. Hence Merck suggests that free berberine should be superseded by the carbonate, which is easily crystallized from water or alcohol, and is of quite definite composition. If the pure alkaloid is required, it is easy to prepare it from this salt by heating it to 100° C. in a current of hydrogen.—*Journal de Pharm. d'Anvers.*

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Modern investigation has proven that the value of Cod Liver Oil as a medicinal agent is not due simply to the fact of its being an oil, but to the valuable active principles which it contains, as noted above.

Each fluidounce of the Wine contains four grains of PEPTONATE OF IRON, the most readily assimilated and most valuable of all forms of iron, it being partially predigested and free from styptic properties.

The fact that iron is prescribed in so many cases where Cod Liver Oil is required, verifies the ingenious, yet scientific combination of this preparation, which now fills a long felt want as to how to administer in an agreeable manner the very agents much needed.

This preparation does not cause eructations or nausea, as does the oil, but is pleasant to take and thoroughly active. The dose may be increased somewhat with its use, if thought desirable.

The Wine notably increases the strength of the patient, as increased weight is evidence of returning health. It is valuable in nervous affections of children, acting especially on the nerve centers, thus not only assisting but preventing nervous disorders.

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Even when the milk is received into the house in a fairly pure condition there is danger of its becoming contaminated from exposure to the atmospheric contact of other articles of food, thus rendering it unfit for infant use.

According to the reports of the American Public Health Association, one-fifth of all the deaths among infants may be traced to the milk supply.

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Trade Notes.

The drug business of Dr. J. H. Weldon, St. John, N.B., is closed.

John K. Sutherland has opened a new drug store in Vancouver, B. C.

The drug store of J. W. Levers, Kalso, B. C., has been destroyed by fire.

The drug store of Dr. Ovens, Parkhill, was destroyed by fire on March 12th.

W. Thornton, Calgary, N. W. T., has sold his drug business to Owen H. Bott.

A. E. Munson, of Carberry, Man., has sold his drug business to Mr. Newton, of Treharne.

DeBlois & Primrose, druggists, Bridgetown, N.S, are advertising their business for sale.

W. McSween has purchased the drug business, formerly conducted by F. W. James, in Leamington, Ont.

B. Batchelor, Brantford, Ont., has sold his branch store in the North Ward to Pearson & Co., formerly in Weston.

J. H. Sanderson, of Richmond Hill, Ont., who sells his goods from the waggon, has travelled about 9300 miles a year during the last eight years.

Geo. S. Hobart, druggist, Kingston, Ont., died Feb. 19th. Deceased was sixty years of age and had been in the drug business thirty-five years.

C. H. Davis, druggist, of Fredricton, N. B., has fled the country. He is accused of forging the names of his two brothers-in law for large amounts of money.

J. F. Jaeck, member of one of the oldest drug firms in Victoria, B.C., has purchased the good will and business of John Reed, corner of Cordova and Albert sts.

Jas. R. Chambers, who for many years and until a short time ago was connected with the drug firm of C. D. Daniel & Co., King St. East, Toronto, Ont., died in New York after a short illness.

Joseph Dilworth, who, in addition to carrying on a drug business in King St. west, Toronto, has been conducting a sort of Patron supply store at 57 Colborne street, has assigned to J. B. Boustead.

The Victoria, B. C., Chemical Co., which began operations about a year ago have found their particular field so profitable that they have changed into a limited liability concern, having a capital of $10,000.00 with a view of extending their operations in other directions. Messrs. F. Moore, J. A. Hall and J. W. Fisher, who have hitherto carried on the works, enter the new company, and operations of manufacture will be, as heretofore, superintended by Messrs. Hall and Moore, both graduates of the famous Ower College, Manchester, and who have been connected with large chemical works in England. The works of this company constitute a very complete plant for the manufacture of sulphuric, nitric and muriatic acids, sulphate of copper and heavy chemicals.

Montreal Notes.

Dr. Wilfred Lecours has acquired the drug business of Dr. Prevost, corner of Craig and Bonsecours streets, opposite Viger Garden. Mr. Lecours served his apprenticeship with Dr. St. Jacques, of St. Hyacinthe, and was afterwards two years with Mr. H. R. Gray, of Montreal, and has recently been managing the La porte pharmacy, where his engagement has not quite expired.

The action against Dr. Leonard, druggist, of St. Cunegonde, a suburb of Montreal, came up before Judge Desnoyers in the police court on the 30th ultimo. Several old established pharmacists gave evidence in the case, and it was clearly shown that Dr. Leonard had not been in fault and the Judge dismissed the case.

An action for damages brought by Dr. Douglas Decow against Mr. I. T. Lyons, chemist, Craig street. for having given an opinion as to the Doctor's professional standing, (which was not flattering to the Doctor), after having been before the court some time, was finally decided against the plaintiff. Mr. Lyons is much praised for having had the pluck to stand by his opinions and fight the case.

A singular case of accidental poisoning or rather of death being accelerated by taking Tartar Emetic in place of Bismuth, has resulted in a rather singular verdict on the part of the Coroner's jury. It is stated that the papers reported the inquest anything but fully, and consequently a wrong impression as to the whole case has got abroad. It would be better if coroner's inquests could be reported verbatim or not at all.

It has been suggested that at the next annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association this important body should be invited to hold its Convention of 1895 in Montreal. It would be as well if the Montreal pharmacists would think the matter over, especially those who are members of the Association. The question of expense would of course be important, and would have to be met by subscription.

There has been some talk in the press about the establishment of a large co-operative store in Montreal, but it is probable the scheme will not materialize, the reminiscence of the last failure is still green in the memory of Montrealers who were tempted to invest. The conditions are very different here for the success of co operative stores to what they are in England, notably high wages, high rentals, and heavy taxes, both municipal and provincial. The drawbacks of importing, the length of time between ordering and receiving goods, the impossibility of importing certain goods during the winter months, and no end of other difficulties from which co operative stores in England are free. Any one behind the scenes knows full well what grocers' profits are in Montreal, and unless the co-operative people go into selling bogus liquors and cheap wines, they will, without the slightest doubt, share the fate of their predecessor.

Mr. S. Lachance's new pharmacy on St. Catherine St., east, is much admired, and Mr. Lachance deserves praise for his good taste. In Mr. Lachance's able hands the investment cannot but prove remunerative.

The dispensing business in Montreal is becoming more difficult every day owing to the multiplicity of new pharmaceutical preparations being continually introduced by manufacturing pharmacists, and the ease with which physicians are induced to order them. Strange to say, physicians of the highest standing are the slowest at adopting these fads. It is refreshing to occasionally receive the simple prescriptions written by leading London physicians. A little more attention ought assuredly to be given in our medical colleges to the "art of prescribing."

Manitoba Notes.

Geo. Fraser has taken charge of Jos. Taylor's branch store in Portage la Prairie.

H. E. Newton, formerly of Treherne, Man., has purchased the business of A. E. Munson, druggist, of Carberry.

The Pharmaceutical Examinations for the Province of Manitoba will take place on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of April. There will be six students writing for the major and ten for the minor. The minor class has been somewhat reduced owing to the death of Andrew McDonald and the absence of Jno. Wait, who was called away by the illness of his parents.

A. McDonald, whose death is noted above was working for E. Knowlton, druggist, Main street, Winnipeg, up to the time of the commencement of the fall course of lectures, which he attended until near Christmas, when he was taken ill with pleurisy. He died on Sunday the 25th of February.

Tho following gentlemen were elected on the Council of Pharmaceutical Association for the current year: Messrs. J. F. Howard, E. D. Martin, J. C. Gordon and C. Flexon, Winnipeg; G. W. McLaren, Morden and B. M. Canniff, Portage la Prairie.

John Rogers, of Evans, Sons & Co., Montreal, is now doing Winnipeg, on his way back from the coast. Mr. Wright, of Lyman, Sons & Co., is also in the country.

Peter Ross, late of Banff, is now on the road for Bole, Wynn & Co.

Drug trade, in common with every other line, was slow during the month of February, but March is opening up better.

D. W. Bole, of Bole, Wynn & Co., has been elected president of the Jobbers' Union, Winnipeg.

E. D. Martin recently returned from an extended eastern trip.

New Brunswick Notes.

Fredericton, N. B., is at the present moment minus one of its retail druggists, Geo. H. Davis. When last seen he was walking down the railroad track on Sunday afternoon during a heavy rain storm. He leaves behind him a few angry brokers, the wreck of a small retail business, and liabilities to the amount of $21,500. About $14,000 of this is repudiated paper upon which it is reported Mr. Davis did not raise more than $4,000. In many cases he paid a shave of 65 per cent. and even higher rates. Much of this paper is forged and is now repudiated by the men whose signatures have been imitated. The brokers who charged such rates as 65 per cent. are not entitled to much sympathy. Mr. Davis was not a drinking man, but addicted to gambling, it is thought in stocks, which has led up to the above deplorable result.

In order that the drug clerks in St. John, N. B., may be better equipped for passing the registration examination of the Board of Pharmacy, two courses of lectures have been instituted on Elementary Chemistry and Materia Medica. The course will consist of twelve lectures on each subject. A. E MacIntyre takes Chemistry and W. H. Mowatt, Materia Medica. Chemistry on Monday evening and Materia Medica, Thursday afternoon. The tickets for the courses have been placed at a very low figure, $2.50 per course. It is intended next winter that these lectures shall be succeeded by a more advanced course on each subject.

In the examination held by N.B. Board of Pharmacy, Jan. 30. There were ten candidates for the preliminary examination, all of whom passed. Four for the final, of whom two passed, Messrs. Wm. Wilson, St. John West, and Geo. O. Spencer, Moncton. Examiners present were Messrs, R. E. Coupe, Dr. L. C. Allison, C. Walter Clark, W. H. Mowatt and M. V. Paddock.

"The Welcome of the Flowers" is the title of an article in the March number of *Harper's Magazine* on the cross fertilization of flowers by W. Hamilton Gibson. The subject is dealt with in a clear and graphic style and the high order of the illustrations both from a scientific and artistic standpoint render the article an extremely interesting one to the botanist. The subject, the co-operation of flowers and insects, is traced from its inception by Sprengel in 1787, diagrams being given of the floral problem which the earlier theorists were unable to master, down to the complete explanation of this by Darwin seventy years later in his "Origin of Species." The fertilization of many familiar wild species is illustrated and explained. One remarkable and perhaps not widely known fact relative to this subject is that of the first crop of American red clover raised in Australia. The crop was splendid in every respect, except that the flowers never came to maturity; there was no seed. The American bumble bee had been left out in the transaction, and it was not until this gentleman and his family were naturalized that the crop seeded in the usual way. This seems to have been a true instance of the flower wasting its fragrance on the desert air, although the aphorism, in its general sense, seems now to be a false one. If the iconoclastic hand of the modern historian is proving many beautiful old legends, which we have hitherto taken as facts. to be myths only, the biologist and his co-worker, the botanist, on the other hand, are constructing from the living page of nature a history more wonderful in its many facts than the historic legends of old which are now dying out under the remorseless hand of scientific investigation.

British Columbia Notes.

The next meeting of the council of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association will be held in Victoria, March 8th. The principal feature of importance coming up will be the amendments to the Pharmacy Act now before the Provincial House.

The semi-annual examinations for Licentiate of Pharmacy will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, April 4th and 5th. All applications must reach the registrar at least two weeks previous, accompanied by the fee ($20.) All applications for registration on diploma, should be in at least 30 days before the Examining Board meets. Charles Nelson, registrar.

The business known as Reed's Pharmacy, Vancouver, was sold on Feb. 20th by the mortgagers (Langley & Co., of Victoria) to J. F. Jaeck, also of Victoria, who is continuing the business under the name of "The Owl Drug Store.

It is also rumored that McDowell & Co. have sold their Westminster Avenue Branch, Vancouver, to their late manager, J. K. Sutherland.

T. M. Henderson, of Langley & Co., Victoria, has been taking in the Mid-Winter Fair at San Francisco, trying to recuperate his vitality, lost through a severe attack of grip.

J. Proctor, Nanaimo, has also been under the same complaint.

C. R. King, of Victoria, B. C. agent for the well known Evans & Sons, has lately lost his son, Clarence, who died, after a lingering illness, of consumption.

Lewis Hall, of Victoria, who was recently prosecuted by the Pharmaceutical Association for filling prescriptions without being registered as a licentiate, returned from Oregon with a diploma from a college of that state and has consequently been registered by the B. C. Association.

The Coast pharmacists have been pleased with visits from Dr. Sibree Clark, the pioneer druggist of Kamloops, B. C. The doctor was on the Coast in connection with the Oddfellows' Grand Lodge meeting and his high and honorable position of Grand Master of Masonry.

The drug trade generally is suffering during the depression, as all other businesses are, the shadowy fortunes floating away with the wind.

Williams, druggist of Kaslo, is one of the losers in the recent fire in that city. Loss, $2,000.

SCIEN.

Notes From England.

(From our own Correspondent)

LONDON, March 1st.

The Pharmaceutical Society has entered upon a crusade against the grocers ever since their success in the Chlorodyne case. The point which they have now raised will have to be settled by the Court of Appeal, viz.: what quantity of poison is necessary to bring a preparation within the meaning of the Act. In the latest case, that of selling Powell's Balsam of Aniseed, the Society seek to make it penal for any but qualified chemists selling it, although on their own showing the quantity of morphine is but one-tenth of a grain in a fluid ounce. There is, however, considerable difficulty in the matter as it is obvious that there are many drugs which would be considerably more dangerous, if 8 times the legitimate dose were taken, than with this particular preparation. On the other hand the principal for which the Society is contending is a most important one, that the quantity of poison is immaterial to the case provided it is in sufficient quantity to injure anybody under any circumstances. As the counsel for the defence pointed out, such a definition would require brandy and port wine to be scheduled as poisons, as in moderate quantities they would be prejudicial and possibly fatal to infants.

A striking point in these recent prosecutions has been the repeated evidence of the variation in the composition of some of these proprietary articles. According to Dr. Paul the proportion of active ingredient is sometimes 25 per cent. more in one sample than in another—a very serious increase that alone might lead to fatal resnlts. It has been suggested to me that in the case of opium preparations this is due to the occasional inferiority of the opium employed and which the manufacturers are not capable of assaying. It is evident, therefore, if this explanation be accepted that the amount of morphine might vary considerably.

Professor Attfield's paper upon the Imperial British Pharmacopœia will be read by Canadian pharmacists with peculiar pleasure. According to Dr. Attfield he was in no way alarmed at the recent production of the U. S. B., but the suggested Canadian Pharmacopœia gave him much more concern. If my information is correct, the whole of the so-called Canadian demand for a pharmacopœia of their own, was manufactured by a drug journal of

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Whitaker & Grossmith's

CELEBRATED

ENGLISH TOILET SOAPS.

These Soaps sre sold only to the Drug Trade, and therefore pay retail Druggists a good profit ; a large number of Canadian Druggists have now been handling them for years with satisfaction to themselves and customers.

Whitaker & Grossmith's

Transparent Soap, unscented, boxes of 3 doz.
" " 30 " " 1 "
" " 30 % " " ¼ "
" Shaving Sticks, No. 1, boxes of 1 doz.
" " " " 2, " " 1 "
" " " " 4, " " ½ "
" Wash Balls, No. 1, boxes of 1 doz.
" " " " 2, " " 1 "

Cent Fleur Soap, - boxes of ¼ doz.
White Glycerine, " " "
Jockey Club, " " "
Musk Brown Windsor, " " "
White Almond, " " "
Sandringham, " " "
Eucalyptus, " " "
White Carbolic, " " "
White Clover, " " "
Cucumber and Glycerine, " " "
Superfatted, " " "
Baby Soap, " 1/3 "
Thymol Tooth Soap, " 1 "
White Rose Soap, " 1 "

All of above can be confidently recommended to consumers.

Archdale Wilson & Co.

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Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver.

Sold by all first-class
Chemists and Druggists.

CHEVRIER

General Depot : -PARIS,
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This Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver, prepared by M. CHEVRIER, a first-class Chemist of Paris, possesses at the same time the active principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and the therapeutic properties of alcoholic preparations. It is valuable to persons whose stomach cannot retain fatty substances. Its effect, like that of **Cod Liver Oil,** is invaluable in **Scrofula, Rickets, Anœmia, Chlorosis, Bronchitis** and all diseases of the **Chest.**

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote.

General Depot : PARIS,
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CHEVRIER

Sold by all first-class
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The beech-tree Creosote checks the destructive work of **Pulmonary Consumption,** as it diminishes expectoration, strengthens the appetite, reduces the fever and suppresses perspiration. Its effect, combined with **Cod Liver Oil,** makes the **Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote** an excellent remedy against pronounced or threatened **Consumption.**

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ADAMS' ROOT BEER.

Pays Well, Sells Well, and Gives Satisfaction.

Retail, 10 and 25 cts. ; Wholesale, 90c. and $1.75 per doz., $10.00 and $20.00 per gross.

Place it on your list and order from your next wholesale representative.

The Canada Specialty Company,

DOMINION AGENTS. - TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Free Advertising for Druggists.

Dr. Slocum's Compound Pennyroyal Tea.

Put up in neat and attractive 25 cent Boxes, sells at sight, and is now being extensively advertised.

PUT IN A STOCK AT ONCE.

Sold by all leading Wholesale Houses at $2.00 per dozen, less 5%, or direct upon receipt of price.

T. A. SLOCUM & CO.,

Manufacturers, - - - TORONTO, CANADA.

Montreal. To most people it would certainly appear that Canadians are already afflicted with a plethora of pharmacopœias, to which a Canadian edition would only add another without replacing one of those already in use. Professor Attfield is now awaiting suggestions for his new pharmacopœia. All suggestions should, as far as possible, be accompanied with formulæ already made out, in the manner of the B. P., so that they are practically ready for insertion if approved by the General Medical Council.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion is the latest pharmaceutical production for medical favors. It is stated to be an emulsion of 33 per cent. of a purified petroleum oil and a definite proportion of the hypophosphites of lime, soda and potash. At first sight it would hardly appear to be an elegant compound likely to tempt the fleeting appetite of phthisical patients. But from examination and perusal of medical reports it is quite evident that the petroleum is a bland unirritating vaseline like oil which has marked value in phthisis and pulmonary affections. In relation to consumption it may be interesting to mention that the use of *Lacnanthes tinctoria* is strongly recommended by a leading specialist, who has recently obtained the unenviable notoriety of being struck off the medical register in consequence of advertising.

Some time ago a method was published of coating pills with salol so as to ensure their passing through the stomach without disintegration, whilst they would be dissolved in the duodenum. This has been found at a large dispensing establishment a very great improvement on the old Keratin method which was very tedious and messy. The salol is warmed and when just melted the pills are turned into the liquid salol and lifted out onto a slab to dry. When quite cold they have a frosted appearance which is rather attractive than otherwise and no unsightly pin-pole. The salol coating does not easily rub off, if the pills were previously free from powder. Pills of aloin, tauro cholate of soda, iridin and iron compounds have been in most demand.

The subject of the preservation of infusions is constantly tackled by pharmacists having more or less knowledge of the subject. The latest contributions are remarkable as being precisely antagonistic in their inferences. In London, Mr. E. White has suggested boiling the infusions where admissible and preserving in sterilized bottles free from the ubiquitous microbe. Where sterilization by heat is objectionable he recommends the addition of a small quantity of chloroform as a preservative. By these means he is enabled to keep infusions for about a month without their turning sour or mouldy. He finally respeats the stock arguments against concentrated infusions which have been refuted over and over again. At Birmingham, Mr. Allcock publishes the result of the examination of samples of infusions made by a dozen students in his pharmaceutical college. The variation in strength of these is truly remarkable. The amount of solid extract contained in some is double that present in others, which points to the inevitable conclusion that practical pharmacists have reached years ago, namely that concentrated infusions are more uniform and reliable than freshly prepared specimens. What is required, however, is pharmacopœial permission for their use by inserting the proper forms. Whether this be granted or not, medical men who dispense and pharmacists, will continue to use these convenient forms of concentrated galenicals. As their therapeutical properties are small and the trouble of preparation great, whilst they are bound to vary and prone to change, it is unreasonable to abuse the concentrated article and unwise to ignore them.

JOSEPH CONTANT.

Iodocaffeine is obtained by dissolving in the cold a mixture of 35 parts of sodium iodide and 65 parts of caffeine iodide, in sufficient water, treating this solution with hydrogen sulphide and evaporating to dryness.

Prominent Canadian Pharmacists.

JOSEPH CONTANT.

The subject of the first of our sketches of Canadians prominent in pharmaceutical matters was born in Montreal in '48, pursued a classical course at the Jesuits' College in that city until 1865, when he began his career in the drug business by being entered as an apprentice with Picault & Son. Mr. Contant has, perhaps, been an exception to the majority of drug clerks inasmuch that, from the first day of his apprenticeship until the present time, he has continued in the same store. He attended the lectures on pharmacy at McGill College first and afterwards at the Montreal College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated. Upon the death of Dr. Picault, in 1885, he purchased the business and has carried it on ever since under the firm name of Picault & Contant. Mr. Contant has for many years been a prominent figure in pharmaceutical circles and held the office of President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec from June, 1888, to June, 1891, and was again elected to the same office in June, 1893. His store is situated at 1475 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

S. LACHANCE

Was born in Quebec the 19th April, 1847, and received a part of his classical education in the Seminary of Quebec and entered in M. R. Dugal's Pharmacy as an apprentice, July 26th, 1863. In August, 1868, he opened a drug store in Fraserville, Quebec, but after five years of unsuccessful efforts, gave up business and went to Detroit, Mich,, where he remained one year as clerk in a German drug store. In 1874 *nostalgia* forced him to come back to his mother country and he went to Montreal where a situation as clerk was secured at M. J. Goulden's drug store, St. Catherine-st. In November, 1876, he again started for himself in partnership with his old patron M. R. Dugal, of Quebec, under the commercial name of Dugal & Lachance. On the 15th Feb., 1879, after a mutual consent of dissolution of partnership he decided to open alone at 1538 St. Catherine-st., where he remained nearly fifteen years, and where a decided success was the reward of perseverance.

Mr. Lachance has been president of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, and for several years member of the board, also member of the board of the Montreal College of Pharmacy for many years and one of the examiners for the last six years. He is also a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association and has always taken a deep interest in pharmaceutical progress, principally in the study of pharmacy.

For some time Mr. Lachance had been looking about him for more convenient and larger premises on account of the extension of his business, and last summer a new store was secured on the corner of St. Catharine and St. Christophe streets, which outrivals, we believe, anything of its kind in Montreal. This store, a cut of which is given on this page, occupies the ground floor of a handsome three story brick and stone building occupying an area of 25 feet by 61 feet in dimensions, the whole building being used by Mr. Lachance in his business. The store is oblong in shape, has handsome counters, adorned with rich plate glass show cases, running up each side, and being joined at the end by a semi-circular screen, surmounted by a coronet of 26 pendant incandescent lights, endorsed in acorn shaped globes of beautiful watered glass. The whole of the interior of the store itself, with the exception of the floor which is of rich Italian marble is cabinetted in stained cotton wood, the ceiling being very artistically relieved in panels and bosses in various shades. From the ceiling hang three very handsome crystal chandeliers each supporting numerous electric lights, whilst thirty pendant incandescent lights in acorn globes, give a brilliant appearance to the store. The walls are lined with handsome fittings in ash and walnut, whilst elegant glass show cases, filled with a choice selection of druggist's sundries, occupy the centre of the establishment. The windows, three in number, are of immense sheets of polished plate glass, and are illumined by forty-eight incandescent lights, set in bevelled and radiated plate glass mirrors. Here Mr. Lachance and five qualified assistants are kept constantly engaged in attending to the wants of his numerous customers. The first floor is occupied by Mr. Lachance as a Pharmaceutical Laboratory and stock warehouse, the upper flat being fitted as a laboratory, where Mr. Lachance prepares his proprietary medicines, with the assistance of ten employees.

S. LACHANCE.

Pilocarpine is recommended for deafness.

Diastatic Action.

Papers on this subject have recently appeared in England, so that it will be of interest to give a brief account of a somewhat important note on the subject which recently appeared in the *Comptes Rendus*. It is well-known that certain substances hinder the action of diastase, but very few investigations have been undertaken with the object of ascertaining which substances favor this action. It is known also that weak doses of mineral acids and of chloride of sodium possess some influence, but the action is not dependable, and appears to be due to antiseptic power rather than to direct interference. From the researches of M. Effront, it appears that aluminium salts, phosphates and asparagine favor the action of the ferment. Whatever the temperature of conversion be, this influence is always noticeable. But the action stops as soon as the degree of hydration has become very great. It appears, therefore, that the same substances which favor the development of organised ferments also favor the action of soluble ferments. Whatever the nature of this action is, it is possible that the mechanism is the same in both cases. Mineral salts, and, perhaps, certain nitrogenous substances can enter into combination in some special way with carbohydrates and albumen, so that the unstable compounds formed, easily undergo hydration, oxidation or further decomposition. The *role* which certain inorganic salts play inorganic synthesis, as discovered by Friedel and Kraft, may, perhaps, be similar to that in these peculiar ferment actions.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Glass Bricks. - Experiments with glass building bricks were begun in 1891 by M. Falconier, an architect of Lyons. These bricks are hollow, being blown like bottles, and are given forms—such as cubes, hexagons, etc.,—that permit of ready laying. A bituminous cement, with a basis of asphalt, is used with them. The bricks serve as double windows, giving protection against both cold and heat; they are good insulators of humidity and noise; and they lend themselves readily to the decoration of buildings either by their form or their color. Many applications are foreseen. The bricks are neater than marble in meat markets, and are especially adapted for bath halls, hot-houses, hospitals, refrigerating establishments, and buildings in which absence of windows would be an advantage. A hot-house of glass bricks is of about ordinary cost, saves fuel, and resists hail.

In the calcium spectrum some new lines have been discovered in the region of the ultraviolent rays.

JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTER.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON—New York.

HAS BEEN ADOPTED BY OVER 400 HOSPITALS AND MANY THOUSANDS OF PHYSICIANS AS THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE — AS GIVING MORE IMMEDIATELY PRONOUNCED AND UNIFORM ACTION THAN ANY OTHER KNOWN.

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LADIES' SILVER CACHOUS

(Rose Flavour)

"Impart a Delightful Odour to the Breath."

Put up in the Pretty, Novel, and Convenient Pocket Bottle.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO STOCK THIS ATTRACTIVE ARTICLE.

ALL PASCALL'S SPECIALTIES

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LITTLE'S
PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, DOGS, ETC.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon; at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion and pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **$1.00.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.

TRADE C H & S MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gals. strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

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To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

CARLTON WORKS,
ERSKINE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER,
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SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS

Have gained a High Reputation everywhere

FOR EXPORT TRADE.

They are put up in 1-lb., 2-lb., and 5-lb. Bottles. Packed in Casks or in 1 doz. Cases as required, and delivered F. O. B. at any Port in England. These Sweets are absolutely pure.

SARSAPARILLA AND SULPHUR TABLETS.

As it is extremely probable these Tablets will have a very large sale, we beg to advise Chemists that we guarantee every pound of Tablets to contain equal to 24 ozs. of Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, besides the usual quantity of Sulphur, thus securing a really valuable blood purifier.

HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHLORODYNE COUGH LOZENGES, CHLORODYNE JUJUBES,
PEPPERMINT LOZENGES,

In every variety of size and strength. Curiously Strong, and Multum in Parvo Mints give the utmost satisfaction. Medicated Lozenges of Pharmacopœia Strength.

DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

VOICE AND THROAT LOZENGES

FOR SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES

Have an immense sale, both at home and abroad; will keep in any climate, and give entire satisfaction.
Put up in Tins containing 3 doz., 6 doz., and 12 doz. cakes.

THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES

(As per T. H. Pharmacopœia)

All Lozenges are sent out in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles (bottles free) but allowed for if returned.

Proprietary Lozenges Carefully Prepared, Stamped and Cut to any Size or Shape.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

Provincial Pharmaceutical Association of Ontario.

The regular semi annual meeting of the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association was held, pursuant to notice, in the lecture room of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Gerrard st., Toronto, on the afternoon of Thursday, Feb. 8th. President William Murchison occupied the chair, the other members present including Messrs. G. A. McCann, Secretary, Toronto; L. W. Yeomans, Belleville; Henry Watters, Ottawa; John McKee, Peterboro; J. A. Clark, Hamilton; D. H. Maclaren, Barrie; W. Scott, Port Hope; A. B. Petrie, Guelph, President of the Ontario College of Pharmacy Council; H. Sherris, F. W. McLean; W. J. Davidson, W. H. Gilpin, R. W. Campbell, J. H. Mackenzie, Vice-President of the O. C. P. Council, W. A. Hargreaves, A. R. Fraser, F. W. Flett, George Little, J. E. McGarvin, — Peaker, R. Robinson, A. E. Walton, all of Toronto, and others.

Upon calling the meeting to order, the President instructed the Secretary to read the minutes of the last regular meeting which were, upon motion, approved and signed, after which the President delivered his address which appeared in full in our last issue.

The conclusion of the President's remarks was the signal for a hearty round of applause which was renewed when Mr. Yeomans rose to propose a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Murchison for his excellent address. Speaking to his motion Mr. Yeomans said he was particularly interested with what had fallen from the President in reference to the treatment of apprentices. It was always a question for employers to consider, how to arrange so that their apprentices should have time for study, and he had found it a good plan to leave them free for this purpose after supper. An hour or two could be got in this way every day. The practical work of the store would occupy them through the day, though he regretted for the sake of the young men now in training, that the manufacturing business was largely passing out of their hands.

The question of cutting prices, which had also been dealt with by the President, was an ever-present sore which it was very hard to heal, and without doubt the practice was doing great harm to the trade. It was contended in many quarters that the business was gradually slipping away from the druggists, and that it was absolutely necessary to cut to retain the custom at all. He, the speaker, thought they must depend mostly upon retaining the confidence of the public by honorable, upright dealing, and by supplying none but the best goods at the price. They should also endeavor to foster a kindly relationship among themselves, so that they might buy in conjunction with one another and in that way be able to purchase in large quantities and secure the full advantage of trade discounts.

Another evil which was becoming more threatening every year was the practice of dispensing by physicians. This was cutting into their business seriously and should receive their careful consideration.

Mr. A. B. Petrie seconded the vote of thanks, remarking that the address just delivered by their President was as complete and careful a resume of the position of affairs to-day as it would be possible to offer.

The motion was carried unanimously amid applause.

After Mr. Murchison had acknowledged the vote of thanks, the discussion upon the several matters touched upon in his address was continued for a short time.

Mr. McGregor stated that one course the druggists of Brantford had adopted in self-protection was to unanimously decide to sell nothing but "O. C." goods upon which there was no cut, and which no outside stores could purchase. The plan had worked admirably, and the public were beginning to appreciate the high grade of their goods, and call for them to the exclusion of inferior articles. Referring to the apprentice question, Mr. McGregor said it was most essential that the moral character of the assistants should be carefully looked after, and, if in cases of transgression and the caution of the employer were not heeded, it was better for both that they should part.

At the conclusion of the discussion, several matters of business were disposed of. The following druggists were elected to membership in the Association:—Messrs. McLaren, Barrie; Scott, Port Hope; McLean and Petrie, Toronto.

The election of officers came next. The constitution required that the retiring Executive should nominate their successors, and the meeting either adopt or amend the nomination. As, however, only one member of the old Executive was present, besides the President and Secretary, the President nominated Messrs. Yeomans, Sherris and the Secretary to bring in a report. This they subsequently did as follows:—President, L.W. Yeomans, Belleville; Vice-President, Henry Watters, Ottawa; 2nd Vice-President, J. W. Gerrie, Hamilton; 3rd Vice-President, N. A. Bosworth, Stratford; Secretary, G. A. McCann, Toronto; Treasurer, H. Sherris, Toronto. Executive Committee—No. 1 electoral district, Angus Buchanan, Kemptville; No 2, G. S. Hobart, Kingston; No. 3, W. Howse, Whitby; No. 4, W. J. Davidson, Toronto; No. 5, G. J. Little, Toronto; No. 6, Doctor Slaven, Orillia; No. 7, T. P. Smith. Elora; No. 8, Jas. Harrison, Hamilton; No. 9, Chas. Mc George, Ayr; No. 10, Chas. Austin, Simcoe; No. 11, C. McCallum, London; No. 12, J. Pepper, Brussels; No. 13, R. D. Scott, Sarnia.

The report was adopted without amendment.

Mr. Yeomans was at once called to the chair by the retiring president and appropriately acknowledged the honor conferred upon him.

The Convention adjourned after the reading of the following practical and very useful paper, entitled,

HINTS ON THE PREPARATION OF ELIXIRS,

BY HENRY WATTERS, OTTAWA, ONT.

Mr. President and Fellow druggists

When our zealous President, and equally zealous Secretary, appealed to me for something towards the programme of our annual meeting I did not feel that I could undertake the task they wished to impose on me, and I can assure you that I should not have allowed my name to appear on the programme had I not been told that there was great lack of material to present to the meeting. I did my best to convince the gentlemen referred to, that I had nothing worth laying before the meeting, but, in an unguarded moment, I intimated that I thought I could furnish some hints on the preparation of elixirs which might be of interest to my fellow-druggists. So I was committed to the position in which I now find myself. It might seem almost necessary to apologize for taking up your time with and asking your attention to a subject which suggests undisguised execration from a large number of my confreres, but when I tell you that it is not my intention to add a single formula to the almost endless number of elixirs and that I purpose to refer to very few formulas, I hope I shall have annihilated? any antipathy which the title of my remarks to you may have aroused. I may say I haven't a word to say in favor of the elixirs as a class; I share quite heartily with you the opinion that they are open to properly directed criticism, and that when they are given a proprietary character, as is sometimes done, their use is a reflection on the ability of the practising pharmacist to compound and dispense the simple remedies of the materia medica. Some of them are doubtless as potent preparations of the drugs they represent as could be devised, and possess the advantage, or should do so, of being less repulsive to sensitive patients than the undisguised medicines contained in them. Whatever objections may be raised against them, the fact remains that they are frequently prescribed by physicians, so that if we would be prepared to fulfil one of the important functions of our calling we cannot afford to despise or neglect this large class of medicinal preparations.

Now, the first hint I have to offer is to make your own elixirs. In this connection, let me say a word in reference to the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations of every kind. I believe it is the custom in some sections to buy and dispense ready made tinctures, syrups, ointments, etc., a custom which every pharmacist who is jealous of the standing and reputation of his profession should deplore and by all means discourage. It matters not if these preparations be of uniform, standard excellence—which, I fear, is not always the case—the custom tends to lower what should be a professional calling to the level of a mercantile trade. A much stronger reason that can be urged against the handling of ready made preparations is the injustice to our apprentices attendant on such a procedure. Our apprentices come to us expecting to be trained and fitted for the responsible duties of the drug business. Now, I would ask, how can they become qualified to undertake these responsibilities if their practical acquaintance with the products of pharmacy be limited to handling them as articles of trade? They can, of course, compare the physical properties of the various preparations with the standard formulated by the official pharmacopœia and apply the tests therein indicated to determine the nature and strength of the chemical bodies present on which the the therapeutic properties depend, but, how much less thorough will be the knowledge thereby gained than if the student had been engaged in every step of the transformation of the crude drug into the finished pharmaceutic product. True, they possess the advantage of as thorough a course of practical instruction as could be given them in the limited time devoted to such work in our College, but I think I am not making an extravagant statement when I say that the experience there obtained cannot compare in real usefulness with the experience acquired in the careful and methodic manufacture of the preparations demanded by the daily requirements of a drug business. I am dwelling at greater length on this subsidiary matter than the purport of my subject might seem to warrant, but I believe my motive will commend itself to your approval, and if I succeed in inducing any of my business confreres to give practical consideration to my counsel in this regard, I think you will agree with me that this digression will have been amply justified. As has been intimated, my object is merely to give you some hints on the preparation of elixirs. Some of the hints I have to offer have been derived from a somewhat extensive practical experience in the manipulation of the class of bodies we are considering. The greater part, however, of my knowledge of elixirs naturally has been obtained from a perusal of the published articles relating to them which have appeared in journals of pharmacy and from the compilations of formulas intended for the use of the practising pharmacist. It is therefore proper that I should mention the works that have been of assistance to me in my search for and experimentation with satisfactory formulas. Among such books I would name The National Formulary, Nelson's Handbook, Lloyd's Manual on Elixirs, and especially Oldberg's Unofficial Pharmacopœia. They are all of them helful to the busy druggist, and should have a place in every pharmaceutical laboratory. I have particularly emphasized the value of Prof. Oldberg's Unofficial Pharmacopœia which has been my constant guide in the preparation, not only of elixirs, but of many other preparations. I would earnestly advise you, to furnish yourselves with a copy of it, if it is not now in your possession. The starting-point, or basis, of all elixirs is, of course, the vehicle we employ to carry, in a palatable form, the medicines prescribed by the physician. On it depends, in great measure, the quality of the finished preparation. The object to be attained is a flavoring agent which will most perfectly disguise the taste of disagreeable drugs, and, at the same time, be itself devoid of objectionable character, in other words, a flavoring body that will be acceptable to the greatest number of individuals. For this purpose cinnamon, coriander, anise, orange, and other aromatics have been recommended, either in simple or compound form. Of these I most unhesitatingly advise the use of orange in the form of simple elixir, which I use in preference to all other formulas as the basis of elixirs. Nearly everything I have to say will be in connection with the preparation of simple elixir, which, indeed, might have been the title of my subject. The formula I have to present to you for simple elixir is found in Oldberg's Unofficial Pharmacopœia, modified in regard to the system of weights and measures therein employed to suit the quantity I prepare each time. In this connection I should say that the formulas given by Prof. Oldberg are all in metric system, but ample tables are given by the author for conversion into the ordinary standard. I would, however, recommend you to employ the metric system on account of the helpful experience it will afford your apprentices in familiarizing them with that system. For this purpose a set of weights ranging from 1 centigramme to 100 grammes, and conical measures of 30, 100 and 1000 cubic-centimetres, and a cylindrical jar graduated to 500 cubic centimetres will be found sufficient for all your requirements. Following is the formula for simple elixir, according to the imerial standard as already intimated:

Spirit of orange	4 ounces
Deodorized alcohol	25 ounces
Simple syrup	40 ounces
Water	31 ounces

Mix in the order named, add 4 ounces of powdered French chalk or purified Talcum; shake occasionally and filter till clear.

The spirit of orange is prepared by dissolving one ounce of fresh oil of sweet orange peel in nine ounces of deodorized alcohol. As there is some difficulty in getting fresh oil of orange in Canada, I would advise you to buy it in New York. My custom is to buy one pound of the finest oil obtainable and dissolve it at once in the proportion of alcohol already stated. I may say in passing that spirit of orange, as thus prepared, makes an excellent flavoring extract of orange, which is sometimes inquired for. Deodorized alcohol may be prepared as follows:

Alcohol	1 gal. (wine measure)
Powdered quick lime . . .	4 drs.
Powdered alum .	2 drs.
Sweet spirit of nitre .	1 dr.

Mix the lime and alum, add the alcohol; shake well and add the spirit of nitre. Set aside for seven days. Filter through animal charcoal (bone-black).

To avoid the nondescript color appearance that complex tinctures usually exhibit, it is customary, in making elixirs, to use caramel for one class and cochineal or carmine for others. In reference to caramel nothing need be said as there is no difficulty in obtaining that article of good quality. I have tried several formulas for cochineal coloring and find none more satisfactory than one I have used for a great many years, and sold as jelly-coloring, for which purpose it is really excellent. Following is the formula:

Cochineal	aa.... 1 ounce
Potassium carbonate	
Potassium bitartrate	
Alum	
Water	14 ounces

Boil till effervescence ceases; filter and add water to make 16 fluid ounces in which dissolve 16 ounces of sugar.

Pharmacy of Cod-Liver Oil.

L. C. FINK.

In the good old days when cod-liver oil was taken without any thought of possible palatability, the product generally offered in the market was repulsive stuff, possessing a pronounced odor of sole-leather and a rank fishy taste. To render the oil more palatable and, incidentally, more readily assimilable, emulsification was resorted to, and the oil is now almost invariably exhibited in the form of an emulsion, although physicians are aware that the intervening emulsifying agent is a burden to the weakened digestive organs of an invalid.

Now that the novelty has worn off, we are prepared to question whether or not the sub-division of the oil by emulsification really facilitates absorption, inasmuch as it seems most probable that the sugar and emulsifying medium will be separated in the stomach, and the oil accumulate in large globules before reaching the duodenum, where by aid of the pancreatic ferments it is prepared for absorption.

From this it would appear that palatability is the chief advantage possessed by emulsions, and now that Lofoten Cod-Liver Oil (P. D. & Co.) has been rendered so palatable there seems to be little occasion to administer mixtures containing acacia, which is itself a calcium salt and has no place among foods.

Last, but not least, is the question of permanency. It is a well known fact that cod liver oil grows rancid more rapidly in contact with sweetened water, which constitutes the base of nearly all emulsions, than when preserved pure in closed vessels. Lofoten Cod-Liver Oil is prepared with a special view to permanency. —*Therapeutic Notes.*

Whooping Cough has been treated by Dr. J. Taub (*Pest. Med. Chir. Pr.*) by resorting to intubation. He allows the tube to remain for some three to five hours and the paroxysms of cough do not appear until several hours after its removal. The tube is to be applied every other day.

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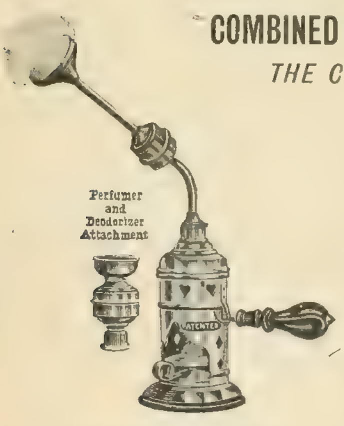

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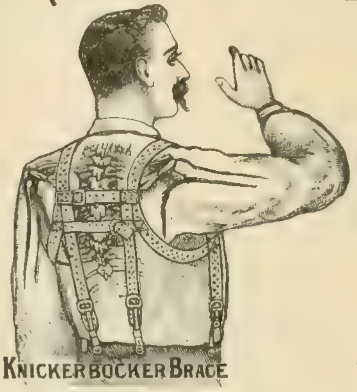

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Practical Pharmacy.

An Incompatibility. — M. Sarebbe calls attention in the *Bull. Chem. Pharm.* to the following incompatible prescription:

Solution dialyzed iron	25 gm.
Fowler's solution	4 gm.

A dense precipitate was presently observed on the walls of the bottle, due probably to the hydrated ferric oxide produced by the action of the alkali in Fowler's Solution.

⁂

Mixture of Paraldehyde. -W. H. Cutting recommends the following mixture, which keeps well:

Take of

Paraldehyde	1 dr.
Acacia	15 grs.
Water	30 min.

Dissolve the acacia in the water and mix with the paraldehyde.

⁂

Cinnamol. This name was given to the Rectified Oil of Cinnamon by a French physician, Championiere, according to Rundschau. He recommends its use in the form of a salve for antiseptic treatment and gives the following formula:

Retinol (resinol)	75 parts.
Wax, sterilized	25 parts.
B Naphthol	1 part.
Cinnamol	1 part.

For small operations Championiere also recommends the following mixture:

Retinol (resinol)	75 parts.
Wax, sterilized	25 parts.
Cinnamol	0.4 parts.
Oil origanum, pure	0.4 parts
Oil Geranium	0.4 parts.
Oil verbena (East India, Gras Oil	0.2 parts.

—*Meyers Bros.' Druggist.*

⁂

Menthol Mixtures.—Owing to the fact that very little water will cause menthol to separate from its alcoholic solution, this medicament is best administered in the form of an emulsion. H. Coupland, *Chem. and Drug.*, recommends the following three formulas:

1	Menthol	8 grains.
	Powdered acacia	24 grains.
	Distilled water q. s.	1 fl. oz.

Powder the menthol finely, mix it intimately with the acacia, and add the water gradually.

2	Menthol	8 grains.
	Yolk of egg	½ fl. oz.
	Chloroform water	½ fl. oz.
	Distilled water q. s.	1 fl. oz.
3	Menthol	8 grains.
	Tincture senega	½ fl. dr.
	Distilled water q. s.	1 fl. oz.

Dilute the senega tincture with twice its volume of the water, and triturate with the powdered menthol, then gradually add the remainder of the water.

Of the above three emulsions, that made with acacia is believed, on the whole, to be the best. It is thinner than the others, and when the mixture has separated into layers, on standing, it is more easily rendered homogeneous by shaking. The senega mixture is considered the next best.

⁂

A New Plaster Mass. *Pharm. Centralhalle* contains an article from *Journal American Medical Association*, in which Shoemaker recommends the above highly. Its composition is as follows:

Caoutchouc	50 parts.
Honey	5 parts.
Soap plaster	45 parts.

This mass is used also as the base in the following plasters in which the active ingredient is expressed as per cent.

Anthrarobin plaster	25 per cent.
Alum plaster	20 per cent.
Ergot plaster	10 per cent.
Bismuth subiodide plaster	30 per cent.
Sulphur plaster	30 per cent.
Chamomile plaster	10 per cent.
Belladonna plaster	20 per cent.
Phytolacca plaster	20 per cent.

⁂

Solid Extracts which are habitually ordered in connection with ointments are best kept on hand in the form of glycerites. They are fitly prepared by bringing together equal weights of extract, glycerin and water, and after effecting thorough mergence, evaporating the water by heating the mixture on a water bath until its weight equals that of the extract and glycerine combined. They are also especially useful in the formation of pills. As the strength is reduced one-half, double the quantity prescribed must be used.—[*Beginnings in Pharmacy.*

Rational Formulæ for Pills of Oleate of Mercury, and for Fowler's Solution.

MM. Quinquand and Portes contribute the following to *la Medicine Scientifique*:

PILLS OF OLEATE OF MERCURY.

Dissolve in a sufficient quantity of water, 30 gm. of medicinal soap and then precipitate by the addition of salt water; decant and repeat the operation several times. Cast on a bit of oil-cloth and wash very lightly with distilled water, and finally dissolve the soapy residue in a large quantity of water. In another vessel dissolve 13 gm. 50 cgm. of bichloride of mercury in sufficient distilled water and mix the two solutions with constant agitation. At the end of several hours collect the precipitated oleate of mercury, wash by malaxation and preserve in parchment paper, kept carefully from the light. The pills are made with this oleate and licorice, and should be immediately coated with melted salol. Each pill should contain 15 cgm. of the oleate, representing about 4 cgm. of metallic mercury.

Pills thus prepared are free from all the defects and bad effects of the oleate otherwise prepared, as they do not disturb the gastric functions, and are absorbed in the intestine. They are especially valuable in the treatment of syphilis and syphilitic affections.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION.

An unalterable solution of arseniate of potassium may be made by following the process of Traub, viz.: Dissolve by the aid of heat, 1 gm. of arsenious acid in 5 ccm. of caustic potash. Dilute by adding 30 gm. of water, 40 gm. of alcohol and 10 gm. spirit of melissa. Finally add sufficient alcohol to make 100 gm. The dose is from 10 to 15 drops in the course of twenty four hours. *Nat. Druggist.*

Drug Clerk Association.

To the Editor:

Kindly allow me space to bring before my fellow drug clerks something which they know already, but seem afraid to speak out about.

I am a firm believer in the old saying, that "unity is strength," for we have seen proof of it in every line of labor, therefore, I agitate for an association, which is sorely needed by all drug clerks, and especially here in Canada, where the standard is so very high, and the profession supposed to be one of the best (which it really might me, if we would only make it so), and the clerks supposed to be well paid.

But, fellow drug clerks, what constitutes a good profession, one that pays $3 or $4 per week for a man of 19 or 20 years of age? Not in my estimation. Why, we do not get any more remuneration for our services than a grocery or butcher boy, who requires to pass no examination in order to enter his business.

People have the impression that drug clerks are well paid, which is a very wrong one, but then the people only see us when we are dressed up in a suit of clothes, which it took us months to save the money to buy, and people always judge from appearances.

Men are leaving the business every day who have become proficient but cannot make one-half the wages that other branches of business offer.

One word about the standard. They (the Council and druggists) have been, and are raising it very high, and the druggists are consequently getting better value in their clerks, and it is nothing but right that they should pay for it accordingly. Let them keep out the crowd by raising the standard for admission, not by letting them into the profession and then driving them from it on account of small wages after they have become qualified. It will belittle our profession. Arise, drug clerks, let us join hands and assert our rights.

Forever your humble servant,

F. H. Jacobs.

556 Parliament St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Æscorcin, derived from the æsculetin of horse chestnut, has been found useful by Frohlich (Med. Chir. Rundsch.) for diagnosing lesions of the cornea, the latter being stained pink in places where there is interruption of continuity of the epithelial covering.

Canadian Druggist
WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

FEBRUARY 15TH, 1894.

An Imperial British Pharmacopœia.

Elsewhere in this issue we present in full an address delivered by Prof. Attfield, F. R. S., at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, held Feb. 14th, and for a copy of which we are indebted to the author. Since the fusion of the three Pharmacopœias, the London, Edinburgh and Dublin, no event of as equal importance, it may be safely said, has presented itself to the consideration of pharmacists as the proposition now made to compile a work which, while thoroughly *British* in its character as embracing all that formerly appeared in the individual works before mentioned, and being authoritative in its bearing on all matters of pharmacy wherever the Queen's dominions extend, still by its comprehensiveness would assume an *Imperial* aspect.

In 1886 Prof. Attfield suggested to the Medical Council the desirability of considering whether such changes in the Pharmacopœia should be made to better adapt it to colonial requirements and as an outcome of this suggestion, correspondence was entered into through the Privy Council, with the Colonial Office and India Office with this end in view. In the January issue of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST we published the committee's report, as adopted by the Medical Council. In this report Prof. Attfield was named as reporter and editor and no more fitting choice, nor one more acceptable pharmacists the world over, could have been made. Entering upon the work assigned to him with a clear perception of what is required in a text-book of this character and with a thorough understanding of the difficulties which may arise as to the actual fulfilment of this long cherished idea, and one that if carried out in the manner indicated by the author, must prove of incalculable benefit especially to *colonial* pharmacists; the address is one which must commend itself to every one interested in the compilation of such a work. We hope in a future issue to deal with some of the leading suggestions made in this paper.

Drug Clerks' Associations.

A correspondent suggests the formation of associations by drug clerks for purposes of mutual protection and other objects. The formation of such associations would no doubt be of benefit, not only in the manner indicated by the writer, but also in other ways which, in our opinion, would be infinitely more desirable.

One of the first objects of such an organization should be self-improvement. Many of the young men who enter upon the life of a drug clerk, although "educated" as far as scholastic experience goes, yet are very ignorant as to the first principles of business education, and very frequently as to the aims of the profession in which they are enlisting. To be a thorough pharmacist is not merely to be a vendor of drugs, a dealer in "notions" and similar lines of sundries, nor in fact to be merely a capable dispenser of prescriptions, but besides possessing a good education, a practical knowledge of the business part of his vocation and a fair insight into the scientific branch of the business, he must make himself thoroughly acquainted with the therapeutical, as well as the chemical, uses and characteristics of the goods he handles, and have an intelligent idea of the highest aims and duties devolving upon a member of so noble a profession. These cannot all be gained in a day, nor are they the outcome of a college course, and the drug clerk who will strive most assiduously to cultivate these traits and ambitions is the one who will succeed best, and as no one person can claim all the intelligence and experience in a locality, so it is that gatherings of the nature proposed will lead to a more liberal exchange of ideas and an elevation of the standing and character of their employment. The drug clerk of to day is to be the pharmacist of to-morrow, and the mere time-server of a clerk, if he ever happens to have a business of his own, will be of the class of proprietors who are utterly regardless of the welfare of their employees, or the real interest of their customers. Gratification of self and a desire for money being the sole aim and object of their ambition. This may in some measure be overcome by "rubbing against each other" in associations of the kind proposed. Other objects might also be attained, namely, the earlier closing of drug stores, a relief, from some at least, of the Sunday labor and a general discussion of the many problems that are continually arising both in business and educational matters pertaining to the profession. Thus preparing for the future, the drug clerk of to-day may, if he will, carve out in a great measure the business and the standing of his profession for the years to come.

As to the contention of our correspondent, that drug clerks have to work for "three or four dollars per week," we must confess that we have never yet known any clerk that would work for that amount, nor can we believe that any man would ask a qualified clerk to give his time for any such paltry sum. However, it must be remembered that a clerk is worth just exactly what he *makes himself worth* to his employer. One that is properly qualified by having passed his examinations, and does everything he can towards the promotion of his employers' interests, can always depend on being reasonably well paid for his services.

PELANGIN is a German specialty recommended for use in sea-sickness. It is said to be (Phar. Zeit.) a solution of antipyrin, cocaine and caffeine.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

A retail druggist of Montreal, in a letter to the *Daily Witness* of that city, complains of the discrimination made by the Pharmacy Act in that Province in favor of wholesalers in contra-distinction to that of the retail trade. The letter, which we append, explains itself :

"According to the Quebec Pharmacy Act no person, unless he has obtained a certificate from that body showing that he has passed the preliminary examination, can be allowed to serve even a bottle of patent medicine over a retail druggists' counter, and unless he is a certified clerk or a licentiate of pharmacy he cannot dispense even the most harmless prescription.

"Whilst in no wise finding fault with these very necessary restrictions, I wish to call attention to the very different position in which the wholesale houses are placed. There appears to be no law compelling them to have any qualified person in their employ, but at the same time their employees are allowed to send out in quantities not only harmless drugs but deadly poisons in any quantity that may be asked for by the purchaser. There seems a slight incongruity in this. Surely if it be considered necessary (and it undoubtedly is) that the retailer of drugs, etc., should first prove himself a competent person for the position, the same necessity must exist in the case of the wholesale dealers. But as the law stands at present there is positively no restriction at all, and the most dangerous compounds may be handled by assistants who have not qualified themselves according to the Quebec Pharmacy Act. We retail druggists, on the contrary, have to pay high salaries to our assistants, who themselves have had to spend considerable time and money in qualifying themselves according to law, to stand behind our counters and I for one fail to see why the wholesale men are allow- to do with impunity that which would entail a heavy penalty upon the retailers. In conclusion, I think that before further risks are run or accidents happen, it might be as well for the Pharmaceutical Association to look into this matter and if possible have the laws in these respects amended, for unmerited blame frequently falls upon the competent retailer through the acts of the incompetent employees of the wholesalers."

THE "Progress of the World" of the *Review of Reviews* is not confined merely to a review and discussion of current political, financial, economic and sociological events. In this department of the March number, for instance, appears a report upon the geographical and scientific explorations that have recently been completed, or are now being carried on, accompanied by maps and portraits of the explorers.

Salophen, when triturated in the dark, emits a bluish-white light.

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Montreal, Oct. 20th, 1893. **General Agents for Canada.**

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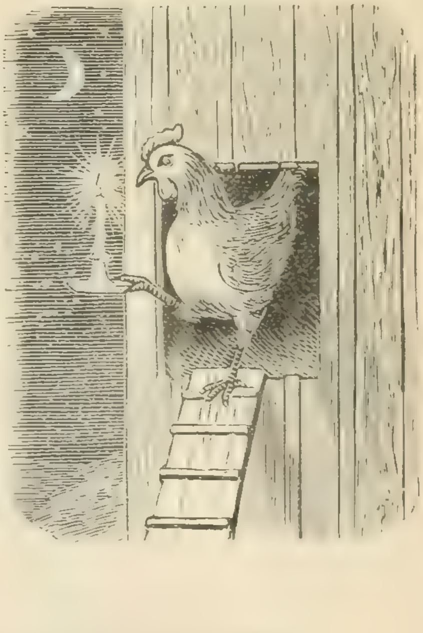

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On an Imperial "British Pharmacopœia."

PROF. ATTFIELD, F. R. S.

The author has prepared the following paper entirely in his private capacity, yet with a due sense of the responsibility involved by his position as the appointed editor of the next pharmacopœia. It is written with a threefold object. First, of acquainting pharmacists and others in Great Britain, Ireland, the Colonies and India, with the nature of some proposed alterations of the pharmacopœia which have recently been considered by the General Medical Council. Secondly with a desire to encourage pharmacists to continue to work at pharmaceutical researches bearing on the pharmacopœia by showing them (*a*) how their past researches have assisted the Editors of former pharmacopœias and the Editor of the Addendum of 1890; (*b*) how such researches, condensed by the Annual Reporter on the pharmacopœia have been accepted and acted on by the Medical Council; and (*c*) how these and similar researches in the immediate future will maintain that conjunction of medical with pharmaceutical work which is on all sides admitted to be of benefit both to medicine and to pharmacy. Thirdly, it is written to invoke the aid of medical, chemical, botanical, and pharmaceutical friends, both at home and abroad in what must, in any case, be prolonged and arduous editorial labor. The whole paper must be regarded as treating of what is more or less tentative, and subject to the future views and action of the Medical Council and of the Pharmacopœia Committee. This much being remembered by readers, the author will not be accused of writing prematurely, but will it is to be hoped, be credited with the simple desire to awaken interest in, and facilitate consideration of, so important a subject.

The British Pharmacopœia is produced under the Medical Acts of 1858 and 1862, the duty of providing for its compilation, and of deciding as to the necessity for, and the date of, any fresh edition, being placed by the legislature on the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom. For such initiation, a medical body is clearly the most fit, especially when the actual compilation is carried out by pharmaceutical, in addition to medical experts.

The current pharmacopœia is a condensation of the prior pharmacopœia of the three countries, namely, the London Pharmacopœia (1618, 1650, 1677, 1721, 1746, 1788, 1809, 1824, 1836, 1851), the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia (1699, 1722, 1736, 1756, 1774, 1792, 1803, 1807, 1809, 1813, 1817, 1839, 1841), and the Dublin Pharmacopœia (1807, 1818, 1826, 1850), possibly others, some, perhaps, reprints—together with additions made in the resulting conjoint pharmacopœia, or British Pharmacopœia (1864, 1867, 1885, and Addendum of 1890).

Now, my conception of a true British Pharmacopœia has always been what, for convenience of description and discussion, may be termed an *Imperial* British Pharmacopœia; a work which, while being strictly conservative yet properly reflecting the science of the time, should be as useful in the remotest corner of the Queen's dominions as in the centre of London; a national medicine book of which, as of the empire, it might be said, but without boasting and as simply expressive of its silent never-ending usefulness, "the sun never sets on its might." In 1886 that conception ripened. The present pharmacopœia had been published in the autumn of 1885, and one year after the editorial duties of himself and his colleagues, Professors Redwood and Bentley, had ceased, the writer was requested by the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council to advise the Council as to any procedure that might be desirable to secure satisfactory future revisions. The reply to this request, dated November 1st, 1886, was printed and circulated amongst the members of the Council, and, it may be added, has been acted on, in its entirety, by the Council. It was two-fold, and related (*a*) to the official recognition of pharmaceutical research; (*b*) to imperial extension. It is necessary to deal with the former of these two subjects before reverting to the latter.

The first (*a*) of the two suggestions whereby the due pharmaceutical efficiency of the next British Pharmacopœia might reasonably be expected to be promoted was, that annually there should be prepared for and presented to the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council a printed "Report on the Progress of Pharmacy in its Relation to the Future Revision of the British Pharmacopœia of 1885;" that is to say, a report on any and every original research, or published experiment, or suggestion, relating to any one of the thousand or so articles, or sections, or monographs, of the pharmacopœia (the number is now (1894) 1,003, if the Appendix and Addendum be included), or on the arrangement or classification of the contents of the volume, or on its nomenclature, systems of weights and measures, and so on; the report to include the reporter's own views, and his comments on suggested omissions, additions, or alterations. The writer had the honor of being appointed the Reporter, and his seven annual reports have been accepted and printed by the Medical Council from year to year. The first, for 1886, covered rather more than one year, namely, from the date of publication of the pharmacopœia in September, 1884, to the end of December, 1886. The eighth, for 1893, will be presented at the approaching spring meeting of the Council in May, 1894. The arrangement of the contents of the reports is alphabetical, like that of the pharmacopœia itself, hence future reference will be easy; especially if, as may be hoped, there should be added, in due time, a single general index to all the reports issued during the life of the present edition of the pharmacopœia. Each paragraph of each report has full reference to the volume and page of the weekly journal containing the original research, experiment, or suggestion. In many cases subjects have not been reported at the year's end, but when the papers upon them or the correspondence respecting them have been more or less completed. A stock of these annual reports has been retained at the offices of the Medical Council—sufficient in number for each member of future compiling Committees, medical and pharmaceutical, to be supplied with an indexed, interleaved, bound set, but insufficient for any further distribution. A set, so far, is already in the library of the Pharmaceutical Society in London. A similar set, as far as published, is now presented to the library of the Society in Edinburgh. By this "reporting" plan the labors of original workers will more readily be recognized, and the duties of compilers *pro tanto* be facilitated.

The encouragement thus given to pharmacists to continue to make original pharmaceutical investigations is obvious. Ever since the pharmacists of the kingdom were organized into a public body, by the foundation, more than fifty years ago, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, those members of the craft, whether pupil, assistant, or principal, who possessed the necessary powers of accurate observation, reflection and description, and the necessary educational *training* as distinguished from the ephemeral results of "preparation for examination," have, in fact, published such investigations; ranging from the humblest "note" to the most advanced "research," the outcome of personal cost and effort or of conjoint funds and labors of societies, as read at meetings of the students' associations, assistants' associations, and principals' associations, in London, in Edinburgh, and in the leading provincial towns, or at the annual meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, or as otherwise published. Such researches have sometimes been solely chemical, occasionally solely botanical, rarely solely physical, now and then solely mechanical, though always bearing on pharmacy; but the great majority have been of that conjoint and definite nature that can only be characterised properly as "pharmaceutical," while they have, as a whole, worthily reflected the sciences on which pharmacy is founded. And the first British Pharmacopoeia, issued in 1864, did contain more evidence than was afforded by the previous three separate pharmacopoeias, of such original work by pharmacists. But it seemed, at the time, that the next revision of that book might still better represent the advancement made in pharmaceutical research since the Pharmaceutical Society had been established, and since the previous Edinburgh Pharmacopœia had been issued, and still better reflect the increased activity of original workers during the then recent years of the Society's life—the thirteen

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Read at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1894.

years since the previous Dublin and London Pharmacopoeias had been issued. the writer, therefore, in 1864, as one of the professorial staff of the Pharmaceutical Society, delivered two lectures before the Society "On the Relation of the British Pharmacopoeias to Pharmacology." His colleague, Professor Redwood, also gave two similar lectures, "On the Chemical and Galenical Processes and Preparations;" and his colleague, Professor Bentley, two "On the Organic Materia Medica of the Pharmacopoeia." The six lectures, all delivered by request of the Council of the Society, were reported verbatim, and will be found in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, 2nd ser., vol. v., pp. 406, 416, 464, 479, 561, 628. and in vol. vi., page 7. In due time the Medical Council ordered a new British Pharmacopoeia to be prepared "under the direction of a Committee," of which Sir Richard Quain, who had recently joined the Council, was Honorary Secretary, and "by Professor Redwood, of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Mr. Warington, of Apothecaries' Hall." This second edition of the pharmacopoeia was issued in 1867, the preface stating, in reference to the first edition, which had successfully fused the three Pharmacopoeia of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin into one, "the important work of amalgamation having been effected, and national differences reconciled, in some cases at the cost of mutual concession, it has been thought desirable, in preparing a new edition, to submit the work to a general revision, with the view of removing any defects that might be discovered, and of supplying ascertained deficiencies." The result was satisfactory. Sir Richard Quain threw himself into the task of general direction with characteristic energy, which has increased in effect as he advenced from the Secretaryship to the Chairmanship of the Pharmacopoeia Committee and, now, to the Presidentship of the Council. The labors of original pharmaceutical observers and investigators were appreciated and utilized. The same statement may be made, the writer ventures to hope, as regards the third edition of the pharmacopœia, issued 18 years afterwards, in 1885, in the production of which, Mr. Warington having died, Professor Redwood's two colleagues namely, Professor Bentley and myself —were editorially conjoined. No worthy pharmaceutical investigation, great or small, was knowingly omitted from consideration in the compilation of the 1885 pharmacopœia. That work was, as the writer stated when defending it in December, 1885, against certain critics whom he regarded, rightly or wrongly, as somewhat unwisely hostile (*Pharmaceutical Journal*, 3rd ser.. vol. xvi., pp. 465 to 472)—was, he said, as regards its pharmacy. "the pharmacists' own pharmacopœia," and, further, in reference to the galenical formulæ as a whole, that the bulk "is already largely constructed by pharmacists; it is they who have supplied the chief pharmaceutical materials of the edifice, their own pharmaceutical experts being employed to put those and other materials together."

But the free and full recognition of pharmaceutical research by the Medical Council is still more obvious in the 1890 Addendum to the present pharmacopoeia. The labors of pharmacists at original investigation had become very important. It was only necessary, with the ever ready aid of Sir Richard Quain, to draw the attention of the Pharmacopoeia Committee of the Medical Council to those labors, for a request to be sent to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society for pharmaceutical help in the compilation of the Addendum. (*See Pharmaceutical Journal*, 3rd ser., vol. xx., pp. 454 and 1009.) The result is seen on page 7 of the Addendum, where appear not only the names of the members of the Pharmacopoeia Committee of the Medical Council but also those of a Pharmaceutical Pharmacopoeia Committee who were responsible to the former committee for the production of the practical pharmacy of the Addendum. Here stands evidence before all the world, not alone of the union of medicine with pharmacy, for that already existed, but of the liberal recognition of that union by the Medical Council, recognition desired by the leading speakers and workers of the Pharmaceutical Society for fifty years, and a fitting inaugural event for its Jubilee. The writer's pride will be pardoned, even though his modesty be questioned, if he here reproduce two paragraphs from the report of the Pharmocopoeia Committee adopted by the Medical Council on November 29th, 1890—"The Committee recommends that the best thanks of the Medical Council be presented to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for the valuable assistance rendered." "The Committee view with satisfaction this conjunction of medical and pharmaceutical work in the production of the present extension of the pharmacopoeia, a combination that cannot but be productive of future, as well as immediate, benefit both to medicine and to pharmacy. To the Annual Reporter on the Pharmacopoeia to the Medical Council, Professor Attfield, must be accorded the credit of initiating and organizing this desirable union." (*Pharmaceutical Journal*, 3rd ser., vol. xxi., p. 525.) That Reporter is of course gratified at his success, but what he desires to emphasize just now is that the union was really the result of pharmacists' prosecution of pharmaceutical research.

The forecast of future benefit was soon justified—namely, three years afterwards. For within the past few months, on December 4th, 1893, the Medical Council adopted the recommendation to invite the Pharmaceutical Society to help in the compilation, not of a comparatively small Addendum, but of a new edition of the British Pharmacopoeia. (*Vide* Appendix.) This flattering invitation coming direct from the Medical Council, it follows that the Medical Compiling Committee which will, with the help of the medical authorities and their medical experts throughout the kingdom, decide on what additions they would recommend to be made to the present Pharmacopoeia, and the Pharmaceutical Compiling Committee which will, *inter se* and with other expert aid, decide on the best formlae, &c., for the additions, will be on that satisfactory footing that apparently leaves little or nothing to be desired in the interests of medical practitioners, pharmacists, and the public. Pharmacists are governed by the pharmacopoeia; they will now, as a result of their pharmaceutical research work, and through their pharmaceutical representatives, have a voice in its pharmaceutical construction. Here then is encouragement to pharmacists to continue to work at pharmaceutical investigation, encouragement ample and liberal, and coming from the highest constituted authority.

To revert now to the question of extending the area of usefulness of our great national "Book of Medicines."

The opportunity of again considering the idea of possibly extending the usefulness of the pharmacopoeia was afforded by a communication which came before the Medical Council at the meeting on May 28th, 1892, from the Government of India, in effect recommending "the omission, in due time, of the almost useless and very expensive saffron from the pharmacopoeia, and a substitution, in India, of an indigenous oil for olive oil in the preparation of ointments, plasters and liniments." The Surgeon-General with the government of India thought "that this principle of excluding useless and expensive ingredients might be carried further and extended to the general drug list, as he considered, for example, that oil of lavender in camphor liniment, and oil of cajuput in croton liniment were useless and costly additions."

The second (*b*) of the writer's two suggestions of November 1st, 1886, to the Medical Council respecting the procedure necessary for promoting the increased efficiency of the next British Pharmacopoeia, namely that of imperial extension, was, therefore, once more brought before the Pharmacopoeia Committee on May 25th, 1893, in the following terms, again raising the question in the words of the letter of 1886:—"The question as to whether or not any changes—and, if any, what changes—can be effected in a future British Pharmacopoeia to better adapt it to Colonial requirements, or, in other words, the requirements of *all* the more distant parts of the British Empire. Towards that object the Council passed the following resolution:—"That the Pharmacopoeia Committee be authorized to enter into correspondence, through the Privy Council, with the India Office, and the Colonial Office, with a view to ascertaining in what degree, if any, the British Pharmacopoeia can be better fitted than at present to meet Indian and Colonial requirements as regards important natural drugs and pharmaceutical preparations." In the following October letters were written to the Privy Council by the President of the Medical Council. These have been published in *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, vol. liii., pp. 170 to 172 (*vide* also Appendix.) A very large number of the copies of the letters were distributed in November last by the India Office and the Colonial Office, for use by the Medical and Pharmaceutical Authorities in India and the Colonies. This action was regarded by the Council as the first step towards the issue of another British Pharmacopoeia whenever that may be, in view of the time that must be occupied by the many and repeated communications with even the most distant parts of the empire. In short, the Council formally ordered the preparation of the work, and did the writer the honor of appointing him editor.

That much, and that much only, has been settled. Whatever is said or done by medical practitioners and by pharmacists, at home or abroad, as the outcome of what is stated in this paper respecting the next edition of the British Pharmacopoeia, must be regarded as tentative and subject to the future views and action of the Medical Council, as stated already. So far as action has gone at present we may perhaps interpret the attitude of the Council in this matter, towards the Colonies and India, to be, not one of desire to produce an Imperial Pharmacopoeia, and of request for aid in carrying out such a desire, but rather of willingness to make the British Pharmacopoeia more useful than at present, both broadly and in all details, if it is not already sufficiently useful, whether in India or in any one of our Colonies. The Medical Council has already stated, in the two letters referred to, that all suggestions shall receive the best and fullest consideration. They may be sent to the offices of the Council, addressed to the Registrar, 299 Oxford street, London, W.

As to the form which proposed Colonial and Indian additions, alterations, or omissions might take, the Medical Council has directed as follows:—"Each suggestion should be as detailed as possible, and each list of suggestions as complete as possible." It may be risky to venture on advice to distant friends, but, for example, if the insertion of a new natural raw drug or article of materia medica is desired by medical practitioners, a paragraph respecting it might be drawn up in the general form of similar existing paragraphs in the pharmacopoeia, and then might follow facts and reasons in support of the suggestion. Any desired pharmaceutical preparations of the drug might then be mentioned. Formulae for the preparations of the said drug would be drawn up by persons having adequate pharmaceutical knowledge, and be in a form to fit them for insertion amongst the similar existing official formulae for extracts, liniments, ointments, pills, tinctures, &c., pharmaceutical facts and reasons for insertion then following. New definite chemical substances might have similar literary treatment. Proposed new preparations of old vegetable or mineral articles of the materia medica might be similarly presented for consideration. Adjustments of strength or potency of existing preparations will not be difficult in a pharmacopoeia which is already largely an amalgamation of three pharmacopoeias, but there must be reasonable concession when important percentage alterations are suggested and reasonable respect for the *status quo*. Similar remarks apply to the omission of any existing ingredient of a formula or the inclusion of a new ingredient. The total omission of a drug from the present pharmacopoeia will not be suggested without the most careful consideration by the medical authorities making the suggestion. Opinions on matters having broader bearings than the foregoing probably will be welcomed, but will necessarily merge into subjects to be discussed in their general imperial relationships rather than from a local standpoint.

To turn now to the discussion of the character of the next British Pharmacopoeia in its home editorial aspects, a discussion which it is intended that this paper shall initiate; all views, it may be stated once more, of course being subject absolutely to the controlling voice of the Medical Council and the Pharmacopoeia Committee.

Clearly it would be unwise to alter the nomenclature of the present pharmacopoeia in any important respect. In the recently issued Pharmacopoeia of the United States, the Latin nomenclature of the previous edition is retained while there is a half-and-half alteration of the English nomenclature. For instance, *Magnesii Sulphas* and *Tinctura Opii* appear in that old dress which, let us hope, they will long retain. While, however, under the leading title *Tinctura Opii* there appears the leading English title *Tincture of Opium*, which also is a translation, under the leading Latin title *Magnesii Sulphas*, there appears, not the translation of those words, namely, *Sulphate of Magnesium*, but, in a single line in type of Egyptian blackness, *Magnesium Sulphate*, and so on with the whole of the galenical and the chemicel nomenclature. Here is a sacrifice of the advantages of translation and of literary elegance to mere "up-to-date" chemistry and its will-o'-the-wisp nomenclature. Scientific chemists claim the right to alter their views of the chemical constitution of matter as often as may be desirable; to substitute one crutch, or rather hatpeg, of hypothesis or theory for another whenever the advancing strides of their science may render such a course expedient; to change notation in accordance with their views wherever the conjoint wisdom of the followers of chemistry erects a guide-post; and to give new consistent names to formulae. But the pharmacist and the medical practitioner, and the writer as a professed, if anxious, guide of both, should place in the front rank of the qualifications for a name, not supposed constitution, which is here to-day and gone to-morrow, but permanence—a name which shall, if possible, be unambiguous, contain no numeral syllables, be recognized throughout the empire, and possess the very minimum of instability. Chemistry is unfortunately splitting off from pharmacy. Chemists have arisen other than "chemists and druggists," and "chemists and druggists" are growing up who are not the former, or scientific "chemists," but "pharmacists" alone. Better, perhaps, accept what appears to be the inevitable and be content with the name "pharmacist," but therewith let them adopt the motto, "Pharmacy for the Pharmacist." Pharmacists should have their own nomenclature, which, while not inharmonious with the frequently-changing nomenclature of chemistry, shall have the prime virtue of all possible permanence. Few British medical practitioners or pharmacists will sympathise with this recent action of the compilers of the otherwise highly improved Pharmacopoeia of the United States. Let us trust that that we shall retain in our next British Pharmacopoeia both the Latin and English leading chemical names of the present edition as a rule, with perhaps no so-called indeclinable substantives.

The writer's views respecting official synonyms, more especially those which tend to remove difficulties and uncertainties respecting the composition of what may be termed household remedies, have been set forth in the pharmaceutical press, and so far have been strongly supported. The Pharmaceutical Pharmacopoeia Committee may be trusted to give a practical outcome to the matter. The subject is wide in itself and in its bearings, but is, perhaps, fairly focussed in the Reports for 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890.

Respecting official weights and measures, pharmacists would much help by discussing the question of the substitution of grains by measure—that is, "fluid grains" or "grain measures" for minims. We use ounces (ozs.) and fluid ounces (fl. ozs.); why not grains (grs.) and fluid grains (fl. grs.), the minim gradually, in the course of years, dropping out of use? Viewed in the light of variation in doses, the subject has not apparently much therapeutical importance, and its legal bearings are not insuperable; but its pharmaceutical importance is considerable in relation to the question of accuracy in compounding solutions and in dispensing, and as promoting simplicity of relationship of weights to measures. In the *Year Book of Pharmacy*, 1889, p. 498, will be found a series of formulae for official *liquors*, in which 1 part by weight of active principle is contained in 100 similar parts by measure—for example, 1 ounce of arsenic in 100 fluid ounces of solution, or 1 grain in 100 fluid grains. In the technical language of pharmacy these are true "1 per cent solutions" because of the implied practice, which never need be abandoned — namely, "solids by weight, liquids by measure." Where the words "one per cent." are not qualified by something expressed, something understood, or an implied practice, then, of course, the words "one" and "per cent." must, by the ordinary laws of language and logic, apply to the same thing or condition and not to dissimilar things or conditions. A solution containing 1 grain in 100 minims is scarcely an equally technically true one per cent. solution, and certainly not an equally *simple* technical one per cent. solution. The writer must not yet express a decided opinion on the question of the abolition of the minim.

But a still more important question relating to official weights and measures is the growing demands on our attention of the metric decimal system. This is now practically the sole system in the United States pharmacopoeia. Our colonists in Canada must largely use that pharmacopoeia; and it may be expedient to give them official formulae on the metric system. We must, of course, assume that the medical practitioners and pharmacists of the old country, at least, would not at present accept a pharmacopoeia on the metric system alone. Cannot those monographs of our current pharmacopoeia which include weights and measures on the imperial system, be followed in every case by formulae on the metric system? Sometimes it will only be necessary to repeat the lines containing the quantities, the directions applying to either system; sometimes the directions will admit of adaptation to either system. sometimes the paragraphs of directions in terms of the imperial system will also have to be repeated in terms of the metric system. The book need not be increased materially in size by such an extension of matter, for the "spacing," at least, might be less liberal than at present. It is not now desirable further to enter on this question, for necessarily it must be fully discussed in the Colonies and India, and afterwards at home.

Colonial and Indian *additions* to the pharmacopoeia have been mentioned. Considering the activity exhibited in the search for and in the making public of new drugs during the past twenty years, additions of many really new drugs cannot be expected. The question of home additions is important for medical consideration, but is one on which pharmacists may be able to supply some information to medical authorities in regard to the frequency or infrequency with which the more firmly established "new remedies" are prescribed. Here attention may drawn to the following paragraph in the preface of the new Pharmacopoeia of the United States: —"In accordance with the positive instructions of the Convention, those of the new synthetic remedies which cannot be produced otherwise than under patented processes, or which are protected by proprietary rights, were not admitted into the pharmacopoeia."

It would be outside the scope of this paper to touch on the questions of botanical nomenclature; general mechanical processes; how far the pharmacopoeia may be made more, or less, an undergraduate's book than at present, that is to say, whether or not, for example, explanations of tests should be included, and, on the other hand, whether or not most of the descriptive sentences at the commencement of the sections or monographs should be excluded; nor to consider any general rules relating to the limits of demand of purity of articles.

Still less can now be considered the details respecting any particular article or monograph of the pharmacopoeia.

The extremely important subject of pharmacological research on the medical side, the subject on which the question of additions to or omissions from the pharmacopoeia should largely depend, has not been touched in the paper. Such research, by many workers, is much needed.

The younger workers at original pharmaceutical investigation will not accuse the writer of merging editor in professor, nor the older of merging editor in reporter, if he ventures to beg them to continue to experiment—experiment—experiment, There is dignity as well as definiteness in the words "pharmaceutical research;" and it is on accurate pharmaceutical research, properly so called, from a simple observation to an elaborate investigation, far more than on strictly chemical, physical, or botanical research, that the position which pharmacists have won for themselves in the production of the pharmaceutical portion of our pharmacopoeia can be maintained; it is on published accurate pharmaceutical, research in the main, that the pharmaceutical basis of future Imperial British Pharmacopoeias can be constructed satisfactorily.

Postscript —The decision by the Medical Council to entertain the plan of giving the British Pharmacopoeia an imperial character has been welcomed cordially, not only by those present at the meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, when this paper was read, but by speakers and writers representing all classes interested in the project.

Improved Syrup of Ipecac and Opium.

H. L. Grimes, Ph. G.

Syrup of Ipecac and Opium, or Syrup of Dover's powder, is one of the unofficial preparations that has taken a position of growing importance in the armamentarium of the practising physician. It is more agreeable to the taste than Dover's powder, and, being liquid, often enters into prescriptions for pectoral troubles, combining effectively with other expectorants and giving the sedative and diaphoretic effects frequently desired in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

Formulae for this preparation have been published in the various pharmaceutical journals from time to time; and of all that have come to my notice, that of the "National Formulary" is the best, though also open to criticism. The tendency of fluid extract of ipecac to cause fermentation when mixed with syrup, has caused much annoyance probably to every pharmacist at some time in his experience. This tendency is manifest in syrup of Dover's powder; not to the degree that it is in syrup of ipecac, U. S. P., but still to such an extent as to occasion investigation by the writer as to the means of removing this drawback.

The following formula is one which has been evolved in my laboratory, and produces a syrup that can be kept perfectly for a long time:

Fluid Extract Ipecac.. .	1 fl. oz. 32 minims	(30 c. c).
Deodorized Tincture Opium (U. S. P.)........	11 " 80 "	(335 ").
Glycerin	12 " 0 "	(355 ")
Syrup (special) . .enough to make	1 gallon	(3,785 ").

Mix the fluid extract opium, tincture and glycerin: then add the syrup.

Each fluid dram (3.75 c. c.) of this syrup represents 5 grains (30 ctg.) of Dover's powder or ½ grain (3 ctg.) each of ipecac and opium. The presence of the rather considerable quantity of deodorized tincture of opium in the preparation, makes the resulting syrup of less density than is desirable, if U. S. P. syrup be used to make up the prescribed volume. To obviate this, I prepare a syrup by dissolving, with the aid of gentle heat, 6¾ pounds Av. (3.175 kilos) of granulated sugar in 3 pints (1,420 c. c.) of water, and straining through muslin when *nearly* cool. This quantity of "special syrup" will be sufficient to make the volume specified in the formula.

The use of glycerin to the extent of about ten per cent., cannot be objectionable from a therapeutic standpoint, and is certainly admirably adapted to the purpose, pharmaceutically considered. Syrup of Dover's powder prepared in this manner has kept perfectly for a long period. *Merck's Market Report.*

Sanguinal.

It is well known that metallic iron, and most inorganic salts, are not easily and rapidly absorbed into the body, but is found in an unaltered state eventually. To this fact is due the presence of such a number of organic preparations of iron, such as iron peptonate or albumenate, and similar compounds. The researches of Hamburger show the case with which organic compounds, capable of rapid absorption, are formed in both the animal and the vegetable organism. On account of this fact fresh blood of animals is being used as a remedy for chlorosis and anæmia. Dried defibrinated blood and pure hæmoglobin in the liquid form have recently been used too in this connection. The objection to many of these more or less natural preparations is their liability to decompose. The following preparation, containing a fair proportion of albumenoid matter, is free from all immediate decomposition products, and can, therefore, be recommended:

Natural salts of blood	46
Oxyhaemoglobin..	10
Peptonised albumen.	44

The value of the natural salts of the blood is in all probability dependent on the low specific gravity of the serum in cases of anæmia.—*Apotheker Zeitung.*

Solution for making syrup of iodide of iron is made by Roussillon, according to the following formula which he claims yields an unalterable product: A boiling solution, composed of resublimed iodine 16 40 gm., iron filings 8 gm., and distilled water 30 gm., is filtered into a flask containing 220 gm. pure neutral glycerin, the filter washed with boiling distilled water; the liquids are well mixed and subjected to a moderate heat until they measure 240 gm. The solution is then filled into well dried bottles, which are closed, and upon cooling the stoppers are covered with paraffin. *Jour de Pharm. et de Chim.) Journal of Pharmacy.*

Pinol is a soluble wood tar preparation made by heating together three parts of tar and one of green soap, and gradually adding three parts of 10-per-cent solution of potassa. It is a brownish, clear liquid, soluble in water, is not caustic, and has been found to prevent the formation of bacteria in culture media.

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Thanking the Drug Trade for their assistance towards the success of our Remedies, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of same.

Respectfully,

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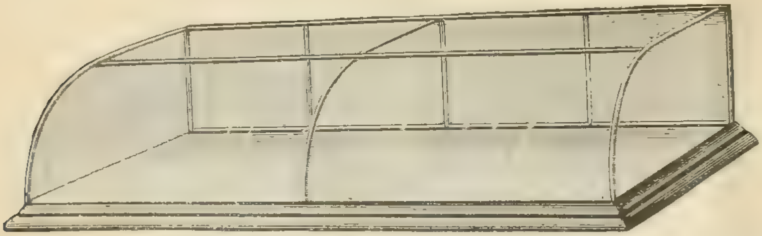

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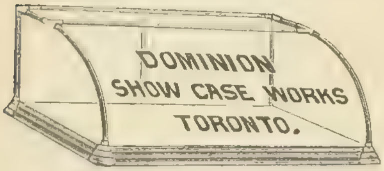

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Practical Microscopy, with Methods and Formulæ for Pharmacists.

E. J. MILLARD, PH. C., F. C. S.

The increased interest with which pathological microscopy is regarded by the medical profession, especially in relation to bacteriology, is an excellent reason why pharmacists should acquire some knowledge of the subject. It has frequently been suggested that pharmacists should undergo a special course in practical histology and pathology in order to relieve the physician of the tedious, and consequently irksome duty of ascertaining the presence or absence of pathogenic organisms or abnormal structures. Suitable classes are held at most of the medical colleges and schools throughout the country, whilst the pathological departments of large hospitals are well-equipped, and much information and experience can be obtained there. The object of the present paper is to give an outline of methods for students, and some of the principal formulæ for the solutions and stains which pharmacists may be called upon to supply.

THE MICROSCOPE.

A good microscope is the necessary adjunct of every pharmacy, whether the owner be an enthusiast in the subject or not. Students who have to purchase the instrument should avoid second-hand microscopes, unless by reputed makers and in excellent condition. It will be found that a $\frac{2}{3}$ inch and $\frac{1}{6}$-inch objectives are ample for most purposes, provided they have good definitions and angles of aperture about 35° and 110° respectively. Excellent instruments for the purpose are provided by Swift, Watson & Sons, Baker and others, for about £10. For the examination of some bacteria, the use of a $\frac{1}{12}$-inch oil-immersion objective is imperative. This may be obtained for an extra £5 to £8. The microscope should be fitted with a good condenser on the Abbe model, and a double nose-piece is very useful. Other necessary apparatus will comprise a freezing and embedding microtome, turntable, glass slips and covers, &c.

INJECTING.

It is often advisable to inject colored fluids into the arteries in order to observe their relation to the tissue generally. It is impossible to briefly describe the method of injecting stains into blood vessels, and to properly perform the operation requires training and considerable practice. The two principal injection fluids are prepared as follows :

Fearnley's Carmine Gelatine. Carmine 3 grms.; liq. ammon. fort., 6 cc.; glacial acetic acid, 6 cc. or q. s.; gelatine, 7 grms.; water, 80 cc. Soak the gelatine in 50 cc. of water for six hours. Rub the carmine with the ammonia in a mortar, and after two hours transfer to a bottle, and gradually add the acid until the color changes to a bright red. Melt the gelatine and add the carmine solution with constant stirring.

Fearnley's Prussian Blue Gelatine. Soluble Prussian blue, 2 grms.; gelatine, 7 grms.; distilled water, 91 cc. Rub the powder in half the water, and allow to stand half an hour, when pour off the clear solution. Soak the gelatine as in the carmine formula, and when melted add the blue solution gradually with constant stirring. Both masses should be made with best French gelatine, and may be filtered through hot flannel directly before using.

HARDENING AND DECALCIFYING FLUIDS.

Alcohol is the most largely employed hardening agent. The strongest methylated spirit, *i.e.*, 65 o. p., is most frequently used, and the fresh tissue or specimen to be hardened is allowed to macerate in it, changing the spirit daily, for a week or even longer.

Ranvier's alcohol is made by mixing one volume of methylated spirit with two parts of distilled water.

Muller's Fluid.—Bichromate of potassium, 2.5 grms.; sulphate of sodium, 1 grm.; water, 100 cc. Is very largely used in hospitals, &c., as particularly suitable for macerating large pieces and whole organs. It must be changed occasionally, and the maceration required is much longer than with alcohol. Specimens can be kept practically indefinitely in it.

Klein's Fluid.—Chromic acid, 0.2 grm.; distilled water, 60 cc. Dissolve and mix with 30 cc. methylated spirit. To be made fresh as required. Hardens specimens quicker than with Muller's Fluid, but must be changed in the same way. Specimens after thorough hardening, should be placed in running water for an hour, then in a mixture of three volumes of methylated spirit and one volume water for a day or two, and finally kept till required in methylated spirit.

Decalcifying Fluid.—Chromic acid, 1 grm.; distilled water, 200 cc.; nitric acid, 2 cc. For dissolving the salts of bone, whilst hardening the matrix.

Glycerine Decalcifying Fluid.—Hydrochloric acid, 5 cc.; glycerine, 95 cc. Objects, such as teeth, bone, &c., are tested frequently when macerated in these liquids by means of a needle. The fluid is got rid of by well washing with tap water.

EMBEDDING AND SECTION CUTTING.

The commonest method of embedding is in carrot. It is suitable for firm tissues, either vegetable or animal, but very thin sections cannot be cut. In vegetable histology this is of little importance, as the cells are so much larger than the average animal cell, which, in the latter case, is still further reduced by hardening. A cylinder of carrot is cut by means of a large cork borer to firmly fit the well of a Stirling's or Cole's microtome. The cylinder is then sliced into two halves longitudinally, and the tissue is placed between the semi-circular pieces in a space scraped for it. The cylinder is now pressed into the well, so that the slit is [illegible] right and left of the operator. The top of the microtome is flooded with methylated spirit, and the razor slowly worked through the carrot and tissue. By means of a screw at the base of the level of the cylinder is generally raised between each slice. The section is ready for straining and mounting.

Celloidin.—Hardened tissue is placed first in a mixture of alcohol and ether, and then in a solution of Schering's celloidin. This is made by dissolving the celloidin in a mixture of equal parts of absolute alcohol and ether. A very thin solution is first used containing 3 per cent. of celloidin, and then a 10 per cent. solution of the consistence of mucilage. When removed from these the liquid speedily evaporates, leaving a film of celloidin. This is increased by painting over the piece of tissue with more of the thick solution and allowing the ether to evaporate. Sections are easily cut from this, either by clamping in or freezing on to the microtome, keeping the razor moist with methylated spirit. The sections may also be kept in it until cleared for staining. Is useful for delicate tissues, &c.

Paraffin embedding is useful where a large number of very thin sections are required, but is troublesome and unsatisfactory compared with other methods.

Freezing in Gum.—The tissue, thoroughly washed free from spirit or hardening agent, is placed for 12 hours in a mixture of mucilage acacia three parts, simple syrup one part, with 1 per cent. carbolic acid or thymol. With a brush, place a little gum only on the top of a freezing microtome, such as Cathcart's and freeze the tissue on. Then with the plane iron moistened with water cut off a lump, first to barely half the depth of the specimen. If firmly frozen, cut sharply across, raising the level after each stroke by means of the screw. Dip the knife into a bowl of water, and shake the cuttings off. If sections are required to be kept before staining and mounting, they should be placed in equal parts of meth. spirit and water. Although they have a tendency to curl up, yet when transferred again to a bowl of water they instantly open out.

STAINING.

The object of staining sections is to render the structure more distinct and determine the various parts. Nuclear stains, as the name indicates, act upon the nuclei of cells, leaving the protoplasm and cellulose but faintly tinted. The most useful nuclear stains are hæmatoxylin, carmine and safranine.

Ehrlich's Hæmatoxylin (Squire's form). —Hæmatoxylin 2 grms. ; ammonium carbonate, 0.4 grms. ; proof spirit, 40 cc. Dissolve and expose to the air in a shallow dish for 24 hours. Make up the volume to 40 cc. with more spirit and add ammonia alum 2 grms., dissolved in 80 cc. distilled water, glycerin 100 cc., S.V.R. 80 cc. and glacial acetic acid 10 cc. ; filter. The stain is diluted with water and the section immersed in it for 12 hours, and afterwards washed with tap water or water containing a trace of alkali. Lithium carbonate dissolved in tap water is used by some histologists. Excess of stain may be removed by washing in ½ per cent. acetic acid solution. Personally, I prefer the following method as much more satisfactory and expeditious: Macerate the section in the *undiluted* solution for five minutes in a watch-glass, gently warming over a flame. Transfer the section to a flat dish containing acidulated alcohol for a few seconds (if left too long the color is washed out), rinsing the specimen by gentle agitation with a needle. Transfer back again to tap water where it will open out at once, and by agitation the acid is got rid of. Finally, dehydrate in methylated spirit before mounting.

Acid Alcohol.—Hydrochloric acid, 1 cc.; absolute alcohol, 70 cc.; distilled water, 30 cc.

Lithium Carmine.—Carmine, 2 grms.; lithium carbonate, 1.5 grm.; distilled water 100 cc. Digest for a few days and filter. By subsequent use of acid alcohol only the nuclei are stained, and picric acid can be used as counter-stain, or in one solution as with picrocarmine.

Picrocarmine.—Carmine, 1 grm.; stronger solution of ammonia, 3 cc.; distilled water, 5 cc.; gently warm to dissolve, and and 200 cc. of a saturated solution of picric acid; boil and filter. A drop or two placed on section itself when on the glass slip. and gently warmed, gives good results, care being taken that the section is floating in the stain. Excess is drained off and wiped away around the section, which is then mounted in Farrant's liquid. Nuclei appear bright red and tissue yellow.

Safranine.—Safranine, 0.5 grm.; rectified spirit, 20 cc.; distilled water 80 cc. Is useful for staining intra-cellular structure. It is also a specific stain for amyloid degeneration of the kidney, &c., the amyloid material reacting with an orange color, the normal tissue being pink.

Methyl Violet.—Methly violet 0.5 grm., glacial acetic acid, 5 cc.; water to 200 cc. Allow the section to remain in this stain for some minutes, wash well with water, and mount in Farrant. Amyloid material is colored red, and the rest a bluish color.

Methylene Blue.—Methylene blue, 0.5 grm.; rectified spirit, 15 cc.; distilled water, 85 cc. Useful for staining sections of brain, spinal cord, &c. It is also largely employed as a counter-stain in the examination of bacilli, or as a direct stain of micrococci, &c.

Methyl, or Iodine Green.—Methyl green, 1 grm.; rectified spirit, 20 cc.; distilled water, 80 cc. The section is immersed for a minute in the undiluted stain, washed with water, and mounted in glycerine or balsam. Amyloid tissue is stained pink, nuclei blue, glandular structure dark green, and fibres bluish green. According to Squire the amyloid reaction is due to the presence of methyl violet in commercial iodine green.

Eosin.—Eosin, 1 grm.; rectified spirit, 20 cc.; distilled water, 80 cc. An admirable counter-stain to hæmatoxylin, as it gives a red background. It requires some delicate manipulation to obtain good results.

Gentian Violet. — Gentian violet, 0.5 grm.; rectified spirit, 20 cc.; distilled water, 80 cc. Is a good nuclear stain, if the section is afterwards rinsed well in acidulated water. Also used for bacilli.

Osmic Acid.—1 per cent. solution in distilled water. It is usually recommend. ed to be kept in the dark, as it is readily reduced; but it has been recently shown that if the distilled water is absolutely free from organic matter, light does not affect the solution. It is a specific agent for staining fat and fatty degeneration in sections, or in the lump.

Magenta.—Fuchsine, 1 grm.; rectified spirit, 15 cc.; distilled water, 85 cc. Used for detection of the comma-bacilli of Koch, &c.

Ziehl-Neelsen's Magenta.—Fuchsine, 1 grm.; rectified spirit, 15 cc.; carbolic acid, liquefied, 5 cc.; distilled water to 100 cc. An excellent stain for tubercle bacilli. Neelsen's method is to take the section from lung, immerse in weak spirit, and allow to stain in the reagent for several hours; decolorise in 2 per cent. solution of sulphuric acid in alcohol for 15 minutes, wash for the same time in water, counterstain in methylene blue for half-a-minute again wash in water, dehydrate in absolute alcohol, clear and mount.

Gibbes' Double Stain. – Fuchsine, 2 grms.; methylene blue, 1 grm., mix and add 3 cc. Aniline oil dissolved in 15 cc. of rectified spirit, and lastly, 15 cc. of distilled water. Is used for cover glass preparations, where pus, sputum, &c., are examined for tubercle bacilli. The stain is heated gently and the preparations immersed for five minutes, washed in methylated spirit till no more colour is removed, dry by warming, and mounted in xylol-balsam.

DEHYDRATING AND CLEARING.

Dehydration of sections which have been previously stained or removed from water is necessary before mounting in balsam. Absolute alcohol is the best agent, although methylated spirit will answer if allowed longer time. The section is transferred to the glass slip, and, if from water, allowed to drain. A few drops of absolute alcohol are dropped into the section so that it is covered and floats in the liquid, and allowed to remain for five minutes. If the section has been made in celloidin it must not remain more than two minutes in absolute alcohol or it will dissolve a portion. Clearing is usually effected by means of clove-oil or cedar-wood oil. Cedar-wood oil is better than clove, as the latter removes some of the aniline colors. The alcohol is drained off from the slide and the area around the section carefully wiped. A drop or two of oil is placed on the slip close to the edge of the section, and by inclining the slip is allowed to run under the section, which it soon saturates. It is left for a few minutes, then drained by inclining the slip on to the blotting-paper, and the area around the section again wiped clear. Excess of oil may be removed finally by gently dabbing with clean blotting-paper.

MOUNTING.

The best mounting medium is Canada balsam, which has been thinned with either xylol or benzol. A drop of xylol balsam is placed on the section, and a clean cover glass very gradually lowered over all. The proper application of cover glasses is important, or otherwise air bubbles will depreciate the value of the specimen. One edge of the cover glass should touch the slip, and a portion of it, as it is lowered, be covered with the xylol balsam. As it is gradually lowered it will drive the balsam evenly along over the section and expel all air. They should be left for a week to set.

Farrant's Medium is made, by Cole's method by dissolving 100 grms. gum acacia in 200 cc. of cold saturated solution of arsenious acid and adding 100 cc. of glycerine. Filter bright. Air bubbles may be excluded by pressing evenly and hard upon the cover glass or gently rotating it. It requires about a fortnight to set.

Glycerin Jelly is preferred for botanical sections, and the following form, published originally in the *British and Colonial Druggist*, answers well:—Gelatine, 1 oz.; water, 6 ozs.; soak two hours, and add glycerine 7 ozs. and carbolic acid 1 per cent. Warm and fiter whilst hot.

The final stage of mounting is to ring the cover-glass with cement. Balsam mounts alone do not require it. White zinc cement is popular, and should be followed with a coat of asphalt varnish. If glycerine occurs in the mount, the cement should be preceded by a ring of gold size, or marine glue. It is doubtful if it is worth while for the microscopist or pharmacist to make these, but formulæ for them have been published already in the *B. & C. D.—B. & C. D. Diary 1894.*

COCAINE AND BORAX IN THE PRESENCE OF GLYCERIN.—The precipitate formed by borax in an aqueous solution of cocaine hydrochlorate disappears on the addition of glycerin. This reaction presents a remarkable phenomenon, on the application of heat. The solution becomes turbid, the turbidity appearing first at the surface, and gradually extending downward, until the entire mass is affected. On cooling, the turbidity disappears completely. The author (a writer in the *Repertoire de Pharmacie*), thinks the reaction may serve for the determination of the presence of cocaine. He has thus been able to recognize one part of cocaine in 1000 parts of a solution of the same.

The magnesium light was first applied to art photography in 1864.

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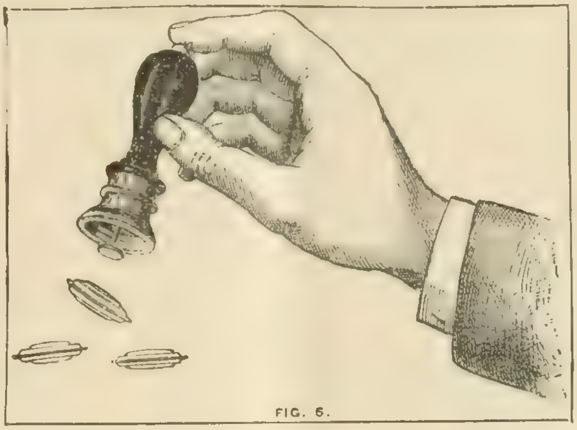

FIG. 5.

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Pleasant & Agreeable
for the Patient.

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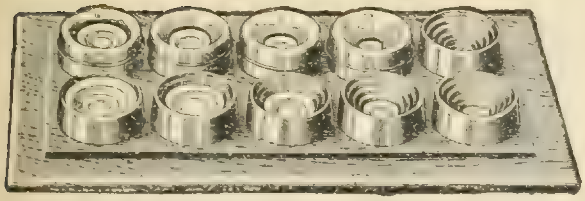

FIG. 1.

THIS form of medication is very popular in Europe, where it has, to a great extent, superseded the pill and capsule. The arguments for its use are, greater solubility in the stomach, and a shape which readily conforms itself to the shape of the throat, making the act of swallowing easier.

By the use of **CHAPIREAU'S CACHETS** the pharmacist is enabled, upon short notice, to put up powders in a form agreeable to the patient. The outfit necessary for filling **CHAPIREAU'S CACHETS** is exceedingly simple, easily manipulated and inexpensive. It consists of a small cabinet upon the underside of the lid of which are fastened 10 nickel-plated moulds (Fig. 1.) The lower halves of the cachets are placed in these moulds, and "fillers" (Fig. 2) are slipped over the top to insure the even filling of the catchet. Graduated compressors (Fig. 3) are then applied to force the powder into the cachet.

Holders (Fig. 4) are used to pick up the upper part of the cachet, and for moistening and joining to the lower half. An automatic handle (Fig. 5) is used for handling the holders and ejecting the filled catchet. Fig. 6 is a water cup used for moistening the edges of the cachets.

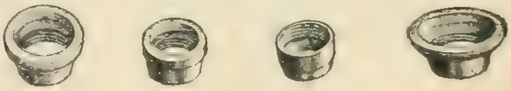

FIG. 4

FIG. 2.

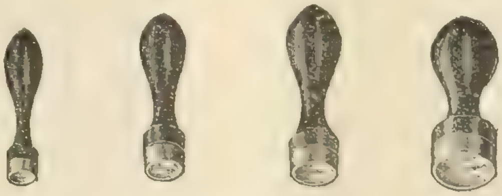

FIG. 3.

FIG. 6.

THE EXPENSE FOR THE CACHETS IS PRACTICALLY NOMINAL.

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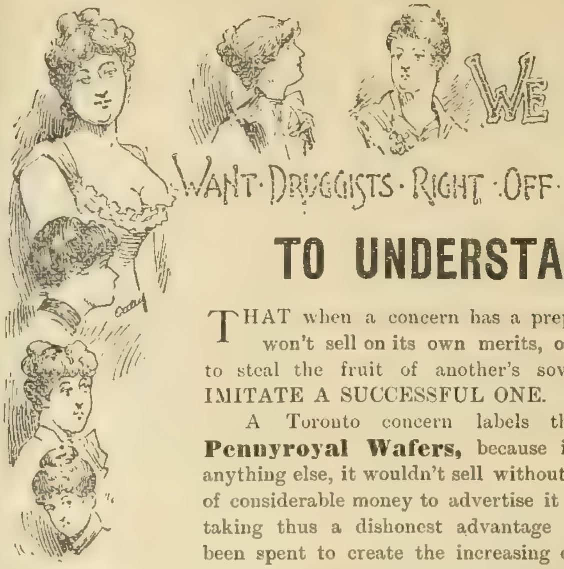

TO UNDERSTAND

THAT when a concern has a preparation that won't sell on its own merits, or if desiring to steal the fruit of another's sowing THEY IMITATE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

A Toronto concern labels their mixture **Pennyroyal Wafers,** because if calling it anything else, it wouldn't sell without expenditure of considerable money to advertise it as others do, taking thus a dishonest advantage of what has been spent to create the increasing demand now had for the genuine and original **Pennyroyal Wafers.** They go still farther, and cut the price on their product to you, hoping thereby to secure your co-operation ; failing to get results, they add as another inducement, "to give you a gold watch" too ; a still further proof of its cheap worthlessness. Can you look your customers in the face and with honest conviction of doing right sell them a substitute for the genuine **Pennyroyal Wafers** made by us, and by whose advertising they have been brought to your store to buy ? $8.00 per dozen is the price for the genuine, and no bribes given, to encourage you to deceive the public. Your continued favors as in the past will greatly oblige,

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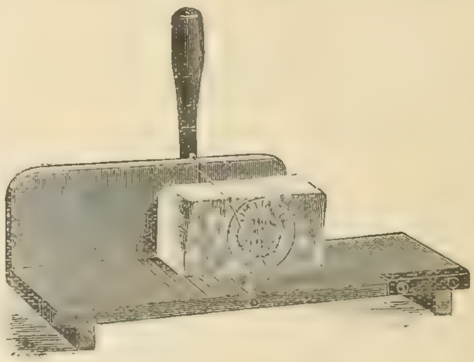

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PREVENTING WASTE.

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Formulary.

CARBOLIC TOOTH WASH.

Tinct. cardamom comp.	
Tinct. myrrh.	
Tinct. vanilla, aa	fl. ℥ i
Acid, carbolic	Mxx.
Glycerin	fl. ℥ ii.
Tinct. white soap (20 per ct. hydro alc.), enough to make	Oi.

CLEANSING LIQUID FOR CLOTHES, ETC.

Castile soap in shavings	4 drms.
Carbonate of soda	2 drms.
Borax	1 drm.
Benzol	1 fl. oz.
Strong solution of ammonia	1 fl. oz.
Distilled water	1 pint.

Boil the soap in the water and add the borax and soda, and, when quite cold, the ammonia and benzol. Shake well before using.—*B. and C. Drug. Diary.*

NON-POISONOUS LIQUID BRASS POLISH.

Roche alum	1 oz.
Tripoli	4 ozs.
Water	10 ozs.

Dissolve the alum in the water with heat, then add the tripoli, and shake well before using. Poured on a soft rag and well rubbed, this will burnish brass like gold.

SYRUP OF FERRIC CITRO CHLORIDE.

A tasteless syrup of chloride of iron, representing 30 minions (approximately 40 drops) of the tincture of ferric chloride to the ounce may be prepared as follows:

Take Tinct. Ferric Chloride	fl. ℥ 1.
Sodium citrate	tr. oz. 1¼.
Water	fl. oz. 6.
Sugar	tr. oz. 9.
Syrup enough to make	fl. oz. 16.

Mix the tincture of ferric chloride with the water and dissolve in the mixture the sodium citrate and the sugar, with the aid of heat. When cold add sufficient syrup to make 16 fluid ounces, and flavor to suit.—*Western Druggist,*

MOTH EXTERMINATOR.

Patchouly	10 parts.
Valerian	5 parts.
Camphor	4 parts.
Napthalin	2 parts.
Scotch snuff	2 parts.
Orris root	5 parts.
Sumbul root	5 parts.
Oil cassia	2 parts
Oil eucalyptus	2 parts.

The patchouly, valerian, camphor, orris and sumbul roots are to be coarsely powdered and thoroughly mixed with the other substances.

The following veterinary remedies will prove useful since but few druggists know what to give in such cases:

FOR HORSE COLIC.

Whiskey	8 fl. ozs.
Tincture of assafœtida	1 fl. oz.
Sweet spirit of nitre	1 fl. oz.
Spirit of chloroform	1 fl. oz.

Mix.

A GOOD HORSE BLISTER.

Powdered canthardies	4 drms.
Oil of origanum	4 fl. drs.
Oil turpentine	4 fl. drs.
Alcohol	16 fl. ozs.

Mix.

—*Meyers Bros.' Druggist.*

POUDRE BLANC DE PERLE:

Bismuth oxide	1 oz.
Bismuth subcarbonate	1 "
Rice starch	16 ozs.
Perfume	q. s.

A cheaper formula:

Rice flour	6 ozs.
Light carbonate of magnesia	1 oz.
French chalk	1 "
Perfume	q. s.

A little Cologne water or white rose bouquet is as good as anything to perfume with.

LIQUID BLANC DE PERLE.

Oxide of bismuth	1 oz.
Oxide of zinc	½ "
Glycerine	4 drms.
Rose water	7 ozs.
Bay rum	½ oz.

Rub down smooth in a motar. Shake before using.—*British and Col. Druggist.*

PILE SALVE.

The following makes a most excellent and soothing remedy, particularly valuable in painful and ulcerating piles:

Cocaine hydrochlorate	40 parts.
Morphine sulphate	12 parts.
Atropine sulphate	8 parts.
Tannin	40 parts.
Vaselin sufficient to make	1000 parts.

Mix. Label "Use a few minutes before and a few minutes after going to stool.—*National Druggist.*

EAU DE QUININE.

Take quinine sulphate	1 dram.
Tincture cantharides	10 drams.
Clycerin	75 drams.
Alcohol	500 drams.
Tincture of rhatany	20 drams.
Spirit of lavender	50 drams.

Mix.

PREPARATION OF KOUMIS.

The *Drogisten Zeitung* gives the following: To a gallon of fresh milk, add 6 drams of yeast and 3 ounces of sugar, and let stand from ten to fifteen hours, when it may be strained and filled into strong bottles of suitable capacity. Cork the bottles and tie the corks well down and preserve. The temperature of the receptacle in which the bottles are preserved must not be higher than 20°C (68°F), or the bottles will burst.

SHAMPOOS.

CASTILIAN SHAMPOO JELLY.

Castile soap, white	oz. 4
Curd soap, powdered	" 2
Potassium carbonate	" 1
Honey	" 1
Perfume to suit.	

Make a homogeneous paste by heating with a sufficient quantity of water.

SALICYLINE SHAMPOO.

Rosemary water	fl. oz. 18
French rose water	" 8
St. Thomas bay rum	" 6
Ammonium carbonate	fl. dr. 4
Sodium carbonate	" 4
Salicylic acid	gr. 50

Prepare and use as the preceding.

TONIC SHAMPOO.

Tincture quillaja	fl. oz. 10
Eau de cologne	" 4
Glycerin	" 3
Fluid extract pilocarpus	fl. dr. 4
Quinine sulphate	gr. 30
Fresh orange flower water, enough to make	fl. oz. 32

Dissolve the quinine in the eau de cologne and tincture of quillaja with the aid of heat; then add the remaining ingredients and filter if necessary.

[illegible]

Hungary water	fl. oz. 16
St. Thomas bay rum	" 8
Tincture quillaja	" 4
Rosemary water	" 4
Glycerin	" 2
Ammonium bicarbonate	" 1
Borax	" 1
Tincture cantharides	fl. dr. 1

To the rosemary water, in which has been dissolved the borax and ammonium salt, add the rest of the ingredients and mix thoroughly by agitation.

The hair is moistened with the liquid and rubbed vigorously to produce a copious lather.

AMMONIA EGG SHAMPOO.

The following formulas are used largely by hairdressers:

Ammonia water	fl. dr. 3
Cologne water	" 3
Alcohol	fl. oz. 5
Water	" 5
Whites of egg	as many as desired

The whites of egg (about two) are thoroughly beaten up previous to being mixed with the water and water of ammonia; the remaining ingredients are added in their order and the whole stirred briskly.

BORAX EGG SHAMPOO [illegible]

Borax	oz. 2
Glycerin	fl. oz. 1
New England rum	" 15
Bay rum	" 10
Whites of egg	no. 2

Incorporate the borax in fine powder with the glycerine and add the bay rum and New England rum gradually and with constant stirring to the mixture. The previously well-beaten white of egg is added lastly, and the whole stirred thoroughly until an even mixture results.
Western Druggist.

Antikamnia.

This is a combination of elements belonging to the coal-tar group, and is an American product. It is a white crystalline powder, odorless, and has a slightly burning taste; soluble in hot water and in diluted alcohol, but not in cold water. It acts as antipyretic, analgesic and anodyne. The importance attached to this drug, I think, is due to its anodyne and analgesic power, and the celerity with which it acts. As an antipyretic in fevers, it acts more slowly than antipyrin, but is not attended with as much depression of the cardiac system and cyanosis. Whenever a sedative and an analgesic together is indicated, this remedy meets the demand. In severe headaches it is remedy [illegible].—C. A. Julian, M. D., Louisville Medical College, in *N. C. Med. Journal.*

New Oxide of Arsenic.—Dr. Retgers is led to believe, as the result of experiments, that there exists an oxide of arsenic of the composition As_2O.

Photographic Notes

Development.

F. T. BENNETT.

Development, in a photographic sense, means the art of bringing out and fixing the latent image in a plate which has received an exposure in the camera.

If a plate be examined after it has been exposed, it will be found impossible to detect that any change has taken place. There are several theories put forth as the actual change which does take when a plate is exposed, a very popular one being that of an electrical action being set up, and to that theory I myself lean.

There are several developing agents in use at the present day, the best known of which are pyrogallic acid, hydroquinone, and iron. Though the hydroquinone is comparatively new in the field, it has already found many admirers.

In both pyrogallic acid and hydroquinone developers (neither of which reducing agents alone would develop a plate satisfactorily), there is added an accelerator, such as carbonate of soda, potash, sodium hydrate (caustic soda), or ammonia.

It is also necessary to have a restrainer, such as bromide of ammonium, or bromide of potassium, without which we should find great difficulty in bringing a negative up to the printing density.

There is also another ingredient which is not absolutely necessary, namely, sulphite of soda. It acts slightly as a restrainer, but it is added to a developer to prevent the plate being stained. Many workers, and amoung them a considerable number of professionals, use little or no sulphite, preferring the printing quality of a yellow negative.

If the development be prolonged with a developer without sulphite, the stain is so bad at times as to make the printing very slow, but it can be readily removed in any ordinary clearing bath.

The following is a simple and efficient one :

Saturated solution of (common) alum	2 ozs.
hydrochloric acid	1 oz.

Which bath may be used repeatedly until much discolored.

For the production of beautiful-looking negatives, lantern-slides, transparencies, opals, bromide paper prints, and enlargements, the iron or ferrous-oxalate developer is generally used, because of its non-staining quality. Its drawback for negative work is the little chance i tgives of modifying it to correct over and under exposure. The following are the proportions :

Neutral oxlate of potash	10 ozs.
Water (warm)	30 "

Label "P" (potash).

Proto-sulphate of iron (ferrous sulphate	3 ozs.
Citric acid	60 grs.
Water	10 ozs.

Label "I" (iron).

The above solutions are used in the proportion, three parts of P to one part of I. Thus to develop a half-plate pour into the measure 1½ oz. of I, being careful to remember to pour the iron into the potash, not *vice versa*, otherwise the developer will be at once spoiled.

With a plate which has been correctly exposed, you may be sure of getting a clean, sparkling image with the iron developer, which may be used again and again until its strength is exhausted.

In case of under exposure, a thing not uncommon in England, where the light is very poor and instantaneous exposures are made, have at hand a solution of 20 grains of hyposulphite soda to 1 oz. of water, and to each ounce of the developer add from 10 to 20 drops. You have then one of the most powerful detail giving developers known, and you may rest assured that the full result of the exposure will be brought out. The negative can then be brought up to proper density by intensifying it with mercury and ammonia. If, on the other hand, you find the plate over-exposed and developing too quickly, have by you a solution of restrainer, 20 grs. of bromide of potassium to 1 oz. of water, and into each ounce of the developer put about ¼ drm.

Negatives produced by iron development are crisp, sparkling, full of soft half-tone, and of olive-green tinge, though they do not possess, to my way of thinking, the printing quality of the negative developed with the pyro-ammonia developer.

The most generally used, and, in my humble opinion, the best developer for negative work is the pyro-ammonia developer. It is capable of modification to almost any extent. It is also very cheap, recommending itself strongly to the professionals, and all who desire to secure the best results at the lowest cost. Above all, it is a developer which gives a printing quality to a negative unequalled by any other mode of development.

Pyro may be used with almost any alkali, such as carbonate of soda (common washing soda), potash, caustic soda, or ammonia. The following will be found to be a thoroughly good working formula for a pyro-ammonia developer, which has given good results with every brand of plates with which I have used it.

Dissolve 4 ozs. of re-crystallised sulphite of soda in 12 ozs. of warm water, and when cold neutralise with citric acid, which is done by adding small doses of the citric acid until there is no change of color if a line be drawn upon neutral test paper ; should the test paper turn blue, more acid must be added, but if red, too much acid has been used (which slows the developing). When cold, add 1 oz. of pyrogallic acid, and label "Pyro."

Bromide of potassium	1 oz.
Water	16 ozs.

LABEL "BROMIDE."

Ammonia (·880)	1½ oz.
Water	16 ozs.

LABEL "AMMONIA."

To develop, use the above in the following proportions :—

	Pyro.	Bromide.	Ammonia.
Under-exposure	¼ drm.	¼ drm.	½ drm.
Correct exposure	¼ drm.	½ drm.	½ drm.
Over-exposure	1 "	½ "	¼ "

(To 2 ozs. of water.)

It is better, in making a developer, to use distilled or boiled water, as in ordinary tap water there is so much impurity, which causes the developer to deteriorate in quality.

The above quantities are sufficient to develop 100 half-plates.

The following simple formula is the one I generally use for instantaneous work :

Water	20 ozs.
Sulphite of soda	¾ oz.
Bromide of ammonium	½ "
Ammonia	1¼ "

Using 1 drm. to the oz. of water, and dry pyro till sufficient density be obtained usually taking from ½ gr. to 1½ gr.

With plates which will stand sodium hydrate (caustic soda) substitute 1 oz. for the 1¼ oz. ammonia. If development be continued for an exceptionally long time, the negative will be slightly stained and, therefore, of greater density, on account of its yellowness, than it appears by transmitted light.

A very clean and good developer is the pyro and potash, and I do not know of a better formula than that by Beach, as follows :—

PYRO SOLUTION.

Warm distilled water	2 ozs.
Sulphite of soda	2 "

WHEN COLD ADD

Sulphurous acid	2 "
Pyrogallic	½ "

POTASH SOLUTION.

Carbonate of potash	3 "
Sulphite of soda	2 "
Water	7 "

Dissolve the salts separately, and then mix. For normal developer take 1 drm. of pyro solution and make up to 2 ozs. with water, adding 20 minims of potash solution. For under-exposure use more of the potash solution, and for over exposure *vice-versa*.

A thoroughly good hydroquinone developer is the following :—

(1.)

Hydroquinone	160 grs.
Sulphite of soda	2 ozs.
Citric acid	60 grs.
Bromide of potassium	15 "
Water (to make)	20 ozs.

(2.)

Carbonate of potash	2 "
Ordinary washing soda	2 "
Water (to make)	20 "

Take 1 oz. of each solution, and add 3 ozs. of water for use. When the plate is sufficiently developed, it is washed for a few minutes, and fixed in a bath of

Hyposulphite of soda	5 ozs.
Water	20 "

And when thoroughly fixed (all the whitish opacity removed), wash in running water for about one hour, and place in draining rack (out of the dust) to dry slowly.

The power to correct too much contrast and want of contrast is very great with the pyro developer. Take, for example, a portrait of a lady with a dark, sallow skin and white dress. If developed with a normal developer in the ordinary man-

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Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks
Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup
Clark Derby's Condition Powders.
Wright's Vermifuge
Robert's Eye Water.
Hunt's Hair Vitalizer.
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Dr. Howard's Beef, Iron and Wine
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Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion

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When sold at a very popular price it will not remain on your counters. Try a sample lot.

The quality of this soap is GUARANTEED. See that the name "BUTTERMILK" is printed as above "in green bronze," and the name "Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Company, Chicago," in diamond on end of package. Beware of imitations.

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F. W. HUDSON & CO., - Toronto,
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ner, as though no great contrast existed, we should get a negative better suited to the dust hole than the printing frame. The dress would be so dense as not to print at all, while the face would be much over-printed.

One way of correcting would be to slightly over expose; that is to expose for the yellow skin, by which time the white dress would be much over exposed, and, as every school boy knows, an over exposed plate, or portion of same, develops thinly, so we see that by simple over exposing, the contrast to an extent is cancelled.

A better way to correct is in development thus: commence development with a rather weak developer, very weak indeed in pyro and bromide; and here let me say care is necessary, or fog will result. Watch patiently, adding small doses of the accelerator till all the detail you require is obtained. The negative will then be thin all over, which will simply need to be strengthened up with a dose of pyro and bromide, so that by simply keeping back the pyro we can modify the contrast to almost any extent. One more way is by using a small stop in the lens, but for portraiture it is of no use for two reasons, firstly, that it gives too much detail to be artistic; secondly, that it makes the exposure too long.

To produce contrast we slightly under expose or develop quickly, by keeping back the accelerator, and using a developer strong in pyro and bromide.

Take, for example, the portrait of a person with a red shin, yellow or black dress. If a full exposure be given, a flat result will be obtained, the person having the appearance of having been flattened into the background.

To correct the flatness and produce contrast, slightly under-expose, using a fairly large stop in the lens, and develop with the developer strong in pyro and bromide, using a fair dose of the accelerator at the last moment to bring out the details.

In speaking of the merits of various formulæ, we have a difficult subject in hand, as most, if not all, the makers of dry-plates issue a formula with them best suited for their development. Some of them advise a weak developer, while some advocate one strong in all its constituents. For my part I am in favor of a strong developer handled with care. I can speak from practical experience that the Ilford plates developed with the makers' formula will give results that leave nothing to be desired. I do not for one moment disparage the goods of other plate makers, but simply wish to say that I am able to obtain better negatives with the Ilfords, finding them easier to work and capable of bearing a stronger developer (one which contains caustic soda) without frilling or staining.

A simple arrangement I have found of use when developing very rapid plates is to cover the developing dish with a sheet of orange or ruby glass let into a cardboard lid, for any rapid plate, if exposed for a sufficient length of time even to a ruby light, will be affected by it.

After the development has fairly commenced, a brighter light may be used with safety. I find it best to work with all the light obtainable (that is safe), to be able to correctly estimate the density.

Makers of glass-bottomed dishes speak loudly in their favor, but I have found it difficult to judge of the density owing to the darkening of the developer.

In conclusion, I must place pyro-ammonia as the best negative developer, and leave iron and hydroquinone (for the development of bromide papers, opals, lantern slides, etc.) to fight the battle, giving the preference to the iron developer. *Ph. Journal.*

Contretypes or Positives Direct in the Camera.

The plate is exposed in the camera and developed as usual, care being exercised, however, that it is not fogged. It should be then well washed till quite free from the developer. Tthe following solutions are required:

A.

Saturated solution of chrome alum.

B.

Boric acid	1.5	parts
Water	500	"

C.

Solution A	20	"
" B . ..	10	"
Water	1000	"

D.

Potassium bichromate....	25	"
Nitric acid	10	"
Solution A	25	"
Water	1000	"

E.

Potassium hydrate	2	"
" bromide	2	"
Water	1000	"

Place the developed and well-washed negative in solution D till the black image is quite converted into a red one; then wash well in three successive baths of solution C and soak in solution E till the red image disappears, and thoroughly wash. Expose the plate to diffused light for about 30 seconds, or to lamp or gaslight for about five to ten minutes, and then develop with a well-restrained eikonogon or paramidophenal developer. The idea is not new, but may be useful.—Signor Corsi *in Bull. del Soc. fot. Ital.*

Photos that Yield Colors.—At the last meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences some colored photographs of the spectrum on albumen and bichromated gelatin, by M. G. Lippman, were exhibited. It was stated that albumenised and gelatinized plates, soaked in bichromate of potash, may be employed for photographing in colors. They are used like silver salt plates, being placed so that the mercury is in contact with the film. The colors will appear immediately after immersion in water, which developes and also fixes the image. It disappears on drying, but reappears as soon as the plate is soaked. The colors are very brilliant, and visible at all angles. Those of gelatin plates are brought out by simple breathing. The theory is analagous to that of silver plates, the maxima and minima of interference producing hygroscopic and non-hygroscopic layers with varying refractive indices.

An Extraordinary Lens. When a spherical glass lens was found in one of the tombs of the Pharaohs, it was looked upon as, perhaps, the most wonderful lens in existence, though later investigations threw doubt upon the belief that the object had ever been used as a lens for any optical purpose. Be this as it may, we think that the palm will be carried off by Professor Dewar's wonderful lens, exhibited in his lecture on Liquid Atmospheric Air. It was composed of liquid oxygen enclosed in a spherical vacuum vessel. Its temperature was 200° below zero, a point at which, as we have previously shown, all chemical action, except that produced by light upon a photographic plate, ceases. Yet, cold as this lens was, it was able to concentrate the rays from an electric arc, permitting them to pass through easily and ignite a piece of black paper held in their focus. *Brit. Jour. of Photography.*

Enlarging Films.—The Monitor publishes a process for enlarging photographic films without enlarging apparatus. The method is familiar enough in England, and depends upon the stretching of a film loosened by hydrofluoric acid. The formula for the stretching solution is given as follows:

Hydrofluoric acid	1	part.
Citric acid	1	"
Glycerine	1	"
Acetic acid (glacial	1	"
Water	32	"

All by weight. The unvarnished film laid in this solution gradually detaches itself from the plate, and enlarges itself at the same time. A final rinse in water while the film is transferred to a larger plate, concludes the operation.

To Recover Fogged Plates.—Make a solution as follows:—

Chromic acid	60 gr.
Bromide of Potassium	60 gr.
Water	10 oz.

And immerse the plates for five minutes. Afterward wash very thoroughly, and rear up to dry. Or instead of the above, make the following:—

Bichromate of Potash .	1 oz.
Hydrobromic Acid . .	2 dr.
Water	10 oz.

If Hydrobromic cannot be obtained, use Hydrochloric Acid or a soluble Bromide: in the last case a few drops of Sulphuric Acid being added to the solution. Use as before.—*Pacific Coast Phot.*

Fluoreal. Fluoreal is a new developer containing sodium sulphite, lithia in the proportion of 6 parts per 1,000 and fluorescein, the function of the latter being to arrest any light waves of short wavelength that may have penetrated into the developing room.—*Photography Annual.*

Phenol sulphoricinoleate is a solution of 20 parts pure phenol.

Books & Magazines.

The Dispensatory of the United States of America, by Dr. Geo. B. Wood and Dr. Franklin Bache; seventeenth edition, with illustrations. Publishers, J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. We are in receipt of advance sheets of this publication, which, we are informed, is now about ready for general sale. The publishers have evidently spared no pains to make this edition of an invaluable text book quite "up to date" in all the requirements for the study of pharmacy and its kindred subjects. The publication of a new U. S. Pharmacopœia has rendered necessary very many changes in the work which have been done with a completeness which must commend itself. The Metric System, the New Chemical Nomenclature, the Atomic Weights of Meyer and Seabert, together with changes in Botanic Nomenclature, all appear in the present edition.

A Practical Photography for Amateurs.—Crown 8 vo., cloth Price, 1s. Barclay & Sons, limited, publishers, 95 Farrington-st., London, England. This work is one that should be in the hands of every amateur photographer as well as the dealer in supplies. Full instructions are given in all branches of the art and an "appendix" contains a number of formulæ which to druggists who deal in photo supplies are alone worth many times the price of the books.

Current Topics.

The Chicago Magazine of *Current Topics*, the popular home magazine, is resplendent with interesting articles upon subjects of immediate interest to every thinking reader, by writers of world-wide reputation. The contents of the March number are The Wilson Bill, by Hon. Wm. E. Mason; After Mr. Gladstone—Who? by Charles Robinson; Medical Expert Testimony, by L. Harrison Mettler, A. M., M. D.; Civic Federation, Ada C. Sweet; Poem, "The Daily Creed," by Hon. Benj. S. Parker; Municipal politics, John M. Stahl; Recent Progress in Glacial Geology, by Henry B. Kummell; Scenes From an English Country Parish, by Lilian Sprat; Sketch of the Late Geo. W. Childs (illustrated), by J. O. Jackson. These, with other interesting articles, among which are short stories, poems, etc., by authors of national reputation. 80 solid reading pages. $1.50 per year. Single copy, 15 cents.

"The Young Man in Business."

Edward Bok's successful article in the January *Cosmopolitan* on "The Young Man in Business" has been reprinted in a tasteful and handy booklet form at 10 cents by the Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia. To this reprint Mr. Bok has added some 14 pages of editorial matter answering "Three Uncertain Young Men."

Scribner's Magazine.

Scribner's Magazine for March opens with the second article of Joel Chandler Harris on "The Sea Island Hurricans"—this one dealing especially with the great relief work which is being conducted by Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross Society. The distress in these islands is likely to increase until the first crop shall be gathered in the late Spring, so that the necessity is apt to be direst at a time when the public has, for the most part, lost interest in the catastrophe. Mr. Harris, in his tour for *Scribner's Magazine* through all these islands, has presented not only the distressing part of the catastrophe but the humorous side of it which the sea-island negro so plentifully furnishes. He has used the finest literary skill in depicting these strange islands and their picturesque inhabitants, so that, after reading the article, one feels that he has actually lived in new and curious surroundings. The striking illustrations by Daniel Smith, made from sketches on the spot, add to this impression of reality.

The Ladies' Home Journal.

The personality of a famous man can at times be brought delightfully close to us, and this is particularly true of the picture we get of Nathaniel Hawthorne in his youngest daughter's description of "My Father's Literary Method" in the March *Ladies' Home Journal.* Truly is the curtain that has so long hidden Hawthorne from view gently raised. Many mothers will have cause to thank Mrs. Burton Kingsland before she finishes her series of articles on the wisest training of "A Daughter at Sixteen," the first article appearing in this issue. The Rev. Lyman Abbott writes vigorously and critically of the different relations of a church to its choir, and Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney gives the second of her delightful "Friendly Letters to Girl Friends." The biography of the number consists of an interesting sketch, with portrait, of Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, and of an equally delightful one, with portrait, of President Tyler's daughter, who was at one time Mistress of the White House. Mr. Stockton carries "Pomona" still further in her travels abroad, and makes her adventures funnier with each letter. "My Literary Passions" continues to afford Mr, Howells opportunity for expressing his estimate of books and their authors, while the editor discusses with much force three or four phases of a young man's life in the outer world. The cover of this March issue, typical of Phillips Brooks' doves, which always hovered, round Trinity Church, and do still, the work of Henry Sandam, is most artistic and makes this magazine a thing of real beauty. Published by The Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, for ten cents per number and one dollar per year.

The Cosmopolitan Magazine.

Who are the most famous writers and artists of both continents? *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* is endeavoring to answer this inquiry by printing a list from month to month—in its contents pages. This magazine claims that notwithstanding its extraordinary reduction in price, it is bringing the most famous writers and artists of Europe and America to interest its readers, and in proof of this claim, submits the following list of contributors for the five months ending with February: Valdes, Howells, Paul Heyse, Francisque Sarcey, Robert Grant, John J. Ingalls, Lyman Abbott, Frederick Masson, Agnes Repplier, J. G. Whittier, (posthumous,) Walter Besant, Mark Twain, St. George Mivart, Paul Bourget, Louise Chandler Moulton, Flammarion, Tissandier, F. Dempster Sherman, Adam Badeau, Capt. Cing, Arthur Sherburne Hardy, Georg Ebers, De Maupassant, Sir Edwin Arnold, Spielhagen, Andrew Lang, Berthelot, H. H. Boyesen, Hopkinson Smith, Lyman J. Gage, Dan'l C. Gilman, Franz Von Lenbeach, Thomas A. Janvier. And for artists who have illustrated during the same time: Vierge, Reinhart, Marold, F. D. Small, Dan Beard, Josie Cabrinety, Oliver Herford, Remington, Hamilton Gibson, Otto Bacher, H. S. Mowbray, Otto Guillonnet, F. G. Attwood, Hopkinson Smith, Geo. W. Edwards, Paul de Longpre, Habert Dys, F. H. Schell. How this is done for $1.50 a year, the editors of *The Cosmopolitan* alone know.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The leading article in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for March is a picturesque account of the four leading "European Parliaments"—those of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy—by that experienced observer and graphic writer, Frederick S. Daniel. The illustrations accompanying this paper are as timely and up-to-date as the text, including views of Gladstone in the House of Commons, the scene in the French Chamber of Deputies on the occasion of the explosion of Vaillant's bomb, the stormy session at Monte Citorio at the time of the recent Italian Cabinet crisis, and the projected new palace of the Reichstag at Berlin. J. William Fosdick illustrates, with a series of elaborate drawings, his own entertaining descriptions of "An Artist's Winter at Fontainebleau." Other notable illustrated articles are "Tasmania," by E. Trowbridge; "Fort Hamilton," by Don C. Seitz; "Horrors of Capital Punishment," by W. H. Garrison; "How to Get Married, though in France," by Dr. B. Sherwood Dunn; "A True Eskimo Romance," by Dr. J. M. Mills, Surgeon of the Peary Relief Expedition; and an appreciative review of the life and work of the late Professor Tyndall, by Henry Tyrrell. A new serial story, entitled "The Silver Shafts," by Frances Swann Williams, begins in this number. There is also, amongst the complete short stories, a peculiarly striking one by Maley Bainbridge Crist, called "The Woman's Story of Tolstoi's 'Kreutzer Sonata.'"

GLYCERIN Suppositories may be prepared from 10 parts of glycerin, 5 parts of water, and ½ part of gelatin. When properly prepared this mixture may be poured into moulds. As soon as hard the suppositories should be removed and be dipped into melted wax and cacoa butter, which gives them a durable covering.

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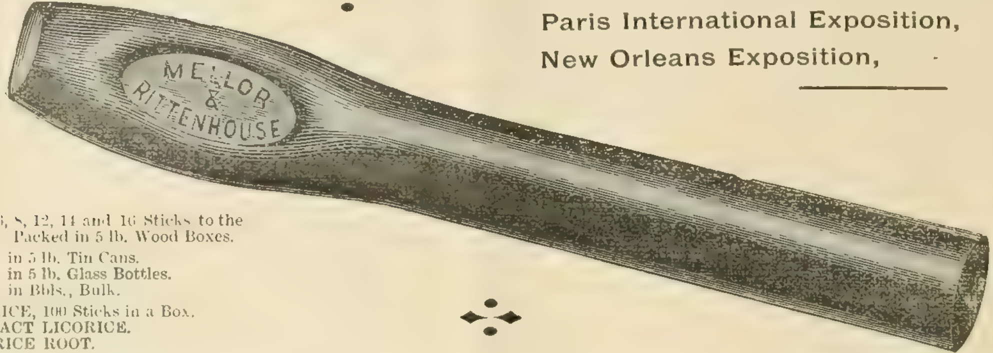

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Lansing & Wood have established an agency in Windsor, Ont., for their patent Glasscine Labels. See advt. opposite page 2 of this issue.

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Death of Mr. A. W. Ball.

The death of Mr. A. W. Ball at Denver, Colorado, on the 13th January, removes from the register of the Ontario College of Pharmacy a young man of bright promise, genial disposition and strict integrity of principle. With all, who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, he was personally popular. His temperament was of that decisive character which always lends an impression of force and energy; and which, when accompanied by natural generous impulse, inspires confidence, respect and true regard. For a period of five or six years past he battled against physical infirmity; and, with a determination which knew no yield, he didn't give in until advised about six months ago to seek a southern clime in the hope that a tendency to consumption might be averted. Accompanied by his devoted wife he removed to Denver, where, after a sojourn of five months, he peacefully sank to rest. His remains were brought to Kingston by his wife for interment in the family burial plot at Cataraqui.

Mr. Ball entered the drug business as an apprentice with Mr. A. Leach, of Millbrook, in 1874, remaining with him afterwards until he graduated in the spring term of 1885. In the same year he purchased the drug business of Mr. G. A. Devlin, at 1094, Queen-st. west, in the city of Toronto, and conducted it for three or four years with marked success. In 1888, he was appointed to succeed Mr. J. E. Kennedy as examiner in dispensing for the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. Shortly after failing health induced him to sell out to Mr. O. F. Botsford, and he travelled for a time representing Messrs. Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal. After regaining his health somewhat he opened a new business at West Toronto Junction, and, a year or two later, disposed of it for the same reason as before. For a time he engaged with Messrs. Hooper & Co. as manager until failing health induced him to relinquish that position also. At a later period he became manager of the Gladstone Pharmacy and only gave that up upon being advised to go South in the hope of recovery.

His devotion to his family was a marked characteristic of his life, and it is understood that insurance and bequests willed to him leave them in comfortable circumstances. He married Georgina A., daughter of James Reid, Esq., Kingston, in 1886, and she, with their two sons, still survives him.

A Substitute for Olive Oil.

The United Consul at Stuttgart reports that on account of the great expense and difficulty in procuring pure olive oil for table purposes, there have been many attempts made in Germany to produce from other substances than the olive, an oil which, having all the qualities that recommend olive oil, could be sold at a lower price. In Southern Germany, for some years past, oil has been produced from the beech-nut; it has given great satisfaction, but has not come into general use, because the production has been small, and the oil has never been pushed on the market. One reason why more has not been done in the production of beech-nut oil has been the great scarcity of the nut in certain years. The beech-nut contains but 22.77 per cent. of oil, but when the nuts are plentiful, the ease with which they can be gathered, the fact that there is no other expense, except the pressing, and the good prices that have been received for the oil, have made the production of the oil very profitable. It is only of late that the seeds of the Linden tree have been used for the production of the oil. According to the report of Dr. C. Muller to the German Botanical Society, this oil has a number of excellent qualities, which appear to make it certain that the seed of the Linden tree will hereafter be considered one of the principal sources for obtaining table oils. The Linden tree is a certain bearer, so that a large quantity of seeds may be counted upon each autumn. It is maintained that the oil has a peculiarly fine flavor, free from all bitter or aromatic taste, and that it has the appearance of olive oil. It belongs also to the oils which do not evaporate. Oil made from Linden seed will never become rancid. It has no tency to oxygenate. It will stand a great degree of cold without freezing, as Dr. Muller exposed it to 3° below zero without noticing any change.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By a graduate of the O. C. P., a situation as Assistant or Manager, eight years' experience, good references. Address "DRUGGIST," Stayner, Ont..

MANAGER—A graduate of the O. C. P. who has had several years' experience as manager of different stores, wishes to secure a similar position. Is willing to take a share in the business. Satisfactory references. Address Box 55, CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Strathroy, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED—As assistant, by a young man with nearly two and a half years' city experience. Good dispenser; best of references. Address—"W. W. G." Box 97, Brantford, Ont.

WANTED.

DRUG BUSINESS WANTED, preferably in Western Ontario. Give all necessary particulars. Address H. E. LANNIN, Box 86, Beeton, Ont.

WANTED—Soda Fountain in good running order. Give full description and price. W. A. JONES, 758 Bathurst St., Toronto.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Arctic Fountain, 5 syrups, also Generator and two Copper Cylinders, all in prime condition and nearly as good as new. A snap for cash. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

FOR SALE—Small Drug Stock, Fancy Goods and Stationery, in new south-western town. Good chance for single man. Terms cash. Box 45, Estevan, N. W. T.

BUSINESS CHANCE.—A splendid opportunity for a young druggist whose expenses will be light. For sale—an old established drug business in a thriving village in the County of Middlesex, on the main line of the G. T. R. Store and dwelling excellent. Stock small, clean and well selected. Expenses light, and business satisfactory and practically all cash. Reasons for selling—failing health and a desire for retirement. Present proprietor owns both store and dwelling, and will make terms right to suitable person. For further information apply to W. MURCHISON, 1418 Queen St W., Toronto.

Estimation of Uric Acid.

The estimation of uric acid in urine is not an easy task, and good methods for it are always welcome. An accurate and fairly simple process was recently communicated to the Royal Society by F. G. Hopkins, B Sc. of Guy's Hospital, which depended on the complete insolubility of the uric acid in a saturated solution of ammonium chloride. Messieurs Arthaud and Butte have just published the following method, involving the use of hyposulhite of copper. The process was brought out some little while ago, but improvements have been effected in it, so that it is now as follows: 100 grammes of the urine are taken, and carbonate of soda added to precipitate the phosphates and to dissolve any precipitated uric acid. It is best to operate with warm solutions. Half of the filtered liquid is taken for the estimation. The following two solutions are prepared:

A

Sulphate of copper....	11.84 grms.
Tartaric acid	traces.
Distilled water	1000 grms.

B

Sodium hyposulphite. ..	80 grms.
Rochelle salts	160 "
Distilled water............	1000 "
Phenol	traces.

For the estimation, 2 parts of solution A are mixed with 8 parts of B, which gives a solution containing a known quantity of copper hyposulphite, of which 10 cc. precipitate exactly 2 centigrammes of uric acid. To effect the precipitation 50 cc. of the filtered urine are titrated gradually with the copper solution. To determine the end reaction, it is necessary to filter a few drops of the mixed liquids until the point arrives when the filtrate gives no precipitate with more copper solution. It is also important to see that no excess of copper has been added. The calculation is then simple.—*Repertoire.*

Aluminum.

Aluminum, when reduced to powder and mixed with a solution in water of gum lac, gives a metallic paint which covers well and may be shaded with aniline colors dissolved in water. The solution of gum-lac is made by bringing to boiling point a mixture of gum-lac and borax and an alkali, such as soda or ammonia. The solution must contain at least from 15 to 20 per cent. of gum-lac. Aniline colors are added to produce the shade desired, and aluminum is added in sufficient quantity to produce a paint sufficiently fluid for application with a brush. The color is brilliant, very durable and impermeable, and may be applied to metals, paper, wood and woven materials. It may be rendered supple by the addition of a small quantity of glycerine.

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Latest Importations.

ALUM, in bbls.
ALUM POWDERED, in bbls.
FINEST EPSOM SALTS, in bbls.
FINEST SUBLIMED SULPHUR, in bbls.
ROLL SULPHUR, in bbls.
CHLORIDE LIME, in casks.
SALTPETRE XTALS, in kegs.
SALTPETRE POWDERED, in casks.
POWDERED HELLEBORE, in bbls.
GLYCERINE, in tins.
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, bars.
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, cakes.
PARIS GREEN, in casks and drums.
GIBSON'S CANDIES, full assortment.

Your Orders Solicited.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
IMPORTERS,
London, - Ontario.

ESTABLISHED IN 1862. Seely, The American Perfumer. *DETROIT, MICH WINDSOR, ONT.*

OUR AMERICAN LABORATORY.

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Lyman Bros. & Co. }
Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal.
J. Winer & Co., Hamilton.
J. A. Kennedy & Co., London.
H. P. Baird, Woodstock, N. B.
T. B. Barker & Sons, } St. John, N. B.
S. McDiarmid, }
Brown & Webb, } Halifax, N. S.
Simson Bros. & Co. }
Bole, Wynne & Co., Winnipeg.
W. Brunet & Co., Quebec.
Langley & Co., Victoria, B. C.

OUR CANADIAN LABORATORY.

Should you need an assortment of Seely's Perfumes before our representative calls upon you, mail your order to one of the above mentioned firms, or send direct to us, and they will receive prompt attention. Thanking our friends for past favors, and wishing them all a prosperous New Year, we remain,

Yours very truly,

SEELY MANUFACTURING CO.

BRAMWELL'S

Extra Purified

EPSOM SALTS

Specially Prepared for Druggists.

FREE FROM MOISTURE. - FREE FROM DIRT.

The Finest Quality Made.

THESE SALTS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO., London. -:- **LYMAN BROS. & CO., Toronto.**
J. WINER & CO., - - Hamilton. -:- **H. SKINNER & CO., - Kingston.**

AND OTHER LEADING HOUSES.

E. BRAMWELL & SON., St. Helens, Lancashire, Eng.

Manufacturers of :--Hyposulphite of Soda, Sulphite of Soda, Glauber Salts, and Sulphate of Potash.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO MARCH 10th, 1894.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 05	$4 25
Methyl, gal	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	45	50
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
ALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	65	75
Peru, lb	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb	75	80
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	16	18
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	7 50	8 50
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	75	80
powdered, lb	85	90
Juniper, lb	10	12
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	75	80
CAMPHOR, lb	65	70
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	2 00	2 10
Powdered, lb	2 10	2 20
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	16	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	40	50
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	16 00	17 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	6
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	25	30
Creosote, Wood, lb	2 00	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 15	1 30
ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Chamomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	75	80
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's lb	1 20	1 25
French, white, lb	40	50
GLYCERINE, lb	16½	18
GUARANA	3 00	3 25
Powdered, lb	3 25	3 50
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Assafœtida, lb	25	28
Arabic, 1st, lb	65	70
Powdered, lb	75	85
Sifted sorts, lb	40	45
Sorts, lb	25	30
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 30	1 35
Guaiac, lb	75	1 00
Powdered, lb	95	1 20
Kino, true, lb	45	
Myrrh, lb	45	48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	5 00	5 25
Powdered, lb	6 50	6 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	40	45
Bleached, lb	45	50
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 15
Sorts, lb	45	75
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	30
Bitterwort, lb	27	30
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Hoarhound, ozs., lb	17	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, ozs., lb	15	20
Motherwort, ozs., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs., lb	18	20
Peppermint, ozs., lb	21	25
Rue, ozs., lb	30	35
Sage, Ozs., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, ozs., lb	18	20
Tansy, ozs., lb	15	18
Wormword, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
HONEY, lb	13	15
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	25
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb	25	28
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	22	25
Coca, lb	55	60
Digitalis, lb	25	30
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	25	30
Matico, lb	70	75
Senna, Alexandria, lb	25	30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1 50	1 75
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
Lupulin, oz	30	35
Lycopodium, lb	70	80
Mace, lb	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	9	10
Musk, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	25	27
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc., lb ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	15	18
Pepper, black, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladona, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, White, oz	25	30
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladona, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	15	16
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, Black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot. lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	15	18
Elecampane, lb	15	10
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	9	10
Ground, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	3 00	3 25
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, White, powd., lb	12	15
Indian Hemp	18	30
Ipecac, lb	2 65	2 75
Powdered, lb	2 80	3 00
Jalap, lb	55	60
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	75	80
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb	18	20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27

Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb true	20	25
Virginia Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
Rum, Bay, gal	2 25	2 50
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	6	7
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 25	1 50
Celery	30	35
Colchicum	75	80
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	6	6½
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin,	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	8	9
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	35
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	12	25
Spermaceti, lb	50	55
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	20	25
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	38
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	65	70
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, 1 oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	22	25
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem, pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem, pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	35	38
Salicylic, white, lb	1 80	2 00
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2¾
Bottles, lb	5	6
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	90	1 10
Tartaric, powdered, lb	40	45
Acetanilid, lb	90	1 00
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb .880	8¾	10
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	65	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate, crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	18
Antinervin, oz	85	00
Antipyrin oz	1 00	1 10
Aristol, oz	2 00	2 25
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's, sol., lb	13	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp., in ⅛ ozs., oz	7 00	8 00

Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Salicylate, oz	30	35
Subcarbonate, lb	2 75	3 00
Subnitrate, lb	2 50	2 60
Borax, lb	9	10
Powdered, lb	10	11
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	18
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	1 00	1 10
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	65	2 00
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	15	20
Cocaine, Mur., oz	6 50	8 50
Copper, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
Exalgine, oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	5 00	5 50
Iodoform, lb	6 00	7 00
Iodol, oz	1 30	1 40
Iron, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	35	40
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U. S. P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	75	80
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry,. oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	55
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon. Tartrate, lb	85	90
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Bromide, oz	40	45
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	40	45
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
Menthol, oz	45	50
Mercury, lb	90	95
Ammon (White Precip.),	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 00	1 10
Calomel, lb	1 15	1 20
With Chalk, lb	60	65
Iodide, Proto, oz	35	40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
Milk Sugar, powdered, lb	35	45
Morphine, Acetate, oz	2 00	2 10
Muriate, oz	2 00	2 10
Sulphate, oz	2 00	2 00
Pepsin, Saccharated, oz	35	40
Phenacetine, oz	40	45
Pilocarpine, Muriate, grain	5	6
Piperin, oz	1 00	1 10
Phosphorus, lb	90	1 10
Potassa, Caustic, white, lb	55	60
Potassium, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	30

The Decline in the Gum-Arabic Trade and its Lesson.

There has long been a saying to the effect that no man was absolutely indispensable, no matter how much he might appear so. There never was a man yet who understood a business so well, but that, if necessity arose, some one else could be gotten to fill his place satisfactorily, and we may add, that as a usual thing, when emergencies do arise by which such changes are rendered necessary, they result in permanent benefits that could have accrued in no other way. As with men, so with matter, and a striking instance of the truth of the principle is furnished in the case of the gum-arabic trade during the last thirteen years. The *Pharmaceutische Post* of a recent date, has the following:

"From the year 1875 to 1880, the normal prices of gum-arabic ranged, in Trieste, according to quality, from 65 to 75 Austrian florins per 100 kilograms (200 pounds), the Gehziri gum bringing from 45 to 55 florins. The immense arrivals of gum from the Soudan, in the beginning of 1882, ran prices down to 38-42 florins for the better class, and from 26 to 30 florins for Gehziri gums.

"The Egyptian insurrection again brought these prices up some 10 or 15 florins respectively and the immediately following revolt in the Soudan, and the edict forbidding exportation, at once raised the price of Soudan gums already in Europe, to 300 florins, and prices continued to advance until 600 florins per 100 kilograms was reached.

"The existing stock was soon exhausted, even at this price (about $1.50 per pound), and for a time Europe was absolutely without gum-arabic, or even of Gehziri gum. In 1885-86 the first lot of Gehziri gum arrived, via Cassana, but this source of supply was soon shut off by the Italian-Abyssinian war.

"In 1890 gum-arabic and Gehziri gum again appeared in the market, not in very considerable quantities, but sufficient to bring the price for the first down to 100-140 florins, according to class, and the latter to 50-70 florins.

"In 1892, notwithstanding the importations were not any more considerable than in the preceding year, there was a drop of 20 per cent in prices, and gums fell back to the prices of twelve years previously. The diminution of importation of all varieties (Arabic. Gehziri, Senegal, etc., which in 1881 amounted to 40,000 quintals, and averaged 30,000 quintals for years) continued, and last year but 10,000 quintals of gum, of all sorts, were imported."

This constant decrease of demand for gum-arabic is due mainly, and almost solely, to the discovery of cheaper substitutes for the gum in the arts and industries, and these substitutes have proven so satisfactory that, notwithstanding the present low prices, there is a demand for only 10,000 quintals per annum, or only one quarter of the amount of gum needed in 1881. The probability is that had the scarcity, and consequently enormously high prices, not have occurred, the world would have continued to use 40,000 or 50,000 quintals per annum, and the effective substitutes would still be unknown.—*Nat. Druggist.*

Cod Liver Oil Report.

FROM JOH. RYE HOLMBOE.

Tromsoe, Norway, Feb. 7th, 1894.

Stormy weather has continued to impede the winter fisheries, which may now be considered nearly ended with a yield of cod liver oil probably not exceeding one third of last year's production.

The Lofoden fishery has commenced with pretty satisfactory prospects. It is, however, alarming to note, that the livers are unusually poor. A catch of 600,000 codfish has only yielded 1350 hektoliters of livers against last year 1950 hekt. out of the same quantity of fish. I calculate that it will need 40 millions of cod or 10 millions more than ever caught at Lo foden to make up a total quantity of cod liver oil similar to the aggregate yield in 1893 from the Winter & Lofoden fisheries.

In spite of these facts the foreign importing markets have been slack and I have heard of sales at 60 sh. cif. I wish to see a little more of the Lofoden fishery before quoting firm, fearing if stormy weather should continue as hitherto, it will be impossible to execute orders at the above figure.

In the meantime I book orders at competitors' prices and will quote firm on enquiries by letter or wire.

BORO-SALICYLIC ACID SOLUTION, containing four grammes each of boric and salicylic acid in a liter, proposed by Cesaris and Carcano, has been found of such value in an Italian hospital that it completely replaced the mercuric chloride solution. The addition of the boric acid adds permanency to the salicylic acid solution; the strength of the solution can be increased so as to contain six grams salicylic acid per liter, although this solution was only occasionally used.—(*Bollet. Chim. Farm.*) *Pharm. Ztg.*

ACETIC ACID FOR THE PREPARATION OF EXTRACTS.—F. Hoffman proposes to replace alcohol by acetic acid in the preparation of extracts. The fluid extracts so prepared contain about 25 per cent. of extractive, 30 per cent. of acetic acid, and 45 per cent. of water. They are very aromatic, and their preparation is very economical. Experiments with nux vomica and belladonna have been very successful. The extraction is more rapid than with alcohol, and at the same time more complete, and the percentage of alkaloid is high and fairly constant, and decomposition products appear to be less frequent than when alcohol is used as the solvent.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

THE DECOMPOSITION OF CHLOROFORM. Erdmann, who has been investigating the action of oxidising agents on chloroform, disputes the results obtained by Emmerling and Lengyel who stated that the decomposition by means of chromic acid was as follows:

$$2CHCl_3 + 3O = 2COCl_2 + Cl_2 + H_2O$$

Erdmann, however, states that no trace of free chlorine is to be found, but that the reaction is

$$2CHCl_2 + CrO_3 + 2O = 2COCl_2 + CrO_2Cl_2 + H_2O.$$

since he was able to distil over a brownish oil, which could be identified as chromyl chloride.—*Apotheker Zeitung.*

NEW PILL EXCIPIENT. Prof. Carles (*Bull. de la Soc. de Pharm. de Bordeaux*) gives the following process for preparing pills of alterable medicaments, such as potassium permanganate, silver nitrate, gold chloride, the iodides of mercury, etc., which with this excipient do not change in appearance and preserve the active principle indefinitely: Triturate, kaolin, 2; anhydrous sodium sulphate, 1; and water, 1; the mass remains plastic during 6-10 minutes, but after fifteen minutes becomes so hardened that it can be thrown on the floor without danger of breaking. With this mass the medicament in fine powder is incorporated.

CRISTALLINE is a kind of collodion, in which the ether and alcohol employed as solvents for pyroxylin, are replaced by methyl alcohol. It differs from collodion, in that the solvent evaporates more slowly, and in forming a transparent film, which allows the part it protects to be seen and the progress of the treatment followed. An elastic cristalline can be obtained by adding 20 gm. cristalline to 5 gm. castor oil and 10 gm. Canada turpentine. Cristalline dissolves pyrogallic and salicylic acids, chrysarobin and other medicaments. The only disadvantage of its use is its odor.—(*Semaine Medicale.*)—*Amer. Journal of Pharmacy.*

ANTISPASMINE is a remedy formed by the combination of one molecule of the sodium compound of narceine and three molecules of sodium salicylate. It contains 50 per cent. of narceine. It is a white, slightly hygroscopic powder easily soluble in water. Exposed to the air it deposits narceine, owing to the absorption of carbonic acid with the formation of sodium carbonate in which narceine is very insoluble.—*Journal de Pharmacie d' Anvers.*

In pills containing creasote, according to a correspondent of the *Pharm. Post*, the creasote should be thoroughly mixed with twice its weight in powdered liquorice root, and then adding sufficient glycerin until the desired consistency is reached. By this method a plastic mass results, in which the creasote is equally distributed.

Bromide, lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	14	16
Chlroate, Eng., lb	28	30
Powdered, lb	30	33
Citrate, lb	75	90
Cyanide, lb	40	55
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	4 00	4 10
Nitrate, gran., lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	50	55
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	30	35
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
Propylamine, oz	35	40
Quinine, Sulph., bulk	30	32
Ozs., oz	35	38
Quinidine, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
Salicin, lb	3 75	4 00
Santonin, oz	20	22
Silver, Nitrate, cryst., oz	90	1 00
Fused, oz	1 00	1 10
Sodium, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	63	65
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	40	45
Salicylate, lb	1 80	2 00
Sulphate, lb	2	3
Sulphite, lb	10	12
Somnal, oz	85	00
Spirit Nitre, lb	30	60
Strontium, Nitrate, lb	18	20
Strychnine, crystals, oz	1 00	1 10
Sulfonal, oz	32	34
Sulphur, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
Tartar Emetic, lb	50	55
Thymol, (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
Veratrine, oz	2 00	2 10
Zinc, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
Oil, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	50	60
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	65	70
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	4 00	4 25
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 80	1 90
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	3 50	3 75
Cassia, lb	1 40	1 50
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	1 50	1 60
Citronelle, lb	70	75
Clove, lb	1 60	1 65
Copaiba, lb	1 60	1 75
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	5 00	6 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz	1 75	1 80
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	1 50	1 75
Lemon, lb	2 75	3 00
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 60
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 50
Orange, lb	3 75	5 00
Sweet, lb	3 25	3 50
Origanum, lb	65	70
Patchouli, oz	1 75	1 80
Pennyroyal, lb	3 00	3 25
Peppermint, lb	4 25	4 50
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 75
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	8 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	30
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	9 00
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	6 00	6 25
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	3 00	3 50
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	6 50	6 75
FIXED OILS.		
Castor, lb	9	11
Cod Liver, N. F., gal	90	1 00
Norwegian, gal	1 00	1 25
Cottonseed, gal	1 10	1 20
Lard, gal	90	1 00
Linseed, boiled, gal	65	67
Raw, gal	63	65
Neatsfoot, gal	1 00	1 10
Olive, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 25	2 40
Palm, lb	12	13
Sperm, gal	1 75	1 80
Turpentine, gal	65	68

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Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business is very good, considering the impassable state of country roads this spring.

Quinine maintains high price.

Cocoa Leaves, lower.

Oil Cubebs, lower.

Ergot, easier.

Oil Lemon, declined.

Opium maintains high price. Morphia shows signs of sympathizing with it.

Cream Tartar, which has been very low during the month, has advanced, and shows signs of a further rise in price.

Silver shows signs of advancing.

Vanillas are worth more money.

Camphor steady, usually advances about this time.

Flax seed is high.

England.

London, Feb. 27th, 1894.

There has been a sligh improvement noticeable in both home and export trade, but no indications of the revival which was expected. Prices are for the most part unaltered, the chemical market remaining very steady. The recent drug auctions have passed off with fair demands.

Opium is hardening and will probably advance; in fact, agents here decline to execute orders at previous rates. The American demand, in view of $1 duty, is given as the principal cause.

Jaborandi leaves are scarce, although several parcels are expected.

Cocaine is dearer, a sharp rise having been notified by manufacturers.

Chloral hydrate makers have also advanced their prices.

Morphia manufacturers have advised an advance, but so much remains in second hands that it is hardly carried out.

Jalap is in good demand at full rates.

Ipecacuanha is slightly easier but well maintained.

Senega Root, Cubebs and Camphor are falling somewhat.

Chlorate of Potash is gradually climbing down and Citric Acid is offered at lower prices.

Phenol Sulphoricinoleate is a solution of 20 parts pure phenol, i. e., carbolic acid, in 80 parts sodium sulphoricinoleate.

Cod Liver Oil Report.

FROM JOH. RYE HOLMBOE.

Tromsoe, Norway, Feb. 21st, 1894.

Reports from Lofoden are very discouraging. It appears we are stepping into a period of small fish with lean livers and as a matter of course a fall off in the yield of cod liver oil—similar to what last happened in the years 1883 and 1884, when prices rose to an enormous height.

Up to date there have been caught at Lofoden 3 millions fish yielding 1330 hektoliters cod liver oil besides 3170 hekt. livers for the production of cold drawn oils. The corresponding figures last year were 2,900,000 fish, 1914 hekt. cod liver oil and 4842 hekt. livers, showing a decline in the yield of livers and the fatness of the same of about 30 per cent.

Stormy weather is still prevailing on the grounds and fish appear to be scarce.

Prices have risen considerably during the last fortnight and a further rise must be expected.

My last sales have been effected at 65 sh. but this price can hardly be maintained. Seeing the probability of the next reports causing a further considerable rise, I dare not quote firm to-day, but beg my customers will please to wire their wants, when I shall promptly quote firm by telegraph.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Devoted to the Interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

Vol. 6. STRATHROY, APRIL, 1894. No. 4.

CANADIAN • DRUGGIST.

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New advertisements or changes to be addressed

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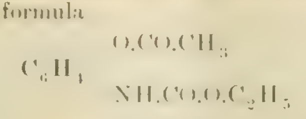
New Remedies.

(Selected.)

NEURODIN

This body is acetyl p oxyphenylurethane of the formula



$$C_6H_4\begin{cases}O.CO.CH_3\\NH.CO.O.C_2H_5\end{cases}$$

It is used as a specific for neuralgia in doses of from .5 to 1.5 grammes. It reduces the temperature from 2.5 to 3.0°. It occurs in white odorless crystals, very slightly soluble in water (1 in 1400 at 15°C.), and melting at 87°C.

THERMODIN,

or acetyl-ethoxy-phenylurethane, is a near relative to neurodin, and possesses a quite similar action. It crystallises in white needles, odorless and almost tasteless, melting at 86°—88° C., and but slightly soluble in water. It is useful in cases of typhus fever, and reduces the temperature from 2.5°—3.0°C.

TANNAL AND GALLAL

are two similar compounds brought forward by the same firm. The former is a tannate of aluminium, to be used for nasal catarrh. It is insoluble in water. It forms a soluble double salt with tartaric acid, which is being sold as "soluble tannal." Gallal is merely the corresponding gallate, and its most soluble form is the double compound with ammonia.

OZALIN.

Only a fancy name for a new disinfectant. Apparently it is nothing more than calcium, magnesium and iron sulphates, with burnt lime and magnesia.

ESTERS OF NARCEIN.

Martin Freund, of narcein fame, has patented some of these compounds which are likely to find use as medicinal remedies. Narcein, $C_{23}H_{27}NO_8$, contains a carboxyl group in which the OH is capable of substitution by alkyl radicles. For example, the hydrochlorate of narcein-methyl-ester crystallises from water in rectangular tables, melting at 150°C.; the corresponding ethyl ester melts at 205°.

PHENYL XYLYL ETHANE.

A complex mixture of the sulphonic acids of this body and its homologues, combined with potash, is being used as a disinfectant.

ACETOPHENONE DERIVATIVES.

The halogen and amido-compounds of acetophenone are put forward as new remedies, but their use is not yet started, so far as we can ascertain. Pyrogallol is heated with chlor or bromo-acetic acid or their salts or esters, and the following reaction takes place.

$$C_6H_3(OH)_3 + ClCH_2COOH \quad CH_2Cl.CO.C_6H_2(OH)_3 + H_2O.$$

This oxyderivative of chloro-acetophenone reacts easily with bases, giving amido-compounds. Such bases as aniline, pyridin, quinoline and methylamine are used, and the resulting compounds are the subject of the patent.

FERRATINE.

A name given to an iron albuminate which carries 7 per cent of metallic iron.

RESORBINE.

Trade name for a very thick emulsion of oil of sweet almonds, which is being recommended as an excipient for ointments.

LLARETA.

This is a preparation of *Haplopappus llareta*, a plant indigenous to Chili. The fluid extract is recommended by Dr. Infante in the treatment of blennorrhagia, causing, according to the doctor, cure in from ten to fifteen days.

COCILLANA.

A remedy derived from a plant of the family Meliaceæ. The part employed is the thick bark of the trunk and large branches. It has been found superior to apomorphine in affections of the respiratory organs, and those who have tried it give it preference over ipecacuanha. It is prepared in the form of a tincture, syrup and fluid extract.

SALUMIN.

According to the *Pharmaceutische Post*, this is an aluminum salicylate, insoluble in water or alcohol. With ammonia it forms a neutral double salt, soluble in water and in glycerin. This salt, according to Dr. Heymann, of the Berlin faculty, exercises an astringent and irritating effect on the mucous membranes, and therefore it may be employed with advantage in insufflations and applications to the air passages in the treatment of ozœna and dry pharyngitis.

OUABAIN

is a glucoside from the bark and wood of *Acocanthera deflersii*, and is now being manufactured commercially. It is a bitter yellow powder, very hygroscopic and giving fluorescent solutions.

Prominent Canadian Pharmacists.

MR. J. D. L. AMBROSSE, B. C. L.

The subject of our engravure this month is Mr. J. D. L. Ambrosse, who, although not at present engaged in the drug business, is still amongst the most prominent, as also one of the earliest members of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

This gentleman is the son of the late Rev. John Ambrosse, D. D., Rector of Blisworth, Northamptonshire, England, was born January 28th, 1838, educated at the Clergy College, St. John's Wood, London, was apprenticed to that well-known chemist, John Formes, of Putney, London, England. He passed his first examination at Bloomsbury Square, in 1853. He became an associate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and a member in 1870. After studying medicine he took the Assistants' diploma of the Apothecaries' Company of London in 1861, and came to Canada in 1862, when he took a position with the old firm of Lyman, Elliot & Co., Toronto; from there he went to Montreal passing the examination for the Chemists' License of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada.

Mr. Ambrosse left Canada in 1864 to take charge of the drug business of George McPherson, corner of Clarke and Washington streets, Chicago. In 1869 he returned to Montreal where he commenced business on his own account. Mr. Ambrosse was one of the earliest members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, of which Society he has been vice-president, and was one of the examiners in chemistry for nearly eighteen years.

Mr. Ambrosse at one time carried on a branch business at Brampton, Ontario, in partnership with Mr. Bannister. He was a member also of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

In 1883, on the recommendation of the trade, he was appointed Drug and Chemical Appraiser at the port of Montreal, when he gave up business and devoted his whole time to his official duties. In 1889 the Hon Mackenzie Bowell appointed him Dominion Appraiser. Mr. Ambrosse is also a Bachelor of Civil Law, having graduated as such at McGill University in 1890.

MR. J. D. L. AMBROSSE, B. C. L.

ISAAC T. LEWIS,

Registrar Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The recent attempts made by Mr. Sanders and others, through the columns of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, to belittle the position and capacity of this officer, leaves us an opportunity to express our candid views of the matter.

Those who know Mr. Lewis best, know that in his private capacity he is sensitive, conscientious, kind and obliging, and, according to his views, exceedingly determined; and, in his official capacity, quiet, firm and impartial, outspoken when need be, very methodical, punctually attentive to his duties and very zealous in every thing pertaining to the interests of the school. His very lengthy experience in the drug business in England and in Canada, both in the wholesale and retail, has eminently fitted him for a position in which the occupant is expected to be familiar and in touch with matters affecting the trade.

In Toronto, where for a number of years he was an energetic partner in the firm of Hooper & Co., and at a later period in business where Mr. Andrew Jeffrey now is, he has always been most highly esteemed and respected by his brother druggists, and we venture the assertion, that if the position of Registrar of the College was to-day vacant and put up for pupular election from the druggists of Toronto, the present officer would receive a majority of the votes cast.

The position of the Registrar of the College is not the sinecure that some would have the druggists believe, nor is the remuneration as great to-day in proportion to the labor involved, as when the sum of six hundred dollars per annum was the amount paid. Regardless of who performs the duties of the office, the sum now assigned is but a fair salary to a competent person, and we trust that the present official, who has ever impressed us as being the right man in the right place, will long be spared to fill it.

Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

The quarterly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association was held in Winnipeg, April 6th. There were in attendance, president J. F. Howard in the chair, and Messrs. C. Flexon, G. W. McLaren, E. D. Martin, W. R. Bartlett, B. M. Canniff, J. C. Gordon, Dr. Hutton and J. K. Strachan, registrar.

The first business was the election of officers for the ensuing two years; those chosen were Messrs. J. F. Howard, re elected president; C. Flexon, elected vice-president; J. C. Gordon, re-elected treasurer; board of examiners, Messrs. McLaren, Canniff, Flexon, Dr. Hutton and the presidnt, ex-officio.

The report of Dr. Blakely, special examiner, was submitted; it was that H. H. Agnew, R. W. McClure, J. R. Robertson, H. Coltart and A. S. Healy had successfully passed the preliminary examination. The registrar was instructed to enter their names on the register as certified apprentices.

The special committee appointed at the annual meeting to interview the Medical College authorities as to obtaining suitable rooms in the Medical College addition, for the associations' examinations, reported that they had obtained an offer of rooms for five years with use of chemical apparatus and furniture, besides water, heating, light, caretaking and storage accommodation, at $250 a year. Report adopted.

Mr. McLaren, for the Special Committee, reported apparatus donated by Messrs. E. D. Martin & Co., and Bole, Wynne & Co., of Winnipeg; J. Winer & Co., and Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton; Elliot & Co., Toronto; Lyman, Sons, & Co., Montreal; G. F. Stephens & Co., Winnipeg; Knowles & Co., London, Ont. On motion the thanks of the association was tendered to the above firms for their liberal gifts.

The treasurer's statement showed a balance on hand of $1,952.13.

The registrar's report showed the following names added to the register of pharmaceutical chemists: Alex. Lawson, Hamioto; Max Peplow, Selkirk; J. P. Wright, Baldur; Dr. J.W. Cartmell, Glenboro, and R. T. Kyle, Winnipeg (provisional); apprentices, W. B. Fairbanks and F. W. McVicar, Winnipeg. Auditors, Messrs. Howard, Mitchell, Lightcap

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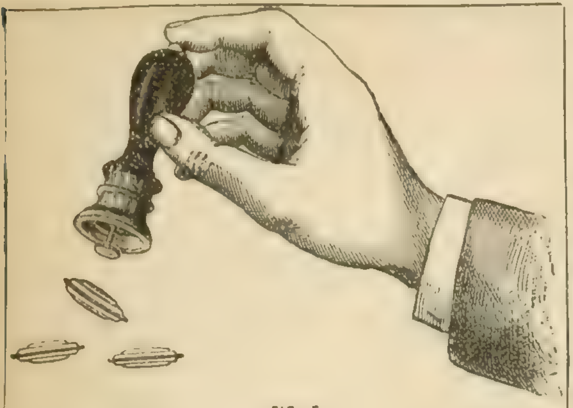

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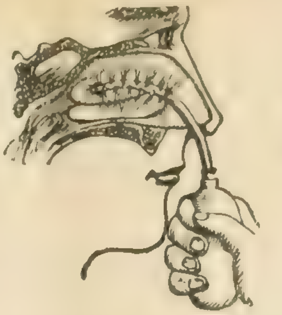

T. R. Co.'s
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A splendid article for the treatment of Nasal Catarrh. Manufactured from the finest quality PURE RED RUBBER. Smoothly finished.

EASILY OPERATED AND INEXPENSIVE.

HAVE YOU SEEN
THE CROWN ATOMIZER No. 110 ?

It is unequalled in the market for Quality and Price.

A Hard Rubber Atomizer at the price of Metal Goods.

SEND FOR QUOTATIONS

ENEMA SYRINGES.
FOUNTAIN SYRINGES.
LADIES' SYRINGES.
INVALID RINGS.
WATER BOTTLES.
BED PANS, &c.

EVERYTHING IN RUBBER.

THE TORONTO RUBBER CO. Ltd.

28 King St. W. Toronto, Ont.

Special Circular to the Trade.

Toronto, January 20th, 1894.

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER having made such immense headway during the last six years throughout America, Australia, Great Britain, and Canada, with sales constantly increasing, it has been found necessary that some one uniform package should be used, to be handled exclusively by the Trade; and, therefore, all arrangements have been now perfected by which we can supply the Trade with the remedp in 40-oz. square glass bottles, amber color, with the "name and trade mark" blown in the glass on one side, and the other three sides covered with a handsome label. Each label will have on it the "trade mark" and give the names of the ingredients used in the manufacture of this wonderful medicine, also explicit directions how to use, and the price, $1.00.

Retail druggists are requested to order through their wholesaler, if desirable, or direct from headquarters. The price to the Trade will be $7.50 per dozen bottles net, 5% off 30 days. No orders for less than a dozen will be filled, however, from the factory.

P. S.—Of course we shall also continue to put up the remedy in wine gallons, same as heretofore. Prices on application.

Very respectfully,

WM. RADAM MICROBE KILLER CO. (Limited),

Sole Manufacturers for Canada and Newfoundland. TORONTO, ONT.

J. STEVENS & SON,

78 LONG LANE, - LONDON, E. C.
ENGLAND.

DO YOU SELL

Anything used in the Sick-room, the Hospital, the Dispensary, by Medical Practitioner or Patient in anyway connected with Surgery or the Practice of Medicine.

WRITE FOR OUR LIST.

145 Wellington St., West, TORONTO.

Chase's LIQUID GLUE

ALWAYS READY, WITHOUT HEATING!

Good housekeepers have it always in the house.

Packed in sizes from 1 oz. to 5 gallons.

SELLS ITSELF!

Quality Guaranteed!

Specify CHASE'S.

☞ Order of your Jobber or write for Sample and Price List to

GILMOUR & CO., Montreal.

We beg to call your attention again to our

"LONDON" Brand of Pure Insect Powder

As the best and most reliable brand in the market, which has given general satisfaction in previous seasons. We continue our policy of supplying a prime powder at the lowest possible price, and considering this to be the best policy in the end, we will rather take a small profit on a pure article than a larger one on an inferior quality.

Having put our prices down to the **lowest possible point**, we can recommend our "**London**" brand to the trade, and trust it will meet with the same favor as heretofore.

Yours respectfully,

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONTARIO.

NEW GOODS

Just Received.

10 Cases Giraud's Perfumes.
7 Cases Grossmith's Perfumes.
6 Cases Druggists' Sundries.

TOOTH BRUSHES in new patterns.
HAIR BRUSHES, long bristles, very fine.

Sponges.

Our new importations are splendid value. . . . .

J. PALMER & SON,

Manufacturers' Agents,
1747 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

We should have a true understanding of the relative value of things.

JOHNSTON'S

FLUID BEEF

—IS—

Fifty Times

More nourishing than ordinary Meat Extract or Home-made Beef Tea, and has no equal as a

STRENGTHENING & INVIGORATING BEVERAGE.

—PREPARED BY—

THE JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF CO.

MONTREAL.

The Lyman Bros. & Co.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

Lyman's Fly Poison Paper

The pioneer of Fly Papers. Double sheets $1.60 per 100. Retails at 5 cents each.

OUR LINE OF

Bath Sponges

Is now very complete. SPLENDID VALUES at any POPULAR PRICE.

Grossmith's Hasu-No-Hana Perfume.
Grossmith's Phul-Nana Perfume.
Grossmith's Betrothal Boquet Perfume.
In small bottles and ½ pint bottles.

Grossmith's Hasu-No-Hana Sachet.
Grossmith's Phul-Nana Sachet.
Grossmith's Betrothal Boquet Sachet.
In ¼ pint bottles.

Soap. = =

Yardley's old-fashioned Glycerine, Honey, and Brown Windsor Soap.

Write us for price of

PURE CLOSED FLOWERS

Insect Powder.

Trade Notes.

John Reed, druggist, of Vancouver, B. C., has gone out of business.

The death is announced of J. L. Hemeon, druggist, of Liverpool, N. S.

The drug stock of G. H. Williams, Kaslo, B. C., has been destroyed by fire.

J. Max Peplo has purchased the drug business of Dr. Ferguson at Selkirk, Man.

J. E. P. Racicot, patent medicine dealer, Montreal, Q., has made an assignment.

Fire destroyed the drug store of A. W. Carscallen, Winnipeg, Man., on March 13th.

G. C. Hunt, druggist, of Fredricton, N. B., is reported to have made an assignment.

The drug store of Dr. A. D. Carscallen, Morris, Man., was totally destroyed by fire last month.

James Childs will open a new drug store on Dundas st., east, London, Ont., about May 1st.

Giroux's drug store on St. Peter's st., Quebec City, was gutted by fire April 7th. Damage to stock about $6,000. Insured.

Langley, B. C., is badly off for a doctor. The Council have had a standing offer of a bonus for some time to any medico who will reside there.

The drug stock of the insolvent estate of Jos. Dilworth, Toronto, has been sold to T. E. Drew at 47 cents on the dollar, An offer of 25 cents on the dollar by the insolvent was refused.

The Burlington Glass Works, of Hamilton, Ont., have shut down for the season. The Company claim that the change in the tariff will allow United States manufacturers to sell goods in this country at a figure which connot be met, at a profit.

Amongst recent patents granted by the U. S. Patent Office is one to Jos. Lalonde, Winnipeg, Man., for a syringe comprising a compressible water-bag or holder adapted to seat the user and having the aperture in one of its side walls surrounded on its inner side by a flange having notches or the like in its edge.

A strong combination has been formed by Messrs. W. H. Bleasdell and H. J. Hollinrake to continue the old and well established wholesale business of W. H. Bleasdell & Company, Toronto, Ont., importers of fancy goods and druggists' sundries, also foreign agents. This firm may look forward to a successful future, as both the partners are enterprising and shrewd business men.

The Chinese opium makers of Victoria, B. C., are much alarmed by the news that the Wilson bill will largely reduce the duty on opium imported into the United States. This will, it is said, kill the Victoria opium manufacture, as B. P. makers will be unable to compete with their rivals in Hong Kong. It is said that 300 Chinamen are engaged in the opium trade in Victoria.

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

The sessional examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy closed with the following results, the names of the successful students being given in their order of merit as follows :

Botany—W. H. Reynolds, W. L. Taylor.

Chemistry, 1st year—Medard Langlois.

Chemistry, 2nd and 3rd year—Wm. Lyman, R. J. Lunny, Alex. M. McMillan, W. L. Taylor, Wm. A. Hendrie and J. V. Levesque.

Materia Medica, 1st year—J. Franckum, O. Mowatt, A. C. Paquette, O. Turgeon and W. J. Roach.

Materia Medica, 2nd year.—Wm. Lyman, J. C. A. Bates, O. T. Pinch, J. H. Goulden and R. N. Miller.

The quarterly preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, for students entering the study of Pharmacy, was held on Thursday last, April 5th, in Montreal and Quebec, when thirty-five candidates presented themselves in Montreal and five in Quebec. Of these the following, named in order of merit, passed, and are entitled to be registered as certified apprentices, namely : Guston St. Jacques, A. Quintin, A. Desormeau, J. B. T. Biron, M. Charbonneau, Allan Ayerst, and Wilfred Landry.

The following candidates passed on all subjects but one, for which they will be required to present themselves in July next, namely : W. J. O'Connor, French ; F. D. Lyman and J. Achille Roy, Geography ; J. A. Goyer, T. E. Gagnon and G. P. Plammondin, Arithmetic. The remaining candidates will require to take all subjects should they present themselves again.

These examinations are held on the first Thursday of January, April, July and October, and candidates are required to file their applications with the Registrar at least 10 days before the date of the examination. The subjects examined upon are, English, French, Arithmatic, Latin, Geography and History.

The examiners are Prof. A. Leblond du Brumath and Prof. J. Gammell. The examinations for Major and Minor candidates will be held in Montreal on Tuesday, April 17th, at 9 a. m., and continue from day to day until completed.

New Brunswick Notes.

The retail drug store, No. 37 King-st., lately carried on under the title of F. E. Craibe & Co., then W. S. Barker, is again about to change hands. This time W. C. Rudman Allan, of St. John West, is to be the proprietor. Mr. Allan is a popular man, hearty and genial, and will no doubt build up a fine business in this old stand. He will still carry on business in his old store.

Geo. C. Hunt, the oldest druggist, Fredericton, assigned March 26th. Liabilities are stated at $6,000 The drug business in Fredericton, as in many other places, seems to be over-done.

The Hawker Medicine Co., of St. John, N.B., rejoices in a manager of no ordinary ability in the person of David Russell. When parliament met a few weeks ago in Fredericton, the members were surprised, if not delighted, to find a box of Hawker's Liver Pills on the desk of each individual. This is presumably Mr. Russell's latest advertising venture. Let us hope the members took the pills, and that the province at large as well as the Medicine Co. in particular, may share the good effects due to the advertisement.

On March 16th the St. John Druggists' Association held their quarterly meeting, President C. P. Clarke in the chair. The meeting was well attended, more than half of the city druggists being present.

S. MacDiarmid, King-st., is about to extend his jobbing business. He will add to his present establishment the store and four flats above next door to him. Mr. MacDiarmid opened in the retail drug business in this city in 1878 on Charlotte-st., in the store now occupied by H. J. Dick. In 1884 he bought out the business of John Chaloner, where he has since carried on a jobbing trade in addition to his retail. Mr. MacDiarmid is a man of sterling business qualities. We wish him all success in his present venture.

Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 28th, 1894.

Veterinary pharmacy is a legitimate branch of our calling that is too often neglected by the majority of pharmacists. Probably those who have not taken it up as a useful adjunct have hesitated because they imagined that some special anatomical knowledge was necessary. Anyone who has seen the indiscriminate physicing that ordinary farmers and stablemen indulge in would be speedily cured of such an assumption. The fact is there are numerous simple remedies, such as fever drenches, physic balls, hoof ointments, dog washes, colic draughts, etc., that every chemist should be able to supply, and that are in frequent request in agricultural centres in this country. Some time ago our trade journals recognized the opening which existed for this legitimate extension of profitable extras, and articles upon the diseases of horses, cats, dogs, etc., appeared and a *Veterinary Counter Practice* was published. Armed with such useful aids the pharmacist should be able to supply the best simple remedies that are often required, without in any way attempting to rival the veterinary surgeon. It is probably often true that the officious stableman, as the veterinarian invariably describes him, too often prefers his own inadequate knowledge in critical cases to to that of the veterinary surgeon. But, at all events, the druggist might be of assistance in providing him with the best combinations instead of the antiquated formulæ to which so many are attached. The principal demand for oil of bricks and oil of swallows is amongst the stable fraternity, whilst their knowledge of cathartics is entirely limited to aloes or Epsom salts. During recent years the leading brands of chlorodyne have been largely advertised amongst the veterinary profession, and one can easily suppose that, if the pharmacist made his own, it would be an excellent specialty to push as a sudorific, analgesic, and sedative in colic and similar diseases in cattle.

Writing of chlorodyne reminds me that the formula in the present B. P. is certainly open to improvement. As every wholesaler has his own private formula it is not surprising that suggested alterations for the improvement of tincture of chloroform and morphine have not come from them. Most of the published formulæ contain extract of Indian hemp, which would probably be a beneficial addition. But the chief drawback to the B. P. formula is that it separates in a short time. According to Martindale, ether collects at the top and chloroform at the bottom. This is not my experience. Undoubtedly chloroform separates partially at the bottom, but it is mixed with the ether and spirit, and I have never detected ether at the top. Possibly the proportion of chloroform is too large, and, as chloroform is more soluble in glycerine than in syrup, the substitution of the former for the latter would be advantageous. Most of the wholesale druggists in England list a white or pink chlorodyne, and those doctors who do not wish their patients to know they are taking chlorodyne, would prescribe such a preparation if it were official. A wrinkle in the preparation of the B. P. chlorodyne worth knowing is that the morphine hydrochlorate is quite soluble in the spirit and diluted hydrocyanic acid *without heat* if they are mixed together.

The recent production of a suggested code of ethics by a member of the London Chemists' Assistants' Association has hardly met with the success it deserved. In some quarters it was received with frigid indifference, while in others it was savagely attacked. But surely it is a mark of progress worthy of the time that such a code, no matter how imperfect, should have been suggested and seriously discussed by the junior members of the trade. It was admittedly imperfect as the machinery for carrying out the disciplinary portion of the code does not exist. But a code of etiquette, based on similar lines to that adopted by the medical profession, would be of assistance and guidance to young members. The fact that it was purely voluntary and its adoption merely a question of the exhibition of good taste, or otherwise, would not materially detract from its value. Those who desire to see the professional side of pharmacy developed and encouraged should welcome such a project and foster the spirit that suggests it, rather than ridicule the whole idea because some of its provisions were far fetched and illogical. To my mind it is always better to err in the right direction than never to have moved at all.

At the Medical Congress which meets in Rome this week a petition will be presented, signed by over 700 doctors from different parts of the world, praying for the re establishment of Latin as the international language of medicine. They suggest that not only prescriptions but all scientific, hygienic and medical papers should be printed in Latin. It is not quite clear whether they suggest that Latin should be the international language in oral communications as well as written, but this is probably the case. The bulk of the English-speaking delegates may be depended upon to raise a substantial protest to such an arrangement, although it has something to recommend it. At the present day if it were not for the indefatigable industry of German abstractors, much, for instance, of the scientific researches conducted in Russia would be lost. The recent suggestion of the President of the Chemical Society that Russian chemists should publish their papers in French, was more than a passing political compliment, it was the recognition of the present difficulty of obtaining proper abstracts within a short time of their publication.

VETERINARY FORMULÆ.

Distemper Pills.—Quin. sulph., 1 gr.; sodii bicarb., 2 gr.; potassii chlor., 2 gr. Fiat pil.

Alterative Powder.–P. antim. nig., ʒss.; potass. nit., ʒi.; sulph. sublim., ʒi.; pulv. fenugrœcum, ʒi. Fiat pulvis.

Fever Ball..—Antim. tart., ʒss.; camphor, ʒss.; pot. nitratis, ʒi., p. opii, gr. xx. Mix.

Colic Draught.— Spirit, æther. nit., spirit ammon. arom., chlorodyne, equal parts.

Lotion for Warbles in Cattle.—Zinci. sulph. ʒvi; liq. ammon. fort. ℥1½; liq. plumbi ℥iii; tidct. myrrh Co. ʒii; aq. ad. 16 ozs. To be used twice daily.

Correspondence.

Correspondence is invited from all members of the profession. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions of correspondents. All communications must have the name of the writer attached, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Any nom de plume may be used for publication. Write only on one side of the paper, and be concise.

The Late J. J. Hall.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

DEAR SIR,—As representing members of Pharmaceutical Association of District No. 10, we desire to express our deep sympathies with the relatives of the late J. J. Hall, in the very sad and unexpected affliction that came so suddenly upon them, and cut short the vigorous and promising life of one who was so highly appreciated by a wide circle of acquaintances for his prompt and generous advocacy of any project for the benefit of the community of his native town or any subject pertaining to its progress and development. We, too, feel that, as an association, we have been deprived of our most prominent member, that a blank has been left with us which can never be filled, as his comprehensive mind and administrative faculties appeared to make his presence indispensable and very essential to the success of every meeting which we have held since first organized, and we feel assured that a large majority of the druggists of the Province, many of whom only knew him by reputation, will also feel that an irreparable loss has been sustained by our calling or profession at large. Having had considerable experience in public and municipal affairs, when elected member of the O. C. P. he carried the same progressive methods with him that were characteristic of him, and went to work with a will to advocate more thorough and efficient development of the institution. He had an active mind, fertile in resources, and was ever ready and on the alert to support subjects likely to lead to advancement and substantial benefit of all engaged in his chosen profession. He was often disappointed that efforts of representatives of the O. C. P. for the general good were not more appreciated and frequently regretted apathy of druggists in not showing greater interest in subjects that might benefit all as a community. The last communication we had from him was a card written 13th March, evincing these characteristics, and expecting to inform us of date of meeting of druggists in Toronto to form a deputation to the government.

We do not know yet who shall or can undertake to succeed him, but we do know that critical times for our trade are approaching, and, in fact, are already experienced in some localities, indicating necessity for consultation and due deliberation to decide upon methods to afford greatest relief and obtain more permanent benefits. This is a question in which every druggist in this Province at least is concerned, and we hope that in future every one may exhibit a disposition to care for more than their own narrow limits, and, in this respect, fulfil the often expressed wishes of our lamented friend and brother.

W. A. McCOLLOM,
Secretary.

Tilsonburg, April 19th, 1894.

A Letter from Prof. J. Attfield, F. R. S.

17 BLOOMSBURY SQUARE,
London, W. C., 24th March, 1894.

To the Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

DEAR SIR,—I thank you for your complimentary request of March 7th, that I should write for you an article on the proposed "Imperial" British Pharmacopœia "as it applies more particularly to Canada." All I can say to the Canadians, however, is but a reiteration of

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Whitaker & Grossmith's

CELEBRATED

ENGLISH TOILET SOAPS.

These Soaps are sold only to the Drug Trade, and therefore pay retail Druggists a good profit ; a large number of Canadian Druggists have now been handling them for years with satisfaction to themselves and customers.

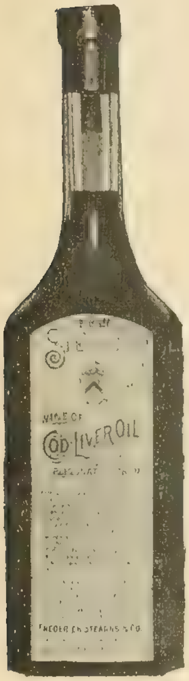
Whitaker & Grossmith's

Transparent Soap, unscented,	boxes of	3	doz.
" " 30 %	" "	1	"
" " 30 %	" "	¼	"
" Shaving Sticks, No. 1,	boxes of	1	doz.
" " " " 2,	" "	1	"
" " " " 4,	" "	½	"
" Wash Balls, No. 1,	boxes of	1	doz.
" " " " 2,	" "	1	"
Cent Fleur Soap, -	boxes of	¼	doz.
White Glycerine,	"	"	"
Jockey Club,	"	"	"
Musk Brown Windsor,	"	"	"
White Almond,	"	"	"
Sandringham,	"	"	"
Eucalyptus,	"	"	"
White Carbolic,	"	"	"
White Clover,	"	"	"
Cucumber and Glycerine,	"	"	"
Superfatted,	"	"	"
Baby Soap,	"	1 3	"
Thymol Tooth Soap,	"	1	"
White Rose Soap,	"	1	"

All of above can be confidently recommended to consumers.

Archdale Wilson & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.



STEARNS'

WINE OF COD LIVER OIL

WITH PEPTONATE OF IRON

Is an entirely new and original preparation, containing 25 per cent. of pure Cod Liver Oil, as represented by its active medicinal constituents, Morrhuine, Butylamine, Amylamine, Iodine, Bromine and Phosphorus.

Modern investigation has proven that the value of Cod Liver Oil as a medicinal agent is not due simply to the fact of its being an oil, but to the valuable active principles which it contains, as noted above.

Each fluidounce of the Wine contains four grains of PEPTONATE OF IRON, the most readily assimilated and most valuable of all forms of iron, it being partially predigested and free from styptic properties.

The fact that iron is prescribed in so many cases where Cod Liver Oil is required, verifies the ingenious, yet scientific combination of this preparation, which now fills a long felt want as to how to administer in an agreeable manner the very agents much needed.

This preparation does not cause eructations or nausea, as does the oil, but is pleasant to take and thoroughly active. The dose may be increased somewhat with its use, if thought desirable.

The Wine notably increases the strength of the patient, as increased weight is evidence of returning health. It is valuable in nervous affections of children, acting especially on the nerve centres, thus not only assisting but preventing nervous disorders.

This Wine sustains the functional activity of the organs of digestion and assimilation, and is therefore recommended for phthisical patients who cannot digest and assimilate nourishment. Its power of increasing metabolism (tissue change) makes it especially useful in such cases, for it has been proven by clinical experiments that patients taking it have gained rapidly in weight and increased appetite.

Stearns' Wine has a delicious taste, and is acceptable to the stomach of the most delicate invalid. It is rich, ruby red in color, and free from all odor and taste of the plain Oil.

Stearns' Wine may be used in all cases where Cod Liver Oil and Iron are indicated, and furthermore it is devoid of all the objectionable features hitherto attending the administration of Cod Liver Oil in any form.

Samples, Literature and Treatise on Wine of Cod Liver Oil sent free on request. Price, $8.00 per doz.

For sale by all the leading Jobbing Houses, or direct to

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS, - WINDSOR, Ont. - DETROIT, Mich. - NEW YORK CITY.

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver.

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists.

CHEVRIER

General Depot : PARIS, 21, Faubourg Montmarte, 21

This Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver, prepared by M. CHEVRIER, a first-class Chemist of Paris, possesses at the same time the active principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and the therapeutic properties of alcoholic preparations. It is valuable to persons whose stomach cannot retain fatty substances. Its effect, like that of **Cod Liver Oil,** is invaluable in **Scrofula, Rickets, Anœmia, Chlorosis, Bronchitis** and all diseases of the **Chest.**

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote.

General Depot :—PARIS, 21, Faubourg Montmarte, 21

CHEVRIER

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists.

The beech-tree Creosote checks the destructive work of **Pulmonary Consumption,** as it diminishes expectoration, strengthens the appetite, reduces the fever and suppresses perspiration. Its effect, combined with **Cod Liver Oil,** makes the **Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote** an excellent remedy against pronounced or threatened **Consumption.**

BUY

ADAMS' ROOT BEER.

Pays Well, Sells Well, and Gives Satisfaction.

Retail, 10 and 25 cts. ; Wholesale, 90c. and $1.75 per doz., $10.00 and $20.00 per gross.

Place it on your list and order from your next wholesale representative.

The Canadian Specialty Company,

DOMINION AGENTS. - TORONTO, ONTARIO.

what the President of the British Medical Council has already said on behalf of the Council in the letter already sent to the Colonies through the Privy Council and the Colonial Office, namely, that if the Colonial Medical and Pharmaceutical authorities will bring before the Medical Council such a list of suggestions relating to any part of the British Pharmacopœia as their knowledge of the Pharmacology and Pharmacy of Canada may enable them to make, those suggestions shall receive the fullest and best consideration of the Medical Council. "Each suggestion should be as detailed as possible, and each list of suggestions as complete as possible."

On my own behalf I would add that if I, as editor of the work, can, in any way whatever, aid the Canadians in formulating their requirements in such a manner as to harmonize with the general construction of the Pharmacopœia, I shall be most happy to enter into the necessary correspondence.

But the object the Medical Council has in view is to ascertain "what changes, if any, could be effected in order to better fit the next edition of the British Pharmacopœia to the requirements of India and the Colonies." Clearly, therefore, it is for the Canadians to tell us rather than for us to tell them how the next edition shall, to use your own words, "apply more particularly to Canada."

Official communications should be addressed to "The Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee, 299 Oxford street, London, England."

Private editorial communications can be sent to me to the same address, or to 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, England.

I should be glad if all persons who publish a paper or note on any subject relating to the "Imperial" British Pharmacopœia, would mail to me a copy of the journal in which it appears, or a copy of any print or manuscript they may possess.

In London the Medical and Pharmaceutical Committees work separately but in harmony. A Committee is sitting in India. I assume that similar action will be taken in Canada and elsewhere.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN ATTFIELD.

Nova Scotia Notes.

J. L. Hemmeon, of Liverpool, N.S., an old and respected druggist, died on April 2nd after about one week's sickness. Mr. Hemmeon's illness was not considered dangerous until a short time before his death. Heart failure was the immediate cause. Mr. Hemmeon had been in business in Liverpool for thirty-five years, and had won the confidence and respect of the county, as well as that of everyone with whom he had personal or business relations. Mr. Hemmeon was a widower and left but one daughter.

E. A. England, for many years with Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., is now in the employ of Simson Bros. & Co., of Halifax.

A. W. Cann, of C. C. Richards & Co., made a flying visit to Halifax last week. Mr. Cann reports business good in Yarmouth.

J. A. Craig, of Yarmouth, who has been seriously ill, is again at his post.

R. T. Campbell, of North Sydney, spent the Easter holidays in Halifax, among his old friends. Robert is looking well, and reports business good in the Black Diamond County.

Arthur Boreham, who has been for some years with Buckley Bros., has taken charge of the business at North Sydney carried on by Copeland & Co.

J. A. Shaw, of Windsor, who has been living in England most of the time for the last four years, is about returning to take up his permanent residence at his old home.

Allan Jost, of Halifax, goes to Annapolis to take charge of the business of Geo. K. Thomson & Co.

R. F. Guest, formerly of Harris & Guest, who sold out their business to Thomson & Co., takes a position with Brown & Webb, of Halifax.

L. J. Mylius, of Hattie & Mylius, and Frank C. Simson, of Simson Bros. & Co., have just returned from a short cruise to Boston. It is rumored that one of them was sea-sick. It could not have been the "Captain's boy."

W. F. Odell, of Truro, made a hurried visit to Halifax last week. The professor is looking well, as usual.

Mr. Balfour's Amendment to the Pharmacy Act.

(REPORTED.)

The Bill introduced by Mr. Balfour at the present session of the Local Legislature to perpetuate the temporary clause added to the Pharmacy Act last year to free patent medicine manufacturers from the operation of the poison schedule in our Act, has been further extended for another year.

The Council believing that strenuous efforts would be put forth by the patent medicine organization, through Mr. Balfour, to secure the clause without amendment, kept close watch upon the Legislative Committee having the matter in charge, and arranged for a representative attendance from the druggists of the Province most conveniently situated to the city. Mr. McKenzie, vice-President of the Council, interviewed Mr. Balfour and explained that, as the clause was one affecting our Act and about to be tacked on without the consent of the druggists, they desired to have a hearing when the committee met, to present an amendment thereto. To this Mr. Balfour assented, promising that due notice would be given of the committee meeting, but, whether by accident or design, no such notice was given until the committee bad met and decided to report the Bill to the House. Mr. McKenzie happened to visit the Chamber just as the Bill was about to be reported, and by aggressively taxing Mr. Balfour with failing to keep his word, and the free use of his personal political influence upon influential members of the committee, he practically compelled a recalling of the committee at a later date. At that meeting the druggists of the Province were represented by about seventy-five of their members, and the Patent Medicine Association by Messrs. Milburn, McKinnon and Densmore, with Mr. Thomson, their solicitor, as spokesman.

Mr. Petrie, President of the Council, introduced the amendment and explained the principle which the druggists were contending for in introducing it. He was followed by Mr. McKenzie, who spoke with marked effect, and answered the interrogations submitted by members of the committee, admirably. Mr. Thomson next spoke, but, having had the ground taken from under his feet by the previous speakers, he experienced considerable difficulty in earning the fee which doubtless he charged.

The committee, who were undoubtedly impressed by the principle of the amendment offered, and by the interested attendance of so many druggists, sanctioned in speech the druggists' proposition, but, fearing their inability to handle the matter this session, satisfactorily, they extended the clause for another year.

Too much credit cannot be given those druggists, who, at considerable expense to themselves, lent moral force to the presentment made by our speakers, and it is to be hoped that the next session will see the same interest manifested by those who so generously came forward on this occasion.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST, No. 2, Vol. 6, comes to us much improved in several ways. Hereafter, the first page will have an index of the contents of each number, and a full index the first month of the year giving the contents of the previous twelve months. Editor Dyas has evidently just found out what we have known for some time, that as good a journal as he has been publishing should arrange the reading-matter more conveniently also for binding. Now we suggest that in making up the index of contents, the page on which an article published can be found, be given, and we will say: "Well done, long live the CANADIAN DRUGGIST."—*[illegible] Druggist.*

Allen & Wilson have opened a new drug store in Clinton, Ont.

W. J. Davidson, Church st., Toronto, Ont., has sold out to Mitchell & McLean.

We beg to acknowledge the kind invitation of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy to their commencement exercises on Friday evening, 13th inst.

Dr. Roux, member of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, makes the assertion that a hot decoction of malt germs will cure an attack of [illegible]

Pharmaceutical Notes.

Some New Remedies.—Embelic acid is an acid extracted from *Embelia rites*, a plant belonging to the *Myrtaceæ*. It occurs in small orange-red crystals, easily soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water. It is used as a remedy for tape-worms. A continental contemporary describes anaspaline as a new body, consisting of a mixture of lanoline and vaseline. Aquazon is described as an American remedy consisting of a 2½ per cent. ozone solution.

An Official Mistake. — Nagelvort states that the statement in the German and United States Pharmacopœias that the green color given by pilocarpine hydrochlorate with fuming nitric acid is characteristic of the alkaloid, is incorrect. He gives other tests of a much more constant and definite character.—*Apotheker Zeitung.*

Administration of Castor Oil.—M. Patein advises the administration of castor oil in an emulsion of the following formula: Castor oil. 30 gm.; syrup of almond, 30 gm.; syrup of acacia, 30 gm.; peppermint, 10 gm.; distilled water, 50 gm. To the mixture of the two syrups, the oil is added, then the two distilled waters, mixing intimately after each addition.—*Petit Monit. de la Pharm.*

The Preparation of Antipyrin.—Meister Lucius and Brunning have patented the following process for the preparation of antipyrin. It appears to be but a modification of their former patent. An acid solution of phenyl hydrazin is treated with aceto-acetic ester, and the resulting phenyl-methy-pyrazolon is insoluble in soda solution, and possesses the composition $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O$, and melts at 36°. The product is then treated with the calculated quantity of methyl iodide and methyl alcohol, and finally with soda solution, which converts the product into antipyrin.—*Pharm. Zeitung.*

Antidotum Acidi Carbolici (antidote for Carbolic Acid) has been recommended by O. Schobert to be kept on hand by every pharmacist for carbolic acid poisoning so frequently heard of at the present time. If carbolic acid is thought to be still in the stomach, a solution of saccharated lime should be administered, but if already in the intestines, sodium sulphate shall be given, which will form the harmless sulpho-carbolic acid. For the lime solution, the following has been recommended :—

Lime (CaO)	15 parts.
Sugar	25 parts.
Water sufficient to make	1,000 parts.

If this is not at hand we would suggest the use of our official syrup of lime or that of the B. P. after each one has been diluted with four times the quantity of water. This preparation is then equally useful in cases of oxalic acid poisoning.—*Myers Bros. Druggist.*

Nitrites in Water.—The useful method of estimating nitrites in potable waters by means of meta-phenylenediamine, was somewhat deprecated at one of the societies recently on account of the difficulty in keeping the test solution. The following method of so doing may, therefore, be of interest. Two grammes of meta-phenylene-diamine are dissolved in 100 cc. of weak ammonia solution, this is placed in a well-stoppered bottle, and 5 grammes of animal charcoal are added. The whole is well shaken several times, and then allowed to settle. The clear solution above will keep indefinitely, whilst in contact with the charcoal. Alcoholic solutions will not keep.—*Bull. de la Soc. Roy. de Pharmacie.*

Malacine is a salicylic derivative of phenacetine, has the form of small pale yellow crystals, insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol; the mineral acids, even in feeble solution, decompose it into salicylic aldehyde and phenacetine. Dr. A. Jaquet, who studied its therapeutic action, considers it an antirheumatic which is usually well borne and produces no untoward effects.—*Nouv. Remedes.*

Iodocaffeine.—Under the names of iodocaffeine, iodotheine and iodotheobromine, the compounds of the respective alkaloids, with iodide of sodium, are being used. To obtain iodocaffeine 35 parts of iodide of sodium and 65 parts of caffeine are dissolved in water and treated with sulphuretted hydrogen; the mixture is then evaporated to dryness. Colorless crystals easily soluble in water are thus obtained. Iodotheine is prepared in the same way. So says M. Rummo, in *La Semaine Medicale.* Moreover, iodotheine is said to differ distinctly in its solubility, and its action on the heart, from iodocaffeine. Is there still more proof wanted of the identity of theine and caffeine?—*British and Col. Druggist.*

Loretin.—This is the latest synthetic remedy; it is meta-iodo ortho-oxyquinoline-ana-sulphonic acid. It has just been put on the market by the Hochster Farbwerke. It is a light yellow crystalline powder resembling iodoform in appearance, but is without smell. It is slightly soluble in water and in alcohol. It is used as a dusting powder mixed with magnesia, and since it is a sulphonic acid it forms salts with metallic oxides. It possesses the great advantage of being non-poisonous.—*Pharm. Zeitung.*

Uropherine.—Under this name is being sold a salicylate of theobromine and lithine. It produces the same effect as diuretine, but is not so unpleasant. As many patients cannot take salicylate, the acid is sometimes substituted by benzoic acid. The dose is 3 to 4 grs. per diem.—*L'Union Pharmaceutique.*

Sodium Peroxide is coming into much popularity as a bleaching agent. It is used by dentists, in 50 or 50 per cent. solution, for bleaching teeth, and is finding wide application along industrial lines. It is a white powder, easily soluble in water, which decomposes it into peroxide of hydrogen and sodium hydroxide. The latter is often of advantage from its solvent power on fats and other organic bodies.

Pharmacy for the Pharmacist.

In the highly important communication read by Prof. Attfield, a note was struck, the significance of which cannot be over-estimated in its bearing upon the progress of pharmacy. For the paper practically embodies an authoritative recognition of the principle that in pharmacy, as elsewhere, the highest development is only attained as specialization of function reaches its extreme limits. It is not only inevitable that pharmacists must face the realities of their position, but also in every way desirable that this be done sooner rather than later. Nor should there be any doubts or scruples on their part as to cutting themselves adrift from ancient associations and prejudices, if they can thus more firmly establish themselves as independent practitioners.

The pharmacist should be the only authority in his particular sphere of activity; but in order to attain that position he must also be content to confine himself, in his professional capacity, within that shere. Though rightly enough and necessarily a man of many parts, he must, as a pharmacist, subordinate all his varied scientific and technical knowledge to the practice and advancement of his art. Pharmacy should not be regarded as a branch of chemistry or botany, nor as the "hand maid" of medicine, but as a distinct branch of medicine, and an art to the proper development of which the technical application of chemistry and botany is essential. The pharmacist is not specially a chemist or botanist, any more than he is a mere hanger-on of the medical profession, but he will reap the greatest benefit from his scientific training by applying the results of that training in pharmaceutical practice, rather than by attempting to usurp the functions of professional chemists, botanists or medical men.

Nor will his status suffer in any degree by such restriction, for the pharmacist who confines himself to his proper business and conducts it in an efficient manner stands on an equal footing with any professional man with whom he may come in contact. As a specialist his position will be unapproachable by anyone who has not undergone a similar training to himself; and all that is requisite to bring about this much-to-be-desired consummation is that he should first clearly define the mutual relations existing between himself and his art, and between pharmacy and all associated subjects, then strive his utmost to advance, and persuade others to advance, within the prescribed limits.—*Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions.*

Iridin is a glucoside obtained from orris root.

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Incompatibilities.

SILAS G. WERTZ.

(Proceedings Michigan Pharmaceutical Association.)

CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMPATIBILITIES.

Incompatibilities are of three classes :

1. Chemical incompatibilities, in which the ingredients contained in the mixture undergo transposition or decomposition.

2. Physiological incompatibilities those in which the transposition, or decomposition, form compounds which produce no effect, or different from that desired.

3. Mechanical incompatibilities (or immicable mixtures) are liquids or semi solids, which are immicable in the desired mixture.

But not all chemical transposition of the ingredients in the prescription are incompatibilities, as in a great many cases this is the aim of the prescriber.

We also have chemical incompatibilities in which the solubility of the compound formed will be sufficient to allow the formula to hold it in solution, and yet give no visible sign of any incompatibleness, and yet it is contained in the liquid, and the dose of the desired prescription in this case may be a faulty one. Example—liquor strychnia, with sodium acid carbonate ($NaH\ CO_3$).

Mr. H. Campbell [*Amm. Jour. Phar., Vol. 60, p. 351*] points out *four rules* to govern the dispenser in presenting incompatible prescriptions.

1. If any dangerous compound may be expected to occur after the medicine has left the dispenser, some precautions should be taken to obviate such danger ; and in most cases the precaution would take the form of a warning to the prescriber.

2. To dilute the suspected ingredients before mixing.

3. To mix them cold.

4. When strictly necessary to use mucilage, preferably that of tragacanth, in order to retard decomposition, or to suspend a precipitate.

E. B. Stuart [*Phar. Record, 1891, 398*] reports that the reactions occurring when the following prescription is compounded are simple, and should be understood by any one familiar with chemistry. Nevertheless, the prescription is an interesting one from the number of distinct incompatibilities it presents, being about as many as there are ingredients in the mixture.

Tinctura ferri chloridi	ʒiss
Sodii hyposulphitis	ʒiss
Potassii chloratis	ʒiij
Quinia sulphatis	gr. xv
Aquæ	ʒii

The original dispenser mixed the several articles *secundum artem*, save the water, a portion of which was used to dissolve the hyposulphite. The several reactions are as follows : On adding the solution of the hyposulphite to the tincture of iron, the brown color of the latter is quickly changed to a pea-green, characteristic of the ferrous compounds, and at the same time a slight milkiness due to the separation of sulphur occurs. The ordinary tests for ferric iron, show that all the ferric salt has been reduced to the ferrous. At this point, the mixture probably contains ferrous chlorid, sodium sulphate, and sodium thiosulphate, the reaction being as follows : $2Fe_2\ Cl_6 + 2Na_2\ S_2\ O_3 + 2H_2\ O = 4FeCl_2 + 2Na_2SO_4 + HCl + S_2$. The hydrochloric acid set free is immediately decomposed by the thio-sulphate, detected by the evolution of SO_2. These two decompositions leave about 60 gr. of thio-sulphate undecomposed. On adding the potassium chlorate (180 gr.) this remaining quantity of thio-sulphate is entirely decomposed, and the ferrous chlorid is again oxidized to ferric chlorid. One molecule of potassium chlorate will giva enough oxygen to convert six molecules of the ferrous chlorid, to the ferric salt. The six molecules of free hydrochloric acid will be sufficient to satisfy the increased valence of the ferric iron. Inasmuch as the acid set free by the reduction of the ferric chlorid originally used, was destroyed by the thio-sulphate, at least one third of the iron will be precipitated as oxide, as shown in the following equation : $6FeCl_2 + KClO_3 = 2Fe_2Cl_6 + Fe_2O_3 + KCl$, or probably two thirds of the iron will be precipitated as oxychlorid and one third remain in solution as chlorid. In either case the amout of potassium chlorate decomposed is the same, amounting to only 1½ grains and leaving an abundance for the decomposition of the remaining 66 grains of sodium thio-sulphate which is probably oxidixed to sulphate, as follows : $6Na_2S_2O_3 + 3KClO_3 = 6Na_2S_2O_4 + 2KCl + 3S_2$. Not quite eleven grains of potassium chlorate are required to decompose the above quantity of crystallized sodium thio-sulphate, making a total loss of about 12½ grains of chlorate ; leaving a large excess after the quinine is added. Further, owing to the insolubility of the chlorate of this alkaloid, it changes its acid radical with the potassium chlorate, forming an equivalent quantity of potassium sulphate. This is specially noticeable if the quinine salt is dissolved before adding to the mixture. Our curious and unusual series of reactions are now complete, and the vial contains ferric chlorid and oxychlorid, precipitated sulphur, sodium sulphate, and sodium chlorid ; potassium chlorid and potassium chlorate, and quinine chlorate.

The question as to what the physician (who is responsible for this aggregation of incompatibilities) intended to administer, remains a mystery ; that of the expected effect upon the patient, has excited the curiosity of several members of the profession. With these questions the pharmacist is, perhaps, not legitimately concerned, and the average medical student continues to look upon the time he is obliged to spend in the study of chemistry while in college as simply wasted.

An important incompatibility : The death of a child was caused not long since, by the physician's ignorance of the fact that chlorate of potassium and iodide of iron are incompatible. The reaction between these two compounds precipitates the iron as the sesqui-oxide, setting free the whole of the iodine, according to the equation, $2FeI_2 + KClO_3 = Fe_2O_3 + KCl + I_2$.

This incompatibility has been pointed out repeatedly, but is not always borne in mind by the physician or the dispenser.

The incompatibility of calomel and iodoform may be represented by the following equation : $3Hg_2Cl + 2CHI_3 = 3Hg_2I_2 + 2CHCl_3$, the product being mercurous iodide and chloroform. These changes are effected by light and air ; prolonged exposure producing advanced changes, with the formation of mercuric salts, etc.

Incompatibility of borate of sodium and cocaine. According to Leviallant, a pharmacist of Crepy en Valois, these substances are generally mixed for Collyria, and give a precipitate of cocaine. A few drops of glycerin added to the mixture will keep it unchanged.

THE ART OF DISPENSING.

Many decompositions are intentional, such as in mist. ferri co., B. P., or in the frequent combination of tincture of opium with solution of sub-acetate of lead for injections ; also in the following :—

Ext. conii	℥ ss.
Liq. plumbi subacet	℥ ss.
Aquæ	ad ℥ vj.

In this case the abundant precipitate renders it almost creamy, and necessitates mixing half the water with the extract, and the remainder with the liquor, before mixing, or a disagreeable lumpy mixture is produced. Such combinations may be dispensed as written, and sent out with a "shake" label. Occasionally, however, the decompositions are of such a character that the chemist may feel pretty sure that the writer of the prescription is unacquainted with the reaction, or has overlooked it. For example :—

Sodæ sulphat	grs. xv.
Potass. cit	grs. xx.

M. Ft. pulv. Mitte vj.

Zinci sulphat	ʒ j.
Plumbi. acetas	ʒ ij.

In these cases metathesis takes place, the water of crystallization of the sulphate is liberated, and the mass becomes wet. The use of an equivalent quantity of the dried salts removes the difficulty.

Liquor plumbi subacetatis, and acetate of lead, are incompatible with infusions of opium, the vegetable astringents, soap, milk or albumen.

Alkaloids, whether alone or as salts, are nearly all precipitated from their solutions by tannic acid. They are, therefore, incompatible with this acid, and also with the various astringent vegetables containing it. Perchloride of mercury, Donovan's solution, free iodine, and double iodides also precipitate the alkaloids.

Almond emulsion is separated by alcohol, tinctures, oxymel, and syrup of squills, spirits of nitrous ether, hard water, and cream of tartar, which are more or less inimical to all emulsions.

Chloroform, if in a mixture containing opium or its preparations, will dissolve the narcotine, and, unless perfectly mixed, may cause an overdose of this or some other alkaloid soluble in that vehicle, to be given at the last dose.

A mixture containing liq. strychninæ, spt. ammon. arom., and spirit chloroform should have a "shake" label placed upon it. A case has occurred where the chloroform was in part deposited, and carried down with it in solution some of the strychnine, which was set free by the ammonia.

In a paper by Mr. Henry Campbell on Incompatibilities (the *Chemist and Druggist*, April 28, 1888, p. 561), it is pointed out that although bicarbonate of soda is generally supposed to be incompatible with liquor strychninæ, it does not follow that the strychnine will always be precipitated; the following mixture, for example, remains clear:—

Liquor strychninæ .... ♏ v.
Soda bicarbonatis .... .gr. xv.
Aquæ ....ad ℥ i.

The dose of the strychnine solution contains $\frac{1}{22}$ gr. of alkaloid, forming in the ounce mixture a solution of the strength of 1 in 9600, while the solubility of the alkaloid in water is about 1 in 5700.

DISPENSING OF INCOMPATIBLES.—(THE ART OF DISPENSING.)

It is not easy to lay down any rule for the dispenser when he comes across a case of incompatibility. In such cases he will do well to consider, previous to compounding the prescription, such questions as the following: (1) Was this incompatibility foreseen and intended by the prescriber? (2) Does it in any way endanger the health of the patient? (3) Is it necessary to trouble the prescriber (supposing he can be communicated with) regarding the incompatibility? (4) Can the incompatibility be avoided in any way? The subjoined cases are given as illustrations of these remarks.

Magnes. carb .... ʒ ij.
Acid. sulph. dil .... ʒ iss.
Magnes. sulph .... ʒ iss.
Quinine .... ʒ ss.
Aq. menth. pip .... ad ℥ iv.

Now, as sulphate of magnesia is already ordered in the prescription, it is improbable that the prescriber intended to prepare a further quantity of the salt by extemporaneous preparation. Further, the prescriber probably adds the acid merely to assist the solution of the quinine, and, although it is added in excess in this instance, it is generally in all quinine mixtures. Lastly, there is the probability that the magnesia carbonate was intended to act as an antacid; so that, everything considered, there was no difficulty in substituting q. s. of acid to dissolve the quinine for ʒiss. On the whole, however, it is better to omit the acid altogether, because the soluble sulphate of quinine will be decomposed by the magnesia carbonate. It answers well to rub the quinine to fine powder and suspend in the mixture along with the carbonate.

Mucilag. acae .... ʒ j
Sodæ hyposulphit .... ʒ iv.
Oil. menth. pip .... ♏ xij.
Liq. bismuthi. (B. P. 1867) .. ʒ iss
Liq. morph. hydrochlor .... ʒ ij
Aq .... ad ℥ vj

This will form a clear mixture when first dispensed, but after an interval, depending on the purity of the ingredients, it will turn, first brown, and then quite black, and finally become quite unfit for use. Decomposition will be retarded if an equivalent amount of pure gum arabic be added, instead of mucilage, and of pure muriate of morphine instead of the official solution; and, above all, if the solution of bismuth be rendered decidedly alkaline.

The following is a prescription which was given by the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy at an examination:—

(1) Tinct. ferri. mur .... ʒ ij
(2) Spt. æther. nitriosi .... ℥ ss
(3) Mucilag. acaciæ .... ℥ j
Syrupi q. s .... ℥ iij

It is in the ordinary sense of the term, incompatible, but Mr. Joseph Ince, commenting upon it, says that, made most ways, it assumes the form of a thick jelly, which may be sent out in a covered pot. Reason thus: Here are their ingredients likely to react upon each other, of which mucilage is chief. There are ten drachms of protective agent (syrup), so mix ʒij with the tincture, ʒiij with the spirit of nitrous ether, and ʒv with mucilage, which wants it most. Combine the three solutions, and a beautiful preparation is the result.

The following is given by Mr. Campbell. It shows how the order of mixing affects the result.

Liquoris hydrargri perchloridi... ʒ j
Ammoniæ carbonatis .... gr. v
Potassi iodidi .... gr. v
Aquæ .... ad ℥ j

Although an alkaline carbonate forms a precipitate with mercuric chlorid, still, if in the above mixture the first and third ingredients be mixed, and the solution of the carbonate then added, no precipitate occurs. If common water be used, a slight precipitate of calcium carbonate forms, but it is free from mercury.

EXPLOSIVE AND INFLAMMABLE COMPOUNDS.

Whenever substances rich in oxygen, or easily deoxidized, are ordered to be mixed with other ingredients, the dispenser should always carefully consider the order of mixing. Such substances should never be *rubbed* with easily oxidizable bodies.

Substances which easily part with their oxygen are picric acid, and chlorates, iodates, bichromates, permanganates, nitrates and picrates of potash, nitrate and oxide of silver, chlorate of calcium, etc. Such substances should first be rubbed to a powder in a mortar, then mixed with the safe ingredients, and lightly mixed with the easily oxidizable substances by means of a wooden rod. Of the latter may be named charcoal, organic powders, iodine, sulphur, sulphides, ethereal oils, and ammonia salts.

Oxide of silver, if to be combined with any organic substance, should first be dampened with water; if creosote is ordered with oxide of silver in a pill, it will explode. Pills containing oxide of silver are liable to inflame, if they become warm. They have been known to take fire in the pocket, causing severe burns.

Nitrogen Compounds.—Tincture of iodine and ammonia are often prescribed together, and iodide of nitrogen is produced under certain conditions. An explosion has resulted from the preparation of the following prescription, iodide of nitrogen being evidently the cause:—

Iodi .... ʒ ij
Lin. camph. co .... ℥ j
Lin. saponis co .... ℥ j

A concentrated solution of iodine and potassum iodide was filtered through paper. The next day the filth was touched with a view to being removed, when the paper and funnel were shivered into atoms with a loud explosion.

Sulphate of morphine and acetate of ammonia. After the acetic acid is neutralized, an excess of acetate of ammonia will precipitate the morphine, and an overdose is likely to occur. Calomel and potassium iodide, in the stomach, undergo a double decomposition with the formation of a very irritating mercurial compound. Geo. F. H. Markoe (Phar. Record, 1885, p. 237) states that chloral hydrate should never be dispensed with any preparations containing alcohol, potassium bromide, sodium bromide, sodium chlorid, and magnesia sulphate. The alcohol in this mixture combines with the chloral hydrate to form chloral alcoholate $[C_2HCl_3O.CH_6O]$ which separates in two layers, the alcoholate floating upon the surface as a straw colored liquid.

The chloral alcoholate acted as a hypnotic but was disagreeable to the taste, and harsh in its action, leaving unpleasant after effects.

Cocaine hydrochlorid is incompatible with sodium bromide. The alkaloid forming, with the bromide, a precipitate which finally separates and floats on the liquid.

Antipyrin Incompatibilities.—Antipyrin is incompatible in aqueous solutions forming precipitates, first, with concentrated solution of carbolic acid; second, tannin and preparations containing tannin; third, tincture of iodine; fourth, corrosive sublimate. The following form color reactions; alcoholic solution of ethyl-nitrite, yellow. ammonium alum, dark yellow. Acid solution of amyl nitrite, green; hydrocyanic acid, yellow; chloride of iron, blood red; sulphate of iron, yellowish brown; syrup of iodide of iron, reddish brown; sulphate of copper, green; nitric acid, light yellow. In the dry state, antipyrin gives with calomel, a poisonous compound. with beta-napthol, a moist mixture; sodium bicarbonate, an odor is devolved resembling that of acetic ether; with sodium salicylate, a mixture is obtained from which an oily liquid separates; quinine and its salts, and caffeine are rendered more soluble with antipyrin.

Dr. Pindell (*Phar. Jour.*, Vol. 18, p. 524) says that strychnine, when mixed

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Lithographers, Box Makers, Etc.

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Put up your own Condition Powder, Bird Seed, etc. We will supply Containers.

We are special Wholesale Agents for the Dr. Eseljay Medicine Company. Send us your order for ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES.

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SOMERVILLE'S
M. F. COUGH
CHEWING GUM.

FIVE CENTS PER BAR,
TWENTY BARS ON A HANDSOME
STANDING CARD.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE HAVE IT.
PRICE 65c. PER CARD.

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**Perfectly
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Toilet Papers

In Rolls (plain and perforated) and Packets, wire loop and patent suspender. Guaranteed Pure.

We are the sole owners in Canada of the patents of and sole agents for A.P.W.P. Co's Papers and Fixtures.

THE E. B. EDDY CO.

Montreal Branch : 318 St. James St.
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MAMMOTH WORKS :
HULL, CANADA.

World Wide Popularity.

THE DELICIOUS "CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM" PERFUME.

Put up in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 oz. Bottles.

And the Celebrated CROWN LAVENDER SALTS.

No articles of the Toilet have ever been produced which have been received with the enthusiasm which has greeted the ***Crab Apple Blossom Perfume*** and the ***Crown Lavender Salts.*** They are literally the delight of two continents, and are as eagerly sought in New York and Paris as in London. Annual Sales, 500,000 Bottles.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., 177 New Bond St., LONDON.

Wholesale of **MESSRS. LYMAN, KNOX & CO.**, Montreal and Toronto, and all leading druggists.

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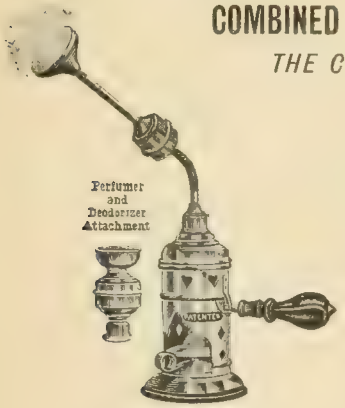
COMBINED VAPORIZER AND INHALER,

THE CHAMPION VOLATILIZER.



"THE CHAMPION"

For the treatment of **Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Asthma, Hay Fever, Whooping Cough,** and all diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs. Complete list of formulæ for inhalation with each instrument.

Price with perfumer and deodorizer attachment, $5 50
Price to Physicians, - 5 00

The Coulter Vaporizer Mfg. Co.,

Manufacturers for Canada,

Cor. King & Bay Sts.
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JONES'

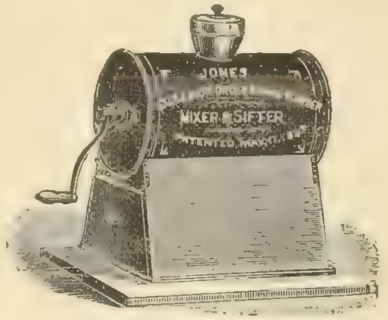
Drug and Baking Powder MIXER AND SIFTER,

For Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists and Perfumers.

THESE ARE MADE IN THREE SIZES :

Suitable to mix—5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 25 lbs.—at $6, $12 & $18 each.

Easily Cleaned and no Wood to Scent.



Dust Proof and Changeable Sieves.

Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

A simple, durable, practical and cheap machine for the mixing, compounding and triturating of all powders intended for manufacturing and compounding Baking Powders, Tooth Powders, Face Powders, Condition Powders, and all Compound Druggists' Powders. This machine mixes powders thoroughly, then forces same through sieves of the proper fineness for the intended powders.

Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer.

WM. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ont., Sole Agent for Canada.

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN."

PLANTEN'S CAPSULES

Known as Reliable over Half a Century.

The Pioneer Capsule House of the United States.

H. PLANTEN & SON, }ESTABLISHED 1836{ NEW YORK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Soluble Hard & Elastic Soft CAPSULES.

Improved French Pearls and Globules.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

Sandalwood, Copaiba, Erigeron, Creasote, Comp. Cop and Cub, Terebene, Comp. Sandal, Iodide Ethyl, Wintergreen, Apiol, Male Fern, Etc.

Planten's Comp. Cop & Cub Capsules,

(Planten's Celebrated Black Capsules,)

and PLANTEN'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Have an ENVIABLE WORLD REPUTATION for UNIFORM RELIABILITY.

IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES

For Powders, 8 Sizes. Liquids, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 9 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.

CAPSULES FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

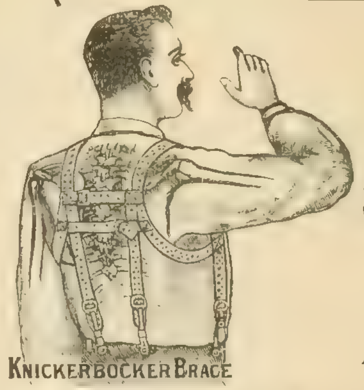
Capsules to order. New Articles and Private Formulas a Specialty.

Specify PLANTEN'S CAPSULES on all orders.

Send for Samples and Formula Lists. Sold by all Druggists.

Beware of Substitution of Inferior Brands.

NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS.



WEAR THE

KNICKERBOCKER Shoulder-Brace

—AND—

SUSPENDER COMBINED

And walk upright in life.

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness simple unlike all others. All sizes for **Men, Women, Boys and Girls.**

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender.** It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest measure around the body. Address,

Knickerbocker Brace Company,

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON,
President.

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.**, of Toronto, and other Wholesale Druggists.

with fat, is reduced to almost one sixth of its physiological effect, as shown by experiment. Potassium iodide and syrup of iodide of iron (ferrus) precipitate the ferrous hydrate and ferrous carbonate, which is due to the presence of a carbonate in the potassium iodide, as impurity, and the ferrous hydrate is precipitated by the free alkali, which is also generally present in commercial samples of iodide. If the potassium iodide is neutral, the solution will be yellow instead of green; the yellow is due to an iodate, and the green color to ferrous hydrate.

Druggists and Drug Stores in Manitoba.

NOTES FROM A RAMBLER.

Drug business in our North West is about the same as with us in the east; so far, department stores have not interfered with trade and the majority of patent medicines are sold at the same prices as with us, where cutting is not going on. A large majority of doctors write prescriptions instead of dispensing their own medicines, which is to their credit, and the percentage question is never mentioned.

In Rat Portage, a place of about 2,500 population, there are two drug stores, each of which has stationery, etc., connected with them. W. D. Coate, who served his apprenticeship with C. J. Wilson, Cobourg, came there twelve years ago and has a branch at Keewatin. Canniff & Johnston are also in business here. Mr. Canniff, who came from Belleville, looks after books, fancy goods, etc. Mr. Johnston served his apprenticeship with F. R. Curry, Minden, passed O. C. P. in 1889, then was two years with A. L. Geen, Belleville, and came to Rat Portage in 1891.

Winnipeg has its full complement of drug stores and they are a credit to the city.

W. W. McKeague has a family trade on Logan avenue; he served his apprenticeship with H. W. Hobson, Welland, Ont., passed O. C. P. in 1891, then started business in Wellandport, Ont,; was there three years and sold out to Dr. Green. In 1893 he bought out Parkinson's dispensary, where he is still in business.

C. Flexon has a nice store on Portage avenue, in the Clarendon Hotel Block, for family and dispensing business. Mr. Flexon served his apprenticeship in London, England, came to Canada and Toronto in 1875 and managed H. A. Knowles' business for three months and then went to Mitchell, Ont., as manager for J. P. Lawrason; remained there four years and formed a partnership with J. W. Cull, Mitchell, to carry on business in Emerson; in 1886 he bought out Mr. Cull's interest and moved the stock to Winnipeg, where he has been in business since. His assistant is H. E. Bletchum, who served his apprenticeship with J. McKee, Peterboro, and graduated from O. C. P. in 1891.

W. R. Inman, of the firm of Messrs. W. R. Inman & Co., is a graduate of Quebec College of Pharmacy; served his apprenticeship with Tait & Coverton, Montreal; came to Winnipeg in 1879, and managed J. F. Caldwell & Co.'s business for five years. He then went into the corner of Main and Market streets, and is there still. The store is known as the Central Drug Hall. Mr. Inman also makes a specialty of optical goods, and is a graduate of Chicago Optical College. R. T. Kyle, formerly with W. J. Dyas, Strathroy, is his assistant, and M. McLellan, formerly with J. F. Roberts, Seaforth, is also with them.

J. F. Howard & Co. are in business on Main-st., opposite the post office, Mr. H. served his apprenticeship with his brother, S. W. Howard, Hagersville, Ont.; passed O. C. P. in 1887, then went to manage a store in Strathroy for Drs. Thompson & Hoare; after six months he went to the Medical Hall, Montreal, and stayed there five years; in the spring of 1881 he went to Winnipeg as assistant to J. F. Caldwell, and in 1886 bought the business, where he has been ever since. Mr. Howard has a large prescription business and, it is said, is making money out of Hard-Water Soap. Mr. Alex. Campbell, of London, Ont., is his assistant.

W. J. Mitchell has fine premises on Main-st., corner of Portage avenue. Mr. M. at present lives in Toronto, and the business is managed by his brother, Mr. Howard Mitchell.

J. C. Gordon, who was six years with J. A. Harte, Montreal, came to Winnipeg in 1879 to take a position with J. F. Caldwell; he stayed there three years and then went into business on Main-st., opposite C. P. R. depot. He is just about moving into his new store, a few doors south. His new premises are fine and convenient. His assistant is Wm. Campbell, of Hanover, Ont.

C. M. Eddington came to Winnipeg in 1889 to take a position with N. H. Jackson, as manager of a branch store. He started in business opposite the market in June, 1890, and is doing a nice trade there.

T. G. Poyntz, originally from Orangeville, is in business opposite the City Hall.

Minnedosa is a village of about 800 people, about 100 miles north-west of Winnipeg. J. K. Paton is in business here and combines stationery and drugs. Mr. P. served his apprenticeship with the late G. L. Scott, Paris, passed O. C. P. in 1878, and in 1880 went to Chicago. After two years he came back to Toronto and managed J. C. Lander's branch store on Yonge-st., near King. He next went with Trott & Mitchell, Winnipeg, and in 1882 went to Minnedosa to manage Dr. Hunter's store, and bought him out same year. Mr. Paton's assistant is S. Ryall, gold medallist of O. C. P. 1893.

Brandon has three drug stores, two of which are a credit to any city. Fleming & Sons is most imposing on the corner of a fine block. Dr. Fleming came from New Brunswick, and has a large practice. John W. Fleming, his son, manages the store. John W. is a graduate of O. C. P. 1889.

N. J. Halpin served his apprenticeship with B. A. Mitcheli, London; passed O. C P., August, 1875; after that managed a branch in St. Marys for C. McCallum, and was with John Coombe and Dr. Ogden in Toronto. He came to Brandon in 1880 and is doing a nice business.

W. R. Bartlett this year bought out the business of W. M. Rose. Mr. B. served his apprenticeship with John McLean, St. Marys, graduated from O. C. P. in 1880; since that time he was with A. B. Petrie, Guelph, for five years and with W. J. Mitchell, Winnipeg, seven years, and has a good prospect where he is now settled.

There are two drug stores in Portage La Prairie, and each store has a branch.

Joseph Taylor served his apprenticeship with his father, W. Taylor, Harriston, Ont., and graduated from O. C. P. in 1877; after that he was with N. C. Love and Elliot & Co., in Toronto. In 1881 he went with C. M. Lyman, Buffalo, and in December, 1882, came to Portage. His branch store is managed by G. A. Fraser, formerly of Fraser & Gunn, Woodstock.

B. M. Canniff, Portage La Prairie, came from Picton and served his apprenticeship with L. W. Yeomans, Belleville. He came to Portage in spring of 1882. His branch store is managed by Wm. Ledington, of Durham, Ont., an honor graduate of O. C. P., 1893, and his assistant is A. Watten, Dresden, Ont.

Always be True to Your Mother.

We have just received a copy of the above named beautiful song and chorus. Words by Mrs. Julia A. Carney and Music by Charles Baker. We give our readers the first verse and chorus.

FIRST VERSE.

Always be true to your mother!
For her sake be noble and true!
The dreams of her own life are over,
Her hopes are all centered in you.
For you she will bear with misfortune,
Encounter stern poverty's blight;
But sadly her life will be clouded,
If you are not true to the right.

CHORUS.

Always be true to your mother,
Although she is faded and old;
She loves you as ne'er can another,
With love that can never be told.

Price 40 cents per copy. Our readers will receive a copy by sending 20 cents in postage stamps to F. W. Helmick, Music Publisher, 265 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Phenacetin, salophen, acentanilid and sodium salicylate frequently are excreted by the skin in the form of crystals, when given in large doses.

Canadian Druggist
WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
APRIL 15TH, 1894.

An Imperial Pharmacopœia for Britain and Her Colonies.

The paper read by Prof. Attfield, F.R.S., on the 14th February, before the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, in which he foreshadowed the changes which are likely to be made in the next edition of the British Pharmacopœia, is one of especial interest to every Canadian pharmacist at the present juncture, when the inroads of the United States Pharmacopœia upon our methods of manufacture have brought very seriously to our attention the necessity of either producing a Canadian Pharmacopœia, or an Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia, which would answer Canadian purposes.

There are but few Canadian pharmacists who are not loyal to the British work; but there can be no disguising the fact that the more advanced, or rather, less conservative methods of the United States authority, are steadily gaining favor with Canadians; and, that the general adoption of the metric decimal system by that country, will shortly bear an influence upon us which will necessitate the adoption of a similar system here. In our Pharmacy Colleges to-day that system is doubtless better taught than the one under which we are expected to perform our work.

The official part of the B. P. as far as it goes, cannot well be found fault with, and if an unofficial or semi-official addition could be made to it covering the main points of difference between it and the U. S. P., Canadians, at least, would have little cause for complaint. The official part could fully cover its use for the purposes of the medical profession, and the unofficial for matters purely pertaining to the domain of pharmacy. As earnest students in a young, but aspiring colony, we naturally seek to keep pace with the times, yet cannot fail to note that however much we might desire to see radical changes made in the contents of our authoritative text-book, we must remain, for a time at least, dependent upon influences which govern the medical profession in their adoption of a work which was originally designed for their special use. In having selected Professor Attfield as editor of the new edition which the British Medical Council has authorized, they have, however, given an assurance to every British pharmacist that as far as it is in the power of comprehensive thought to provide for the conjunctive interests of all parties concerned in such a work, it will be done. Without, at the present time, making any attempt to review the very complete paper he presents, we cannot fail to express our undisguised admiration of the manner in which he brings forward and suggests innovations. These are arrayed in natural sequence and in such a discursive way that, without knowing why, we are led to fall in with the very completeness of detail so skilfully arranged. In stating that "his conception of a true British Pharmacopœia has always been what, for convenience of description and discussion, may be termed an Imperial British Pharmacopœia—as useful in the remotest corner of the Queen's dominions as in the centre of London; a national medicine book of which, as of the empire, it might be said, but without boasting and as simply expressive of its silent never-ending usefulness, 'The sun never sets on its might,'" he has given expression to a thought which finds a responsive chord in every remote corner to which he so aptly refers.

Although the paper he furnishes was written in his private rather than his official capacity, yet, coming as it does from a source so close to what is official, we may with a considerable degree of confidence anticipate the fulfilment of the conception which he has formed, and which gives promise of being of so much practical use to us.

John J. Hall.

The death of Mr. Hall has created a vacancy in the ranks of Ontario pharmacists which may long remain unfilled. Although comparatively a young man, his individuality had raised him to places of influence which few enjoy and leave so lasting an impression after their occupancy has ceased. He was a thorough man in every sense of the term. Endowed by nature with very superior mentality, keen perceptive faculties and reasoning powers of a very high order, he added to these admirable stability of purpose, lofty aim and an ambition worthy of the character which still remains as a beacon light to prompt others to emulate his example.

From the commencement of his connection with the Council he was an earnest and untiring worker in promoting drug affairs according to the light in which he viewed them; and, however well his associates might be posted on important matters, his opinion was always sought. His readiness of speech, which was unsurpassed by any other Ontario druggist known to us, was only equalled by the thorough grasp he always had of the subjects upon which he spoke. In everything pertaining to the educational affairs of our College, the standing of druggists and of our graduates, he took a deep interest, and the following extract, taken from his speech at the last Council meeting, and kindly furnished to us by Prof. Heebner, Dean of the College, will well illustrate the trend of his mind and purpose.

"This institution is the property of the druggists of Ontario; it was erected with their money and for the education of their apprentices; it has never received aid from either state or individual; it is not owned, either directly or indirectly, by a staff of teachers or by a stock company, (as is the case with most similar institutions) the representatives of which divide up the profits at the end of the year; therefore, our College should never be considered in the light of a money-making concern, and after the debt has been paid and the druggists annual fees somewhat reduced, every cent of profit should go back into the institution in the way of additional equipment and increased facilities for furnishing our apprentices the best training in modern pharmacy that can be had anywhere. In this way the pharmacists of this province will never find difficulty in securing able assistants; the graduates sent to other countries will always reflect credit upon us, and those who follow us will represent a class of intelligent pharmacists of whom we may never have reason to feel ashamed. By a faithful execution of this policy we can anticipate feeling honored by the standing of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and its alumni, and need never fear competition from any other teaching body."

The views here so trenchantly expressed leave no doubt as to the position which he ultimately expected the College to assume, and in anticipation of future developments, it is a line of action clearly mapped out, which can well be adhered to, as a policy, that cannot fail to produce the elevative results he foresaw should come.

In Mr. Hall's death the drug trade of Ontario has lost one of its noblest representatives; his associates on the Council board, their ablest member, and the community at large, a man gifted with natural attainments which fitted him to occupy any position creditably which he might be chosen to fill.

The Tariff Changes.

Elsewhere in this issue we give the changes in the customs tariff as applied to lines dealt in by chemists and druggists. This table will serve as a reference for our readers when making purchases abroad, as well also for foreign dealers, from numbers of whom we are constantly receiving enquiries as to the duties on their respective lines of goods. It may seem surprising to some, but it is nevertheless a fact, that many manufacturers in the United States have the impression that goods imported from that country are discriminated against and in favor of those from Great Britain. Such of course is not the case, all imports, no matter from what country, being subject to the same rate of duties.

All danger of cocaine poisoning may be obviated, according to M. Riclus, by combining it with nitroglycerin. The patient should always be in a recumbent position when administering a hypodermic injection of cocaine.

IMPORTANT

To the Trade

We have pleasure in advising you that by special arrangements just completed with the proprietors of **WYETH'S BEEF, IRON & WINE,** we are enabled to offer to the Canadian Trade a Reduced List of prices on this standard preparation, the **Original and only Genuine Beef, Iron and Wine** on the market.

In order to do this it was necessary to put this article upon the rebate plan, with the following scale of prices, to which we shall strictly adhere:

For 1 doz. and less than 3 doz.,	**$7.25 per doz.**
" 3 " " " " 6 "	**7.00 " "**
" 6 " " " " 12 "	**6.75 " "**
" 1 gross and upwards, -	**78.00 " gross.**

A discount of 5 per cent. for Cash will be allowed, if paid within 30 days from date of purchase only.

We trust that this change will meet with your approval, and will ask you to kindly send in your valued order.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited.

Montreal, Oct. 20th, 1893. **General Agents for Canada.**

YOUR OWN!

Do you know that we prepare for Druggists' Sale

A Special Throat Troche

Put up with the Druggist's own name, thus

SMITH'S

Improved Bronchial Pastilles

For.... ....

This preparation is no "cheap John" candy, but an elegant compressed powder, and is as pleasant and efficacious a lozenge as ever introduced for the relief of the various disorders of the respiratory organs, and a valuable remedy for the cure of many bronchial affections, such as Influenza, Hoarseness, Soreness of the Throat, or any irritation of the throat arising from cold.

TWO SIZES IN NEAT LID BOXES.

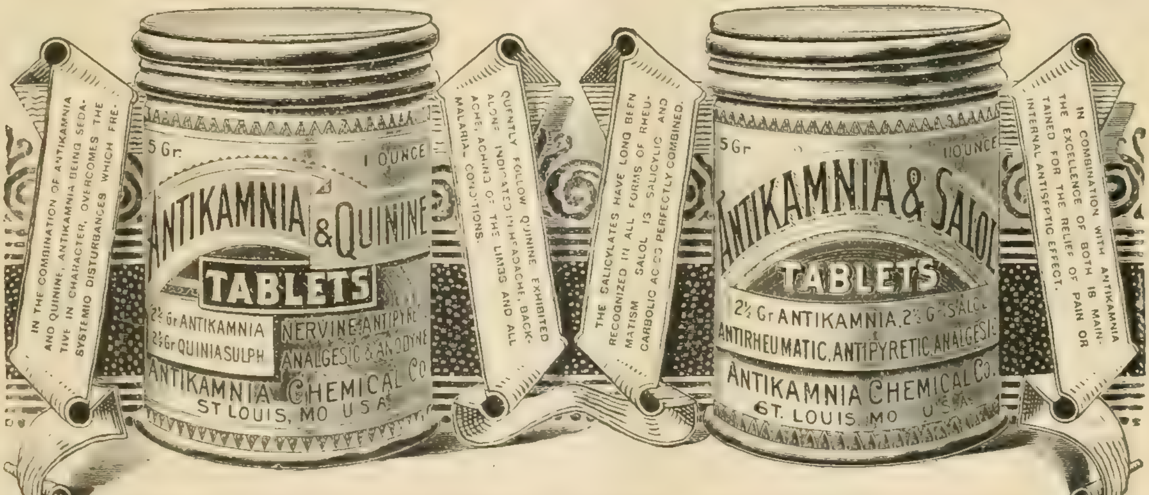
Large (containing 60 Troches)	**$10.50 per gross.**
Small (" 30 ")	**6.50 " "**

Will be glad to have your valued order, or at least let us send you a Sample.

☞ We can also quote Special Prices in Bulk for this Troche.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited,

MONTREAL.


IN THE COMBINATION OF ANTIKAMNIA AND QUININE, ANTIKAMNIA BEING SEDATIVE IN CHARACTER, OVERCOMES THE SYSTEMIC DISTURBANCES WHICH FREQUENTLY FOLLOW QUININE EXHIBITED ALONE. INDICATED IN HEADACHE, BACKACHE, ACHING OF THE LIMBS AND ALL MALARIAL CONDITIONS.
5 Gr.
1 OUNCE
ANTIKAMNIA & QUININE
TABLETS
2½ Gr ANTIKAMNIA
2½ Gr QUINIA SULPH
NERVINE ANTIPYRETIC ANALGESIC & ANODYNE
ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL Co
ST LOUIS, MO U S A
THE SALICYLATES HAVE LONG BEEN RECOGNIZED IN ALL FORMS OF RHEUMATISM. SALOL IS SALICYLIC AND CARBOLIC ACIDS PERFECTLY COMBINED.
5 Gr
1 OUNCE
ANTIKAMNIA & SALOL
TABLETS
2½ Gr ANTIKAMNIA, 2½ Gr SALOL
ANTIRHEUMATIC, ANTIPYRETIC, ANALGESIC
ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL Co.
ST. LOUIS, MO U S A
IN COMBINATION WITH ANTIKAMNIA THE EXCELLENCE OF BOTH IS MAINTAINED FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN OR INTERNAL ANTISEPTIC EFFECT.

Trade supplied by all Jobbers in Canada, United States, and Mexico.

Radlauer's Somnal.

AETHYL-CHLORALURETHAN.

(REGISTERED)

THE NEWEST & MOST EFFICIENT SOPORIFIC REMEDY.

Taken in doses of 32 grains, or half a teaspoonful, in milk, ale or cognac, produces in half-an-hour a quiet refreshing sleep, lasting from six to eight hours, with no unpleasant after effects. The effects of Somnal are more pleasant than those of Chloral Hydrate and Morphia. Experiments made in the Town Hospitals, Moabit and Friedrichshain, Konigliche Charite and Konigliche Universitats Poliklinik, Berlin, have shown that Somnal does not accelerate the pulse and does not upset the stomach. Somnal is especially recommended for Nervous Insomnia, Neurasthenia, Spinal Complaints, Infectious Diseases, Paralysis, Melancholia, Hysteria, Morphinismus, and Diabetes. The low price of Somnal enables its use in the poor and workmen's practice and in hospitals.

Radlauer's Antinervin.

(SALICYLE BROMANILIDE) in the form of Powder, the most efficacious Antipyretic, Antineuralgic, and Antinervine.

Antinervin replaces and surpasses Antipyrin, has no hurtful secondary effects, and is cheaper. Taken in doses of 8 grain four times a day, it is an excellent remedy for Feverish, Catarrhal and Rheumatic Pains.

Antinervin is of especial service in cases of Influenza, Neuralgia, Asthma, Tuberculose, Yellow Fever, Malaria, Migraine, Gout, Rheumatism in the Joints, Diphtheritis, and other typical Fevers.

MANY GOLD MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED.

S. RADLAUER, Kronen Apotheke, FRIEDRICHSTRASSE, 160, BERLIN, W.

We Have Inaugurated

A NEW PLAN

To Discourage

"SUBSTITUTION."

WE recently informed the Medical Profession that an investigation to determine the prevalence of SUBSTITUTION, resulted in our Representative being supplied with a fraudulent imitation of **LISTERINE** by 228 of the 479 pharmacists he visited in the city of Chicago.

We have successfully prosecuted several of the chief offenders, and from others we have accepted a sworn declaration that they would cease this dishonest practice.

We realize, however, that the published declaration that some 48 out of every 100 druggists in a certain city are given to the practice of Substitution, without stating who the offending parties are, may cause suspicion to fall unjustly upon reputable pharmacies. Therefore, we have inaugurated a new plan to discourage Substitution, which we have just put into effect in the city of Memphis, Tenn.

On April 2nd, 3rd and 4th our Representative called upon the 30 drug stores of Memphis and purchased from each 25 cents worth of **LISTERINE.**

14 Pharmacists supplied genuine Listerine.

16 Pharmacists substituted an article foreign to Listerine and containing no Listerine whatever.

As soon as our chemist completed his examination of each purchase, we wrote to every physician and pharmacist in Memphis, giving the names of pharmacists who supplied genuine **LISTERINE,** and the names of those who committed pharmaceutical forgery and substitution by labelling and selling, and in some cases dispensing a nondescript mixture of their own manufacture as **LISTERINE.**

By this method of procedure we hope not only to discourage pharmaceutical forgery and substitution, but to secure for pharmaceutical integrity its just reward. Other cities will be reported upon in due season.

Lambert Pharmacal Co.
Originators and Sole Manufacturers of
LISTERINE.

April 10th, 1894.

Foreign Prescriptions and How to Dispense Them.

GERMAN.

English chemists who are in the habit of receiving prescriptions from foreign medicos are often at a loss to translate them into ordinary English style for the purpose of dispensing them. To relieve them of these difficulties, so far as those of German origin are concerned, is the purpose of this article. In dispensing such, the main fact to be borne in mind is the difference in chemical nomenclature and that of measurement. The metric system is solely used in Germany, and all ingredients are understood to be by weight. It is necessary, then, to know the equivalents in troy weight of any quantities given in the metric system, and to facilitate this translation the following table is given :

1/65	grain equal	0.001	gramme.
1/15	"	0.005	"
⅙	"	0.01	"
¼	"	0.015	"
⅓	"	0.02	"
½	"	0.03	"
3/5	"	0.04	"
¾	"	0.05	"
1	"	0.06	"
1½	grains equal	0.1	"
7¾	"	0.5	"
15	"	1.0	"
77	"	5.0	"
20	"	1.2	"
60	"	3.75	"
480	"	30.0	"

The list, as below, will illustrate the difference of the nomenclature.

For Acetanilidum, read antifebrin.

For Acetum saturninum, read Liq. plumbi subacet.

For Aqua amygdalarum amar., read Aqua lauro-cerasi.

For Aqua phagœdenica, read Lotio hydrargyri flava.

For Aqua fontana, read Aqua pura.

For Calcaria usta, read Calx.

For Cortex Chinæ, read Cinchona.

For Chininum, read Quinina.

For Flores Benzoes, read Acid benzoicum.

For Flores cinæ, read Santonica.

For Flores naphæ, read Flores aurantii.

For Flores zinci, read Zinci oxidum.

For Gutti, read Cambogia.

For Hydrargyrum amidato-bichloratum, read Hydrargyrum ammon.

For Lapis infernalis, read Argenta nitras.

For Magisterium bismuthi, read Bismuthi subnitras.

For Natro kali-tartaricum, read Soda tartarata.

For Nihilum album, read Zinci oxidum.

For Pulvis Kurellæ, read Pulv. glycerrh. co.

For Tartarus depuratus, read Potass. bitartras.

For Tartarus natronatus, read Soda tartarata.

For Tr. thebaica, read Tr. opii.

The following preparations are frequently used in Germany :—

ACETUM AROMATICUM.

℞	Ol. cinnam................	aa 1 part
	Ol. menthæ pip........	
	Ol. juniper	
	Ol. rosmarini..	
	Ol. lavandulæ.. ..	
	Ol. limonis	aa 2 parts
	Ol. caryoph.. . .	
	Spt. vini rec.............	450 parts

Dissolve the oils in the spirit and then add :

Acid. acet. dil	650 parts
Aquæ dest..	1,900 parts

ACETUM SCILLÆ.

Scill. contus	5 parts
Spt. vini rect...	5 parts
Acid. acet. dil	9 parts
Aquæ dest..........	36 parts

Macerate for three days in a well-closed vessel. Press and filter.

Acidum Aceticum contains 96 per cent. real acid.

Acidum aceticum dil. contains 30 per cent. real acid.

Acidum hydrochloricum contains 25 per cent. real acid, s. g. 1.124.

Acidum hydrochloricum dil. contains 12½ per cent. real acid, s. g. 1.061.

Acidum nitricum contains 25 per cent. real acid, s. g. 1.153.

Acidum nitricum fumens, s. g. 1.45.

Acidum phosphoricum contains 25 per cent. real acid, s. g. 1.154.

Acidum sulphuricum contains 94-98 per cent. real acid, s. g. 1.184.

Acidum sulphuricum dil. equals Acid. sulph. 1 part, Aqua dest. 5 parts, s. g. 1.114.

ADEPS BENZOATUS.

℞	Acid. benz........	1 part
	Adipis	99 parts

AMMONIUM CHLORATUM-FERRATUM.

℞	Ammon. chlor..	32 parts
	Liq. ferri perchlor	9 parts

Evaporate to dryness, and keep in a dark place.

Aqua Chlorata is equivalent to liquor chlori (B.P.).

Aqua Plumbi, equal to Liq. plumbi subacet., 1 part ; aqua, 49 parts.

Bolus Alba.—Argel or purified clay.

Carrageen.—Cetraria vel Iceland moss.

Decoctions.—When the quantity of the ingredients has not been prescribed, the proportion of 1 in 10 is taken.

ELEOSACCHARA.

℞	Ol. essent	1 part
	Pulv. sacchari......	50 parts

ELIXIR AMAR.

℞	Ext. absinth.......	2 parts
	Eleosacch. menthæ pip......	1 part

Mix well with five parts of water and then add :

Tr. aromatic	aa 1 part
Tr. amar.........	

ELIXIR AURANTII COMPOSIT.

℞	Cort. aurantii.	20 parts
	Cort. cinnam	4 parts
	Potass. carb...	1 part
	Vinum Xericum	100 parts

Macerate for eight days, and to the 92 parts of liquid obtained by pressing add :

Ext. gentian.........	aa 2 parts
Ext. absinth....... . .	
Ext. trifoli.....	
Ext. cascarillæ	

Emulsions.—The seed emulsions are prepared in the proportion of 1 in 10, if not otherwise ordered. The oil emulsions are made with oil, two parts ; gum acacia one part ; and water 17 parts. Emulsio oleosa is always prepared with almond oil.

EXT. RHEI CO.

℞	Ext. rhei	6 parts
	Ext. aloes.....................	2 parts
	Resin. jalap....	1 part
	Pulv. saponis	4 parts

Infusions.—If no definite proportion is ordered, they are to be made in the proportion of 1 in 10.

INF. SENNÆ CO.

℞	Fol. sennæ (contus.).....	1 part

Infuse in boiling water 7 parts for five minutes, and strain. Then add :

Sodæ tartar	1 part
Mannæ	3 parts

LIQ. ALUMIN. ACET.

℞	Alumin	30 parts
	Acid. acet. dil..............	36 parts
	Calcii carb	13 parts
	Aquæ dest	100 parts

Dissolve the alum in 80 parts of water and add the acid ; then mix the solution with calcii carb. and 20 parts of water ; let stand for 24 hours. Specific gravity, 1.04.

LIQ. AMMON. ANISATUS.

℞	Ol. anisi	1 part
	Spt. vini rect................	24 parts
	Liq. ammon. caustic..... ...	5 parts

LIQ. AMMON. CAUSTIC.

℞ Sol. ammoniæ.....specific gravity 0.96

MISTURA OLEOSA BALSAMICA.

℞	Ol. lavandulæ	aa. 1 part
	Ol. caryoph....	
	Ol. cinnam............	
	Ol. thymian...........	
	Ol. limonis.............	
	Ol. macis.	
	Balsam. Peru..........	4 parts
	Spirit vini rect	240 parts

LIQUOR KALI CARBONICI.

℞	Potass. carb..................	11 parts
	Aquæ dest..................	20 parts

MIST. ACID. SULPHURIC. VEL MIST HALLERI.

℞	Acid. sulphuric.	1 part
	Spirit. vini rect...............	3 parts

When the substances in the following table are prescribed in excess of the pharmacopœia maximum doses the physician adds a note of exclamation after the weight, (!).

	Maxi'm single doses.	Max'm daily doses.
Acetanilidum	0.5	4.0
Acidum arsenicosum	0.005	0.02
Acidum carbolicum.	0.1	0.5
Agaricinum	0.1	
Amylenum hydratum	4.0	8.0
Apomophinum hydrochloric	0.02	0.1
Ol. amygdalarum amar	2.0	8.0
Argent. nitricum....	0.03	0.2
Atropinum sulphuricum	0.001	0.003
Auro-natrium chloratum	0.05	0.2
Cantharides	0.05	0.15
Chloralum formamidatum......	4.0	8.0
Chloralum hydratum...... ...	3.0	6.0
Chloroformum	0.5	1.0
Cocainum hydrochloricum......	0.05	0.15
Codeinum phosphoricum	0.1	0.4
Caffeinum	0.5	1.5
Cuprum sulphuricum..........	1.0	
Ext. belladonnæ	0.05	0.2
Ext. colycynthidis	0.05	0.2

	Maxi'm single doses.	Max'm daily doses.
Ext. hyoscyami	0.2	1.0
Ext. opii	0.15	0.5
Ext. strychni	0.05	0.15
Fol. belladonnæ	0.2	1.0
Fol. digitalis	0.2	1.0
Fol. stramonii	0.2	1.0
Tr. cantharidum	0.5	1.5
Tr. colchici	2.0	5.0
Tr. colocynthidis	1.0	5.0
Tr. digitalis	1.5	5.0
Tr. iodi	0.2	1.0
Tr. lobeliæ	1.0	5.0
Tr. opii crocata	1.5	5.0
Fructus colocynthidis	0.5	1.5
Gutti	0.5	1.0
Herba conii	0.5	2.0
Herba hyoscyami	0.5	1.5
Homatropinum hydrobromicum.	1.001	0.003
Hydrarg. bichloratum	0.02	0.1
Hydrarg. biniodatum	0.02	0.1
Hydrarg. cyanatum	0.02	0.1
Hydrarg. oxydatum	0.02	0.1
Hydrarg. oxyd. præcip.	0.02	0.1
Hyoscinum hydrobromicum	0.0005	0.002
Iodoformum	0.2	1.0
Iedum	0.05	0.2
Kreosotum	0.2	1.0
Liq. kalii arsenico	0.5	2.0
Morph. hydrochloricum	0.03	0.1
Ol. crotonis	0.05	0.1
Opium	0.15	0.5
Paraldehydum	5.0	10.0
Phenacetinum	1.0	5.0
Phosphorus	0.001	0.005
Physostigminum salicylicum	0.001	0.003
Pilocarpinum hydrochlor	0.02	0.05
Plumbum aceticum	0.1	0.5
Santoninum	0.1	0.5
Semin. strychni	0.1	0.2
Strychninum nitricum	0.01	0.02
Sulfonolum	4.0	8.0
Tartarus albaitus	0.2	0.5
Thallinum sulfuricum	0.5	1.5
Tr. aconiti	0.5	2.0
Tr. opii simplex	1.5	5.0
Tr. strophanthi	0.5	2.0
Tr. strychninæ	1.0	2.0
Tuber. aconiti	0.1	0.5
Veratrinum	0.005	0.02
Vinum colchici	2.0	5.0
Zincum sulfuricum	1.0	—

N. B.—The German prescriptions are followed by translations, and in some cases by directions as to method of dispensing.

Drops are a general form of administering medicine. They usually consist of a mixture of tinctures or a solution of extract or alkaloid. The minim is still frequently represented by the drop, of which 20 are considered to be equal to 1 gramme.

℞ Tr. ferr. pom. .... 30'

Ds. 3 x 25 Tr.

℞ Tr. amar ....
Tr. aromat .... } āā . . 10
Tr. chin. co ....

M.Ds. 3 x 10 Tr. v. d. M.

℞ Liq. ammon. anis .... } āā . 5
Tr. opii benz ....
Mo. m .... 0.3 (!)

S. 2 st. 20 Tr.

℞ Tinct. ferri pomat .... grs. 450

Det. sign. 25 drops to be taken three times a day.

℞ Tr. amaræ ....
Tr. aromat .... } aa . grs. 150
Tr. cinchon. co ....

Misce. Det. sign. 10 drops to be taken three times a day before meals.

℞ Liq. amon. anisi ...... } aa . . grs. 75
Tr. camp. co ....
Morph. hydroch ...... grs. 4½

20 drops to be taken every two hours.

As in England, mixtures predominate in German prescribing. In dispensing, the tare of the bottle being taken, the ingredients are weighed into it, commencing with the smallest quantity and ending with the vehicle.

℞ Zinc. sulf .... } aa 1
Plumb. acet ....
Aq. dest 200

S. Ausserlich, Inject 3 x zu gebrauchen.

℞ Aq. plumbi 200
Tr. arnicæ 15

S. Ausserlich.

℞ Chin. sulf 5
Ac. sulf .... q.s. a.s.
Aq. d 180
Sir. c. aur 30

S. 2 st. 1 Ess.

℞ Zinc. sulf .... gr. 15
Aq. dest .... grs. 1,500
Plb. acet .... gr. 15
Aq. dest .... grs. 1,500

S. For external use. Inject three times daily.

℞ Liq. plum. subac. dil .... grs. 3,000
Tr. arnic .... grs. 225

S. For external use as directed.

℞ Quinin. sulph .... grs. 75
Acid. sulph .... q. s. ad solut.
Aq. dest .... grs. 2,700
Syr. cort. aur .... grs. 450

S. One tablespoonful every two hours.

℞ Dec. alth 180
Liq. am. anis 4
Sir. spl 30

S. 2 st. 1 Ess.

℞ Inf. digit .... 3 , : 150 (!)

S. 2 st. 1 Ess.

℞ Mist. oleos. balsamic .... } aa . 30
Chlorof ....

S. Einreibung.

℞ Dec. althæ .... grs. 2,700
Liq. am. anis .... grs. 60
Syr. simp .... grs. 450

S. One tablespoonful every two hours.

℞ Inf. digit .... grs. 45 : grs. 2,250

S. One tablespoonful every two hours.

℞ Mist. oleos. balsamic .... } aa . . grs. 450
Chlorof ....

S. Embrocation.

Powders are prescribed in much larger quantities than in England. They are either dispensed in bulk, te be taken by the teaspoonful, or in weighed doses. If they contain eleosacchara, narcotic extracts, camphor, musk, or other volatile substances, they are ordered "ad vitrium." Extracts to be incorporated with powders are kept as "extracta sicca," containing equal parts of extract and pulv. glycyrrh. When volatile substances are ordered in divided doses, "charta cerata" (*i. e.* waxed paper) is always used.

PULVIS GUMMOSUS.

Gum acaciæ pulv	3 parts
Rad. glycyrrh. pulv	2 parts
Sacchari pulv	1 part

PULV. IPECACUANHÆ OPIATUS.

Pulv. ipecac., co. B. P. ....

PULV. MAGNESIÆ CUM RHEO.

Magnesia levis	12 parts
Eleosacchar. foeniculi	8 parts
Rad. rhei pulv	3 parts

SAL CAROLINUM FACTIT.

Sodæ sulph exsic	22 parts
Potass. sulph	1 part
Sodii chlorid	9 parts
Sodii bicarb	18 parts

ʒi of this powder with 1½ pints of water, represents nearly the Carlsbad water.

SATURATIONS.

The Potio Riveri is a fair type of what are called "saturations." It is composed of citric acid 4 parts, dissolved in distilled water 190 parts, and add carbonate of soda crystals 9 parts.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆ.

Rad. althæ	2 parts
Spirit. vini rect	1 part
Aquæ dest	50 parts

Macerate for three hours, shaking frequently. To the 40 parts of strained liquid, add 60 parts sugar.

SYRUPUS AURANTII.

Cort. aurantii	1 part

Macerate with 9 parts of white wine for two days. To the 8 parts obtained by filtering, add sugar 12 parts.

Tinctures

Tr. absinthii (herba absinthii) 1 in 5.

Tr. aconiti (tubera aconiti) 1 in 10.

Tr. arnicæ (*flores* arnicæ), 1 in 10.

Tr. aurantii (aurantii cortex), 1 in 5.

Tr. benzoes (benzoinum in coarse powder), 1 in 5, (S.V.Rect.).

Tr. calami (rhiz. calami), 1 in 5.

Tr. cantharidis (cantharides in coarse powder), 1 in 10, (S.V.R.)

Tr. capsici, 1 in 10, (S.V.R.).

Tr. catechu, 1 in 10.

Tr. chinæ (tr. cinchonæ), 1 in 5.

Tr. cinnam, 1 in 5.

Tr. colchici, 1 in 10.

Tr. gallæ, 1 in 5.

Tr. gentianæ, 1 in 5.

Tr. iodi, 1 in 10, (S.V.R.).

Tr. valerianæ (rad. valerian), 1 in 5.

Tr. valerianæ aether. (rad. valer.), 1 in 5, spirt. ætheris.

TINCTURA AMARA.

Rad. gentian	3 parts
Herb. centaurii	3 parts
Cort. aurantii	2 parts
Fructus aurantii	1 part
Rhiz. zedoariæ	1 part
Spt. tenuior	50 parts

TR. AROMATICA.

Cort. cinnam	5 parts
Rhiz. zingib	2 parts
Galang. rhiz	1 part
Caryophyli	1 part
Sem. cardamom	1 part
Spirit. tenuior	50 parts

TR. CHINÆ CO.

Cort. cinchon	6 parts
Bort. aurantii	2 parts
Rad. gentian	2 parts
Cort. cinnam	1 part
Spirit. ten	50 parts

TR. COLOCYNTHID.

Fructus et semin. colocynth	1 part
Spt. vini rect	10 parts

TR. DIGITALIS.

Fol. digitalis	5 parts
Spt. vini rect	6 parts

TR. FERRI ACETICI AETHEREA.

Tr. ferri acetatis	8 parts
Spt. vini rect	1 part
Ether	1 part

Contains 4 per cent. iron, s. g. 1.015. It can be mixed with water in any proportion.

TR. FERRI. POMATA.

Ext. ferri. pomatum	1 part
Aq. cinnam	9 parts

EXT. FERRI. POMATUM.

50 parts of ripe sour apples are beaten to a mass and pressed. Take the liquid obtained, add 1 part ferrum limatum, and heat till effervescence ceases. Dilute with 50 parts of water and let stand for a few days, and evaporate to a thick extract after straining.

TR. OPII BENZOICA.

Pulv. opii	1 part
Ol. anisi	1 part
Camphor	2 parts
Acid. benz.	4 parts
Spt. tenuior	192 parts

TR. OPII CROCATA.

Pulv. opii	15 parts
Croci	5 parts
Caryoph	1 part
Cort. cinnam	1 part
Spt. ten	75 parts
Aq. dest	75 parts

TR. OPII SIMPLEX.

Pulv. opii	1 part
Spt. ten	5 parts
Aq. dest	5 parts

TR. RHEI AQUOSA.

Rad rhei	10 parts
Borax	1 part
Potass. carb	1 part
Aq. dest	90 parts
Aq. cinnam	15 parts
Spirit. vini. rect	9 parts

Infuse the rhubarb, borax, and pot. carb. with hot water for a quarter of an hour, then add the S.V.R. Let stand for one hour and strain through flannel, press carefully, and to the 15 parts obtained add aqua cinnam. 15 parts.

TR. RHEI. VINOSA.

Rad. rhei	8 parts
Cort. aurant	2 parts
Sem. cardamom	1 part
Vin. albi	100 parts

Prepare like a tincture. After filtering dissolve an amount of sugar equivalent to the 1-17th part of the liquid.

TR. STRYCHNINÆ.

Nux vomica, in pulv., 1 in 10.

UNGUENTUM DIACHYLON VEL HEBRÆ.

Emp. plumbi, 1 part, and Ol. olivæ, 1 part, are liquefied in a water bath and stirred till cold.

UNG. GLYCERIN.

Starch	10 parts

Mix with

Water	15 parts

Then add

Glycerine	100 parts
Powdered tragacanth	2 parts
Rectified spirit	5 parts

Heat till all the spirit has evaporated.

R Pulv. zingib	5.0
Natr. bicarb	30.0
Eleosacch. valer	10.0

M. A. V. S.: ½ st. v. j. m. i. mss.

℞ Pulv. zingib	77 grs.
Sodii bicarb	450 grs.
Eleosacch. valerian	150 grs.

Misce. ad vitrium. Sign: One point of the knife full half an hour before meals.

R Ext. belladon	0.1
Pulv. gummos	3.0

Divid. N. x. S.: Tgl. i p.

R Ext. belladon	1½ grs.
Pulv. gummos	45 grs.

Divide in ten powders. S: Daily one powder.

R Chin.: mur. eleos. citric......aa..0.25

D.t.d. N. 50. S. M. u. A. 1. P.

R Quinin.hydroch.eleosacch.citric aa..4 grs.

Dent. talis. dos. No. 50. In chart. cerat. One powder to be taken morning and evening.

Pills. When the excipient has not been prescribed, it is usual to take Pulvis pilularum (Ext. glycyrrh. and Rad. glycyrrh. pulv., aa.), and mass with the assistance of glycerine (one part) and aqua (two parts). If possible, the pills should not weigh more than .12 gramme or 2 grains. Lycopodium is very generally employed to roll the pills in, unless some other powder, such as P. cinnam., is specially prescribed. A rather frequent prescription is Argentum nit. in the form of pills, and then Bolus alba is used.

R Morph. mur ....0.1 (?)

F. pil. N. 20. D. S. 3 x i. p.

R Morph. hydrochlor	1½ grs.
Pulv. pilularum	30 grs.
Aq. et glycer	q.s.

Fiat. pil: N. xx. Det: One pill three times a day.

R Ext. colocynth	} aa 0.5
Res. jalap	
Ext. rhei co	2.5

M. F. pil. N. 30. S. M. u A i pill.

R Ext. colocynth	7½ grs.
Res. jalap	7½ grs.
Ext. rhei co	45 grs.
Spt. saponis	q.s.

Misce ft. pil. N xxx. One pill to be taken morning and evening.

R Argent. nit 1.0

F. pil. N. 100. S. 3 x 2 pill.

R Argent. nit	15 grs.
Aq. dest	q.s. ad solut.
Bol. alb	150 grs.
Glycerin	q.s.

Misce. ft. pil. No. 100. Two pills to be taken three times a day.

It will be observed that as far as possible in the space of this short article a general contrast of German and English dispensing has been given. It is hoped that the purpose mentioned in the prelude has been attained, and that something has been done which will enable English chemists to deal with German prescriptions with more ease than they have hitherto been accustomed.

FRENCH.

It is, perhaps, not a very frequent occurrence for the average dispensing chemist, not professing to make a specialty of such matters, to be asked to dispense a French prescription, and when such an event does take place it is more than likely that he feels himself under the necessity of declining to undertake its preparation, under the impression that the method of prescribing in France is something quite different to what he has been accustomed. But there is really no reason why this should be so. With the, at least, elementary knowledge of the French language that the great majority of pharmacists possess, and the now almost universal familiarity with the metric system of weights and measures, the matter ought to present little or no difficulty. It is scarcely necessary to remark that the assistance of a codex is indispensable, or some work showing the difference in strength between preparations bearing the same name in both countries, and as these sometimes vary very considerably, this is a point of some importance. The preparations differing widely from anything found in the B. P., as, for instance, some of the elaborate "sirops," "alcoolats," or "electuaire" (the "electuaire theriaque" is an amazing compound of between 50 and 60 ingredients) might, perhaps, be calculated to trouble an English dispenser, but it will be found that the fairly typical examples given below contain scarcely anything that he would not be able to supply.

Almost the only point of difference in the actual method of putting together a prescription is that in France the practice of measuring liquids is unknown. In compounding a mixture the bottle is first tared (small shot are very convenient for this purpose) and the ingredients weighed into it, the conventional order being first the solids, next liquids, and finally the vehicle. The following may be taken as a characteristic specimen of a mixture:

Sirop d'ecorces d'orange Ameres	50.0
Cognac	50.0
Extrait de quinquina	6.0
Eau gommeuse	120.0

A prendre par cuillerees.

This mixture illustrates two frequent peculiarities of the French system. In the first place, if the quantities ordered are accurately dispensed, it will be seen that the resulting compound will not fill a bottle of any size made, and it would therefore have to be sent out in a 250 gramme bottle not quite full, a most objectionable feature to English eyes. This is constantly happening, though more often caused by differences in the sp. gr. of the liquids than by the awkward quantities prescribed. The other peculiar feature about the prescription is the laconic directions—take by spoonfuls—a phrase in very common use. The directions for use, however, are not always so vague as this, and the medical man will not unfrequently give the most minute instructions. The following is an example:

Pendant les vingt premiers jours de chaque mois pendant trois mois, prendre dans un peu de lait, immediatement avant les repas, deux fois par jour, une cuilleree a cafe de la solution suivante.

Iodure de sodium	2.0
Eau	60.0

During the first 20 days of each month, during three months, take in a little milk, immediately before meals, twice a day, a tea-spoonful of the following solution.

Half a drachm of iodide of sodium dissolved in two ounces of water would be nearly equivalent to the solution, but there can be no difficulty in weighing the ingredients in the orthodox way.

The next illustrates the favorite custom, not much known in England, of prescribing powerful remedies, especially arsenic, in the form of drops.

(1) Prendre a dejeuner et a diner quatre gouttes de liqueur de Fowler.

(2) Oindre les regions malades avec la pommade suivante.

Glycere d'amidon	100.0
Acide borique	2.0
Oxyde de zinc	2.0

The "Liqueur de Fowler," which differs only from our liq. arsenicalis in its coloring and flavoring matters, would be sent out in a small drop bottle. As to the ointment, the glycere d'amidon is similar to our glycerine of starch, while the other ingredients are sufficiently obvious.

The very neat and convenient cachets, now pretty well known in this country, are much used, and form a very pleasant means of administering such powders as the following:

Au commencement de chaque repas, prendre un des cachets suivants:—

Charbon	aa 0.01
Magnesie	
Poudre de noix vomique	
Poudre d'opium	0.02

Pour un cachet. Fair 20 semblables.

In large establishments a small machine is employed for filling these cachets, but where they are not much in demand, this is done by hand, a camel-hair pencil being used for closing them.

The formulæ for pills will usually present no difficulty. They are usually prescribed of a very small size. The second part of the next prescription, however, contains two drugs, probably unfamiliar to English readers:

1.

Pilules avec.

Ext. d'aconite	0.03
Ext. de belladone	0.01

Pour un pilule. Une pilule le soir avant de se coucher.

2.

Prendre dans une tasse d'infusion de bourgeons de sapin dans la matinee, une cuilleree a soupe du sirop suivant.

Benzoate de soude	15.0
Sirop de capillaire	300.0

"Capillaire" is maiden-hair fern, and the "bourgeons de sapin" pine tops. Of the latter, a suitable quantity would be supplied the patient to make the infusion as required, or he might be given the infusion ready prepared. It may be mentioned here that under the name of "Especes," mixtures of various dried leaves, roots, &c., are frequently ordered for the preparation of "tisanes." The ingredients are cut up of an uniform fineness and sent out in packets. Here is a simple one:

Feuilles de melisse	aa . . 30.0
Feuilles de menthe	
Racines de valerian	

Selon avis.

Liniments, lotions, &c., call for no special remark. It will be noticed that a very favorite preparation of opium, Sydenham's laudanum, occurs in both the formulæ here given.

Huile de jusquiame	20.0
Chloroforme	20.0
Laud. de syden	20.0
Extrait de belladone	6.0
Huile camphree	60.0

Matin et soir, frictionner les genoux et toutes les parties douloureuses.

Oil of hyoscyamus is prepared by heating the leaves with olive oil over a slow fire. Several such medicinal oils are in use.

Eau de roses	200.0
Laud. de sydenham	4.0
Teint. de cachou	4.0
Sans-acetate. de plomb	2 0
Sulfate de zinc	1.0

Faire trois injections par jour.

A prescription for suppositories may be added:

Acid tannique	2.10
Axonge benz.	2.30
Cire blanche	0.50
Beurre de cacao	7.20

Fondez et divisez en 12 suppositoires. Une le soir.

They would probably be made in France in the old-fashioned method, by means of paper-moulds embedded in sand, these being sometimes lined with tinfoil. In the example given the weight of each suppository will be found to be about the same as those used in this country, one gramme, but they are more frequently prescribed much larger, the official strength being 4 grammes.

The following is a prescription for gargle and spray:

Tous les matins et tous les soirs, se gargariser avec cette solution chaude.

Acide borique	10.0
Glycerine Britt	100.0
Teint. de sumbul	50.0
Eau distillee	350.0

It is interesting to note that French physicians occasionally appreciate the value of British products.

Apres chaque gargarisme, faire une pulverisation de cinq minutes avec.

Fluorsilicate de soude	0.4
Acide phenique floc	1.0
Eau distillee	500.0

The expression "pulverisation," here meaning a spray, is the only thing likely to puzzle the uninitiated.

Among the more distinctly French preparations in common use may be mentioned the various syrups and medicated wines, proprietary and otherwise. Of these, and, indeed, of proprietary articles generally, the name is legion, and the ordering of them appears to be becoming more and more frequent. The official vin de quinquina, which occupies the place of our quinine wine, is very popular, and is much prescribed, either alone or with various additions. The taste for hypodermic medication has also developed very considerably of late. —*British and Colonial Druggist's Diary.*

Plane Tree Honey is a sweetish exudation of platanus orientalis. It contains from 80 to 90 per cent. of mannite

The Influence of Alcohol, Glycerine and Oil Upon the Action of Disinfectants.

DR. P. LENTI.

In his authoritative memoir "on disinfection," published in 1881, Koch shows experimentally that carbolic acid dissolved in alcohol or in oil possesses little or no disinfectant power. Shortly afterwards Wolfflugel, as the results of rigorous experiments, confirmed Koch's statements as regards the solution of carbolic acid in oil. There is therefore a considerable amount of practical interest in studying the disinfectant value of carbolic acid in combination with the above named solvents, of which glycerine and alcohol possess the advantage of dissolving phenol readily and mixing with water in all proportions. The object of the present researches has been to learn the degree of concentration to which a disinfectant liquid containing alcohol or glycerine must be raised, and to see whether by increasing the proportion of the disinfectant a positive action can be obtained, and whether this action is obtained by modifying the form in which the agent occurs in the mixture.

Using different vehicles, the author has experimented with two of the most reputed and easily applied disinfectants, viz., corrosive sublimate and carbolic acid. His conclusions are summed up as follows:—

(1) Absolute alcohol, in the absence of water, destroys completely the bactericidal power of corrosive sublimate and carbolic acid upon carbuncular spores. The power is only regained when the proportion of water added to the alcohol is two per cent. for the sublimate solution (1 in 1,000) and 70 per cent. for the carbolic acid solution; even then the duration of the action must be not less than 24 hours for the sublimate and 48 hours for the carbolic acid.

(2) The same holds good for glycerine, which prevents the action of ·2 per cent. solutions of sublimate when the proportion of water is less than 40 per cent. As regards carbolic acid the nullifying action of glycerine is even more marked, complete destruction of the spores only taking place when the proportion of water reaches 80 per cent. and if the duration of contact is less than 24 hours, no distinct sterilisation of the spores is obtained.

(3) Carbolic acid and bysol when dissolved in olive oil lose their disinfectant action completely.

These results are of great value in connection with the employment of disinfectants in practical hygiene and prophylactics from the surgical point of view. They show that not only must the exclusive use of alcohol, glycerine or fatty bodies or their addition in the preparation of liquid disinfectants be avoided, but the hygienist and surgeon must keep watch over and if necessary modify the composition of antiseptic medicaments into the composition of which these two agents enter.—*Jour. de Pharm. et de Chim.*

ADAMS'

Tutti-Frutti.

Violet,
Rose,
Lilac.

Send for beautiful hanger sign free to decorate your window.

ADAMS & SONS CO., 11 and 13 Jarvis St., TORONTO.

MUNN'S
GENUINE
Cod Liver Oil

Is non-freezing and remains perfectly clear at 13° above zero.

Sold in 15 and 20 Gallon Kegs.

HAS THE HIGHEST RECOMMENDATION.

MUNN'S
CELEBRATED NEWFOUNDLAND
Liquid Fish Glue

STRONGEST! BEST! CHEAPEST!
Ever offered on the market.

1 and 2 oz. Bottles.

TINS—Gallon, Quart & Pint. Also in Bulk in Barrels & Kegs

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

STEWART MUNN & CO., = Board of Trade Building, = Montreal.
AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION.

To the Trade.

In all localities from which we have secured and published testimonials for our **Dodd's Kidney Pills,** the sale has been greatly increased, which resulted to the benefit of the druggist as well as ourselves.

We would therefore respectfully request all druggists to forward us the names of any of their customers who have been cured or benefited by our **Dodd's Kidney Pills,** and secure us the testimony for publication if possible. In return for which we will be pleased to give them the benefit of any advertising connected therewith if desired.

Thanking the Drug Trade for their assistance towards the success of our Remedies, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of same.

Respectfully,

THE DODDS MEDICINE CO., Limited.

Toronto, March 1, 1894.

TO THE DRUG TRADE.

Phenyo-Caffein

Is an acknowledged leader among the HEADACHE and NEURALGIA Remedies.

Its special advantages are safety, efficiency, convenience of form for carrying and taking.

Our policy is to serve the regular drug trade exclusively by thorough, persistant and judicious advertising.

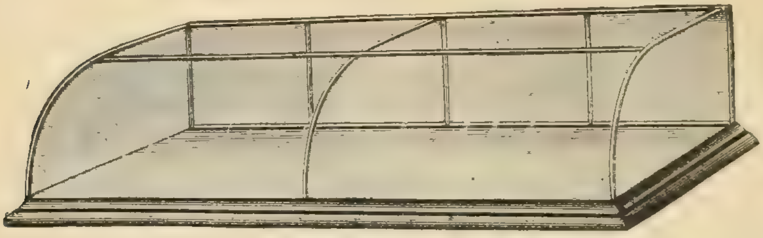
We believe we can benefit ourselves by benefiting you.

Correspondence solicited regarding the goods, method of advertising, &c., &c.

Home Office, Worcester, Mass. **Dominion Office, Toronto, Ont.**

Direct all Dominion correspondence to

JOHN C. GERRY, Dominion Agent, Toronto, Ont.



H. G. Laurence & Son

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHOW CASES.

Store, Office and Bank Fittings.

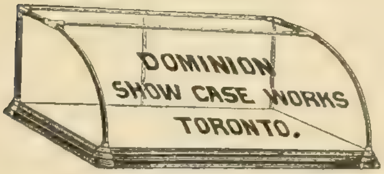
Interior Hardwood Finishing of all Descriptions.

Estimates and Sketches Supplied. **196 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.** Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Dominion Show Case Works, WAGNER, ZEIDLER & CO.

(Formerly DOMINION SHOW CASE CO.)

HIGHEST AWARDS RECEIVED WHEREVER EXHIBITED.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Show Cases of every description in Nickel, Silver, Walnut, Ebonized, etc.

Hardwood Store Fittings, Metal Sash Bars, etc.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Show Rooms, Head Office and Factory : West Toronto Junction, Ont.

Wanzer Soaps.

WANZER BATH SOAP

—IS—

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Contains large percentage of Glycerine.

Will cure Chapped Hands.

Is very beneficial for the Skin---healing irritations rapidly.

"IT FLOATS."

WANZER PURE SOAP CO.

HAMILTON, ONT.

STERLING SOAP.

—

Best and goes farthest.

Manufactured By

WM. LOGAN,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Tariff Changes.

In the recent changes in the customs tariff many of the duties on goods affecting the drug trade remain unaltered, while others are, for the most part, reduced. The following are the duties now charged :—

CHEMICALS, OILS AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

Acid, acetic and pyroligneous n.e.s., and vinegar, a specific duty of 15 cents for each gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof, and for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof an additional duty of 1 cent. The strength of proof shall be held to be equal to 6 per cent. of absolute acid, and in all cases the strength shall be determined in such manner as is established by the Governor-in-council. Old rate the same.

Acid, acetic and pyroligneous of any strength, new, when imported by dyers, calico printers or manufacturers of acetates or colors, for exclusive use in dyeing or printing, or for the manufacture of such acetates or colors in their own factories, under such regulations as are established by the Governor-in-council, a duty of 25 per cent. Old rate, 25 cents per gallon and 20 per cent.

Acid—Muriatic and nitric, and all mixed acids, 20 per cent. Old rate, 25 per cent.

Acid—Sulphuric, four-tenths of a cent per pound. Old rate, ½ cent.

Sulphuric ether, 5 cents per pound. Old rate the same.

Acid phosphate, 2 cents per pound. Old rate, 3 cents.

All medicinal preparations, including patent and proprietary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, oils, and all chemicals, pharmaceutical or officinal preparations or medicines, not otherwise provided for, liquid, 50 per cent. ad valorem, and all other, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Cod liver oil, medicated, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Oils, essential, 10 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate, 20 per cent.

Pomades, French, or flower odors, preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odors of flowers, which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than 10 pounds each, 15 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Perfumery, including toilet preparations (non-alcoholic), viz.: Hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations, n. o. p., used for the hair, mouth or skin, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Lime juice and fruit juices, fortified with or containing not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirits, 60 cents per gallon; and when containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirits, $2 per gallon. Old rate the same.

Lime juice and other fruit syrups and fruit juices, n. o. p., 20 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate, sweetened, 40 cents; unsweetened, 10 cents.

Spirituous or alcoholic liquors, distilled from any material or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof at the same rate on the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof; when the liquors are of a less strength than that of proof, the duty shall be at a rate herein provided but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength, provided, however, that no reduction in quantity shall be computed or made on any liquors below the strength of 15 per cent. under proof, but all such liquors shall be computed at the strength of 15 per cent. under proof as follows:

(a) Ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl or spirits of wine; gin of all kinds, n. e. s.; rum, whiskey and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, n. o. p.; amyl alcohol or fusil oil or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil, methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirit, absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy, cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, n. e. s.; mescal, pulque, rum shrub, Schiedam and other schnapps; tafia, angostura and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages, $2.12½ per gallon. Old rate the same.

(b) Spirits and strong waters of any kind mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, as being known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures, or medicines, n. e. s., $2.12½ per gallon and 30 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate the same.

(c) Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, Cologne and Lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes, and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks weighing not more than 4 ounces each, 50 per cent. ad valorem. When in bottles, flasks or other packages, weighing more than 4 ounces each, $2.12½ per gallon and 40 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate the same.

(d) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia, $2.12½ per gallon and 30 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate the same.

(c) Vermouth and ginger wine containing not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirits, 75 cents; if containing more than 40 per cent. of proof spirits, $2.12½ per gallon.

Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing 26 per cent. or less of spirits of the strength of proof, whether imported in wood or bottles (six quart or twelve pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon), 25 cents per gallon and for each degree of strength in excess of 26 per cent. of spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of 3 cents until the strength reaches 40 per cent. of proof spirits, and in addition thereto 30 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate the same.

PAINTS, COLOURS AND OILS.

Dry white and red lead, orange, mineral and zinc white, 5 per cent. Old rate the same.

Ochres, ochre earths, raw siennas and colors, dry, 20 per cent. Old rate, 30 per cent.

Oxides, dry fillers, fireproof, umbers and burnt siennas, 25 per cent. Old rate, 30 per cent.

Paints and colors, rough stuff and fillers, 25 per cent. Old rate, 30 per cent.

Paints and colors, ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers, $1 per gallon.

Turpentine, spirits of, 5 per cent. Old rate, 10 per cent.

Varnishes, lacquers, Japans, Japan driers, liquid driers and oil finish, 20 cents per gallon and 20 per cent. Old rate, 20 and 25 per cent.

Paris green, dry, 10 per cent. Old rate the same.

Putty, 15 per cent. Old rate, 25 per cent.

Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled, lard oil, Neat's foot oil, and sesame seed oil, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate, linseed and flaxseed oil, 1¼ cent per lb. Raw or boiled lard oil, the same.

Olive oil, prepared for salad purposes, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate, 20 per cent.

Vaseline and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal or other purposes, 35 per cent., ad valorem. Old rate, 6 cents per lb. in bottles, 4 cents per lb in bulk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Glass carboys and demijohns, empty or filled bottles, and decanters, flasks and phials, glass jars and glass balls, and cut, pressed or moulded glass tableware, 30 per cent.; old, glass carboys and demijohns, 30 per cent.; jars, etc., 5 cents per doz. and 30 per cent.

Beeswax, 10 per cent. Old rate, 20 per cent.

Liquid glue and mucilage, 25 per cent. Old rate, 30 per cent.

Writing ink, 20 per cent. Old rate, 25 per cent.

Liquorice paste and liquorice in rolls and sticks, new, 20 per cent.; old, liquorice paste, 2 cents; liquorice in rolls and sticks, 3 cents.

Opium, crude, $1 per lb. Old rate the same.

Opium, powdered, $1.35 per lb. Old rate, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Extract of meats and fluid beef, 25 per cent. Old rate the same.

Paraffine wax, 2 cents per lb. Old rate, 3 cents per lb.

Drugs, n. e. s., 20 per cent.

Spectacle and eyeglass, frames, parts of, 20 per cent. ad valorem ; old, 30 per cent.

Showcases, 35 per cent. ad valorem ; old, $2 each and 35 per cent.

Albumenized paper, for photographers, old 25 per cent., new 30 per cent.

Photographic dry plates, new 30 per cent., old 9 cents per square foot.

Soap, common or laundry, not perfumed, 1 cent per pound ; old, 1½ cents per pound.

Castile soap, mottled or white, and white soap, n. e. s., 2 cents per pound ; old, same.

Sheet glue, 30 per cent. Old rate, 3 cents per lb.

Dextrine, 10 per cent. Old rate, 1 cent per lb.

Sizing cream and enamel sizing, 10 per cent. Old rate, 1 cent per lb.

Condensed milk 30 per cent. Old tariff, 1¼ cents per lb. and 35 per cent.

Milk food, 30 per cent. Old rate, 35 per cent.

Hops, 6 cents per lb. Old rate the same.

Extract malt, non-alcoholic, 25 per cent. Old rate the same.

Nutmegs and mace, 20 per cent. Old rate, 25 per cent.

Ginger and spices of all kinds, unground, 15 per cent. ; ground, 25 per cent.

Corks, 20 per cent. Old rate the same.

Trusses and belts, 25 per cent. Old rate the same.

Combs, 35 per cent. Old rate the same.

FREE.

Alum, in bulk.

Aniline salts.

Aniline and coal tar dyes in packages of not less than 1 lb.

Nitrate and acetate of lead not ground.

Olive oil for manufacturing or mechanical purposes.

Oil of roses.

Chloride of lime.

Coal tar and coal pitch.

Dragon's blood.

Zinc chloride, salts and sulphate of.

Borax and boracic acid, ground or unground. in bulk of not less than 25 lbs.

Lamp black and ivory black.

Saffron.

Drugs, aloes, ground or unground, agarica, belledonna leaves, buchu leaves, hyoscyamus or henbane leaf, senna leaves, coruim, cucula or hemlock seed and leaf, chamomile flowers, cinchona bark, ergot, India hemp (crude drugs).

Gums, amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, Dammar, Kaurio, mastic, Sandarac, Senegal, shellac and white shellac in gum of flake for manufacturing purposes and gum tragacanth, gum gedda and gum Barberry.

Soda, sulphate of crude, known as salt cake, barilla or soda ash, caustic soda, silicate of soda in crystal or in solution, bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, sal-soda, sulphide of sodium, nitrate of soda, arseniate, bi arseniate, chloride and stannate of soda. Old tariff, nitrate of soda, 20 per cent ; caustic soda had to be imported in drums.

Saltpetre, old tariff, 20 per cent.

Potash, chlorate of, in crystals, when imported for manufacturing purposes only. Potash, muriate and bichromate of, crude caustic potash, and red and yellow prussiate of potash ; also ashes, pot and pearl, in packages of not less than 25 pounds weight. Old tariff, red and yellow prussiate, 10 per cent.

Seeds, viz., annato, beet, carrot, flax, turnip, mangold and mustard and aromatic seeds, which are not edible, and are in a crude state and not advanced in value or condition by grinding or refining, or by any other process of manufacture, viz., anise, anise star, caraway, cardamom, coriander, cumin, fennel and fenugreek. Old tariff, flax seed, 10 cents per bushel.

An Important Pepsin Decision.

In last week's issue of the *Reporter* we published the decision of the court in the suit instituted several years ago by the Carl L. Jensen Company against the New York manager for Parke, Davis & Co., for alleged infringement of the plaintiff's patent for the manufacture of pepsin. The progress of the litigation was watched with interest by the trade, and, as the final adjudication of the questions at issue is of general importance, a brief review of the leading facts in the case will be opportune at this time.

The legal controversy originated in 1889 in the United States Circuit Court of New Jersey, the plaintiff relying mainly upon the second claim of his patent in which his product is described as "having a digestive power of one to seven hundred." The defence was that the pepsin complained of had a digestive energy equalling one to two thousand, and that, while it possessed some of the physical characteristics of the Jensen product, it was an entirely different article. The defendants insisted that their pepsin could not be made by the methods described in the patent, and they further assailed the validity of the Jensen patent, but on the latter point the court did not consider it necessary to pass.

The gist of the patent appears to be that the process of manufacture includes converting the stomach tissue into peptone by the action of its contained pepsin under favorable conditions, and the retention of all the pepstone, with its contained pepsin so found. An expert, called on behalf of the complainant, seemed to take this view of the patent, and stated that in his opinion a pepsin which is made by a process which aims at a partial elimination of the peptone is not the pepsin of the Jensen patent.

Another expert, testifying for the defence, said that the pepsin sold by the defendants could not be produced under Jensen's patented method of manufacture, and that the pepsin of Parke, Davis & Co., practically three times as strong as any that can be made by the Jensen process. He further deposed that the pepsin of defendants differed both physically and chemically from that of the complainants. It appeared on the trial of the case that the defendants' pepsin was made in accordance with a process which secured the removal of a portion of the peptone and a considerable part of the soluble salts contained in the peptone, by dialysis.

After hearing the evidence and carefully examining the various issues presented, the Judge came to the conclusion that the great digestive power of the pepsin, made by the defendants, indicated that it was not, and could not be, made by the Jensen process. As these facts fully supported the position taken by the defendants, the court did not decide upon the validity of the patent upon which the plaintiffs based their action.—*Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, Feb. 12, 1894.

Chips.

Health may be wealth, but it is pretty hard to make doctors believe it.

Medical Professor (to student)—"In a case which you find difficult to diagnose correctly, what is the proper course to take?" Student—"Look wise and say nothing."

A western "cigar store" has improved on the old soda fountain gag. A sign is displayed that reads: "No trubbel to shough goods; if you doan't see what you waunt, wink the other i."

"Have you anything to say before we eat you?" said the King of the Cannibal Isles to a missionary. "I have," was the reply. "I want to talk to you on the advantages of a vegetable diet."

Dyspepsia Specialist (irritably)—'But, madam, you must chew your food. What were your teeth given you for?' Female Patient (calmly)—'They were not given to me. I bought 'em.'

Doctor—'What, your dyspepsia no better? Did you follow my advice, and drink hot water one hour before breakfast?' Patient—'I did my best, doctor, but I couldn't keep it up for more than ten minutes at a stretch.'

Physician (with ear to patient's chest)—"There is a curious swelling over the region of the heart, sir, which must be reduced at once." Patient (anxiously)—"That swelling is my pocket book, doctor. Please don't reduce it too much."

Little bits of advice in poetical form are good food. Here's one for advertisers, as suggested by an esteemed trade paper, which is worth reading:

> "When you've got a thing to say,
> Say it! Don't take half a day.
> When your tale's got little in it
> Crowd the whole thing in a minute!
> Life is short—a fleeting vapor—
> Don't use five and eight-page papers
> With a tale which, at a pinch,
> Could be cornered in an inch,
> Boil her down until she simmers,
> Polish her until she glimmers;
> When you've got a thing to say,
> Say it! Don't take half a day."

Lansing's Glasscine Labels

—FOR—

Druggists' Shelfware.

These Labels are made from thin transparent sheets of Celluloid, and are exactly like the Glass Labels in finish and appearance, but are more durable and cheaper.

The only Label Factory in Canada. Send 9cts. in stamps for Samples, Catalogue, etc. Address,

LANSING & WOOD,
LOCK BOX 362,
WINDSOR, ONT.
Main Factory located at Detroit, Mich.

WE WANT·DRUGGISTS·RIGHT·OFF·

TO UNDERSTAND

THAT when a concern has a preparation that won't sell on its own merits, or if desiring to steal the fruit of another's sowing THEY IMITATE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

A Toronto concern labels their mixture **Pennyroyal Wafers,** because if calling it anything else, it wouldn't sell without expenditure of considerable money to advertise it as others do, taking thus a dishonest advantage of what has been spent to create the increasing demand now had for the genuine and original **Pennyroyal Wafers.** They go still farther, and cut the price on their product to you, hoping thereby to secure your co-operation ; failing to get results, they add as another inducement, "to give you a gold watch" too ; a still further proof of its cheap worthlessness. Can you look your customers in the face and with honest conviction of doing right sell them a substitute for the genuine **Pennyroyal Wafers** made by us, and by whose advertising they have been brought to your store to buy ? $8.00 per dozen is the price for the genuine, and no bribes given, to encourage you to deceive the public. Your continued favors as in the past will greatly oblige,

Respectfully yours,

EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., **Detroit, Mich.**

Sovereign Lime Fruit Juice.

We have pleasure in introducing to the notice of our friends, **Sovereign Lime Fruit Juice.** We claim to be the largest refiners of Lime Juice in America, and solicit inquiries.

For sale in bulk, and twenty-four ounce bottles, by wholesale in Toronto and Hamilton.

SIMSON BROS. & CO., Halifax, N. S.

"NICKEL IN THE SLOT."

Bells ✣ Perfumer.

A few of these Perfume Machines left, and will be sold

AT A REDUCTION

To clear out a consignment.

W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ont.

The Montreal Optical & Jewellery Company

(LIMITED)

The only firm of Manufacturing Opticians in the Dominion.

Prescription Work a Specialty.

Country orders filled with care and promptitude.

If you are dealing in OPTICAL GOODS it will PAY YOU to do business with US, and if you are not doing so already, write and get our Catalogue and Price List.

Every Druggist should handle

—OUR—

Druggist Favorite, 5c.

—AND—

Patti, 10c.

CIGARS.

Send for sample order.

FRASER & STIRTON, - London, Ont.

Free Advertising for Druggists.

Dr. Slocum's Compound Pennyroyal Tea.

Put up in neat and attractive 25 cent Boxes, sells at sight, and is now being extensively advertised.

PUT IN A STOCK AT ONCE.

Sold by all leading Wholesale Houses at $2.00 per dozen, less 5%, or direct upon receipt of price.

T. A. SLOCUM & CO.,

Manufacturers, - - - TORONTO, CANADA.

SMOKE

MINERVA

—: AND :—

RICHARD 1st

CIGARS.

FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

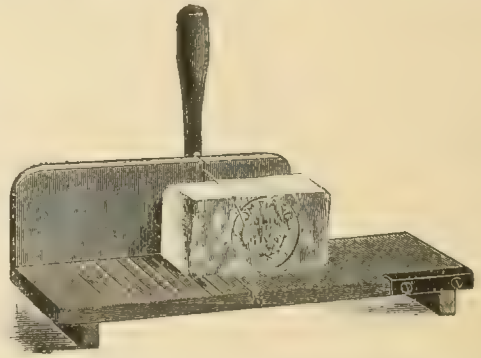
J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.

"EXCELSIOR"

Soap Cutter & Trimmer.



SIMPLE IN OPERATION.
UNIFORM IN ACTION.
PREVENTING WASTE.

Will cut hard as well as green soap, and has a Trimmer which finishes the edges smooth and even, adding greatly to the appearance.

PRICE, $1.00.

Manuf'ed by the ELCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO., (Patentees.)

☞ Include one in your next order to your Jobber.

WM. J. DYAS,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, - Sole Agent for Canada.

Formulary.

SANITARY SACHETS.

Naphthalin	2 parts
Oil of eucalyptus	3 parts
Flowers of camphor	1 part
Kieselghur	4 parts
Powdered orris root	4 parts

Add the camphor flowers to the eucalyptus oil and the naphthalin. Rub down with the kieselghur, and mix in the orris root powder. You can add oil of bergamot, or any other perfume you desire. This combination will also be good to keep out moths from clothes.—*B. and C. Druggist.*

GLYCERITE YERBA SANTA.

Fluid extract yerba santa	2 fl. ozs.
Solution potassa	720 grs.
Comp. fl. ext. cardamom	½ fl. oz.
Oil sassafras	aa. 16 min.
Oil lemon	
Oil clove	
Water	3 fl. ozs.
Glycerin	6 fl. ozs.
Alcohol	aa a sufficient quantity.
Talcum	

Rub the oils, extracts, and potassa solution, with the water; add 2 fl. ozs. of the alcohol, and the talcum; after thorough trituration, filter clear and to this filtrate add the glycerine and enough alcohol to make 1 pint.

Four fluid ounces of this glycerite suffice to make 1 pint of syrup or elixir to correspond with the N. F.—*Merck's Market Report.*

VICHY WATER (artificial).

Bicarbonate soda	℥ vss.
Carbonate potash	aa ℥ ij.
Sulphate magnesia	
Chloride soda	℥ iij.
Water	Cong. x.

Dissolve the salts in the water and charge to 100°, shaking thoroughly.

COGNAC BITTERS.

Crushed gentian root	8 ozs.
Crushed bitter orange peel	4 ozs.
Crushed cardamom seeds	2 ozs.
Crushed cinnamon bark	2 drms.
Crushed cochineal	2 drms.
Glycerine	1 pint.
Brandy	1 pint.
Water	1 gal.

Infuse 10 days and filter.

MOTH PASTILLES.

Camphor	5 parts
Black pepper	10 parts
Absinth	10 parts
Patchouli	2 parts
Oil lavender	2 parts
Oil clove	1 part
Paraffin	100 parts

Melt together, and make into pastilles. —*New. Remed.*

PIXOL, A CHEAP DISINFECTANT.

In a supplement to the *Army Medical Journal*, Dr. Eberman reports favorably upon a cheap disinfectant introduced by Dr. Raptchevski under the name of pixol. It is prepared as follows:—In 3 lbs. (36 ozs,) of tar is dissolved 1 lb. (12 ozs.) of green soap. To this is added slowly a solution of a caustic alkali, either potash or soda, containing 25 zolotriks—that is, very slightly over 3½ ozs. of the alkali, to 36 ozs. of water. When required for use 1 part of the thick syrupy fluid thus formed is added to 19 parts of water, forming a 5 per cent. solution of pixol. This strength is used for disinfecting linen and for washing the hands. For dejecta a 10 per cent. solution is recommended. Such a solution has been proved to be fatal to the bacillus anthracis, the typhoid and cholera bacilli, and to the cocci of suppuration.—*Therapeutic Review.*

BOTTLE WAX.

Rosin	℥ viij.
Yellow wax	℥ j.
Ultramarine blue	℥ ss. M.

Melt together with gentle heat.

ORRIS TOOTH WASH.

Tinct. myrrh	aa. fl. ℥ i.
Tinct. orris (10)	
Tinct. cinchona	
Oil gaultheria	fl. ℥ ss.
Glycerin	fl. ℥ ii.
Tinct. white soap (20 per cent. hydro-alc.) enough to make	O i.

FORMULA FOR MAKING AND COATING GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES.

Sodium carbonate crystal	1 part
Stearic acid (dry)	2 parts
Glycerin	32 parts

Powder sodium carbonate and stearic acin finely, mix with the glycerin in evaporating dish, place on a water bath, and continue heat until effervescence ceases and complete solution is effected.

Pour into cold, dry moulds, and, when congealed, cut off, and insert into one end a long needle, dip quickly into melted paraffin for an instant, cool quickly, take out the needle, stop the hole by gentle pressure, keep in glass-stoppered bottles.

S. C. BONDURAUT in *Amer. Druggist.*

DEODORIZED IODOFORM.

1	Iodoform	197 parts
	Carbolic acid	1 part
	Oil peppermint	2 parts
2	Creolin	1-2 parts
	Iodoform	97-98 parts
3	Cumarin	1 part
	Iodoform	24 parts
4	Oil rosemary	1 part
	Iodoform	99 parts
5	Thymol	1 part
	Iodoform	99 parts

—*Merck's Phar. Jl.*

ARTIFICIAL MANURE FOR FLOWERS IN THE OPEN GROUND.

Take of

Phosphate of ammonia	30 parts
Nitrate of potash	40 parts
Nitrate of soda	15 parts
Sulphate of ammonia	10 parts

One part of this dissolved in 1000 pints of water (say a heaped teaspoonful to a gallon) makes an excellent liquid manure.

ARTIFICIAL MANURE FOR FLOWERS IN POTS.

Take of

Phosphate of ammonia	25 parts
Nitrate of potash	45 parts
Nitrate of ammonia	20 parts

Add this to the potting soil in the first instance in the proportion of one part of the manure to 600 parts of soil, or water the plants with a solution as above.

IRON PERCHLORIDE TO STERILIZE WATER.

F. Watts describes a simple method of sterilizing water for domestic purposes, which has been extensively employed, with apparently good results, in the Leeward Islands. It consists in adding to hard water sufficient neutral ferric chloride solution to produce a perceptible precipitate. In the case of soft water, a small quantity of lime water or dilute sodium carbonate solution is added after the ferric chloride solution, and so causes a precipitate to form. In either case vigorous stirring promotes the granulation and subsidence of the precipitate, and, after this has subsided, the clear water is drawn off for use. With small quantities of water it may be found advantageous to subsequently pass the water through a simple form of filter, such as a felt bag, or clean sand in a shallow box or a flowerpot, but this is unnecessary with large quantities. One to one and a half fluid ounce of B. P. liquor ferri perchlor. fort. is stated to be sufficient to purify one hundred gallons of water. By treating sufficient for a day's supply at night, the pure water will be ready for use in the morning.—*Chem. News.*

TO DEODORIZE IODOFORM, CREASOTE, AND GUAIACOL.

The odor of iodoform, creasote, or guaicol upon the hands can be overcome by washing with linseed meal. Articles having an odor of iodoform may be washed in tar-water to which oil of wintergreen has been added. The taste of pills of creasote can be disguised by means of a little powdered coffee. The odor of iodoform or guaiacol in rooms can be dissipated by burning coffee.—*Deutsche medizinal Zeitg.; Monatsh. f. prakt. Dermatol.*

The Syringe and the Pipe.

From a western point of view there is one great drawback to opium-smoking—it takes too much time. Western hurry seems, however, to be gradually permeating even the vices of the east, and now the morphine-syringe rivals the opium-pipe, if we may believe a report which reaches us from Hong Kong. The practice has been known for some time in Shanghai and some six months ago it was brought to Hong Kong, where are now some twenty houses in which a regular trade in it is openly carried on.

Each house has, on the average, fifty clients, who call in the morning and the evening and take their dose. An injection is much cheaper than a smoke, and primarily, no doubt, that is the reason for its rapid popularity. Curiously enough, the pretense is that it is used as a cure for the vice of opium-smoking, to which, however, it would seem to have about the same relations as a whiskey-bar has to a beer-saloon. The immediate happiness of an injection, which can be had without the loss of time, the public exposure or the loathsome associations of the opium-den is a far more dangerous temptation than the more slowly-acting and more expensive pipe. Truly in this matter John Chinaman is jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire.—*British Medical Jour.*

Photographic Notes

TURPENTINE AS AN ACCELERATOR. Two correspondents of the *Revue de Photographie* state that a few drops of oil of turpentine added to the usual hydrochinone developer acts as an exceedingly active accelerator, and one which gives remarkable density.

TO SILVER PLATE ALUMINIUM. Immerse the aluminium in a bath of

Water	1000 parts
Glycerine	50 parts
Zinc chloride	25 parts
Zinc iodide	25 parts

Heat to 400 degrees, then wash and plate by any of the usual methods.—*Photographe.*

ALUMINIUM FOR FLASH LIGHT.

Aluminium powder	21.7 parts by weight
Sulphide of antimony	13.8 "
Potassium chlorate	64.5 "

Observe same care in mixing as in the case of magnesium flash light.—*Can. Photographic Jl.*

FERROUS OXALATE.—

(No. 1.)

Sat. solution sulphate of iron	1 part
Sat. solution oxalate of potash	3 parts

Mix *quant. suff.* by pouring the iron into the oxalate. In hot weather the proportion of the iron solution may be diminished with advantage.

FOR TRANSPARENCIES ON GELATINO CHLORIDE PLATES (No. 2).

(*a.*)

Neutral oxalate of potash	2 ozs.
Chloride of ammonium	40 grs.
Distilled water	20 ozs.

(*b.*)

Sulphate of iron	4 drachms
Citric acid	2 drachms
Alum	2 drachms
Distilled water	16 ounces

For black tones mix above in equal volumes.—*Pacific Coast Photog.*

TO CLEAN THE HANDS. To remove chemical stains from the hands, mix 4 oz. glauber salts, 4 oz. chloride of lime, and 4 oz. of water and store in a wide-mouthed bottle. When required for use pour a little into a saucer and rub it well over the stains with pumice stone or an old nail brush. Stains of nitrate of silver are best removed by means of a solution of chloride of iron.

THE LIPPMANN-LUMIERE EMULSION. According to Herr E. Valenta, the *interference* emulsion is more of a solution than an emulsion, as it contains only the silver bromide produced by one per cent. of silver nitrate and is only a faintly opaline, almost clear, fluid. The exact formula is gelatine 20 grammes, potassium bromide 5 grammes, silver nitrate 6 grammes, water 600 c.c.

Over-Exposure.

Mathew Wilson, in the *British Journal of Photography*, gives a new method of overcoming very long exposures, or rather of making good negatives from plates that have been accidentally or otherwise very much over-exposed. He makes a saturated solution of chlorine in water by the action of manganese dioxide on hydrochloric acid in the ordinary way, dilutes the solution with an equal bulk of water, and into that places the over-exposed plate. "The free chlorine acts upon the sensitive film, liberating a part of the bromine of the silver bromide and forming in its place a thin surface coating of silver chloride." The plate, on removal from the solution, is simply drained, and then developed in the ordinary way, but in consequence of the surface film of silver chloride the image can be seen and watched only by transmitted light. The film of chloride will, of course, disappear in the fixing solution, and, according to Mr. Wilson, negatives produced in this way are more delicate in gradation, by which we suppose he means, have a greater range of tonality than those developed in the ordinary way.

Photographers generally may have neither the apparatus or the skill to prepare the solution of chlorine in the way recommended, but will find the following method quite within their ability. Mix together intimately, by rubbing in a mortar or otherwise, 60 grains common salt and 350 grains of red oxide of lead, and put it into a bottle containing 8 ounces of water. Add to this 2 fluid drams of acid sulphuric and shake till the red oxide becomes white. Let stand till clear, decant and dilute with an equal bulk of water.—*Photo. Beacon.*

An Important Improvement in Dry Plates.

If our advices received from Europe prove true, and they come from a reliable source, a great stride has been made in the advance towards obtaining a perfect dry plate,—one in which all danger of halation and solarization is overcome.

It is well known that the various efforts which have been made looking to that end, such as Multicoated films, Aurantia-Collodion, and Caramel-coated backs, fail to give a reliable result which would compensate for the great disadvantages resulting from their use.

The inventor of the new scheme, conspicuous for its simplicity, is Herr Otto Magerstedt, of Berlin, Germany. His process, as stated in his patent specifications, D. R. P. No. 73,101, is simply to coat the glass or film with a soluble non-actinic solution before a final coating with the sensitive emulsion.

To obtain this non-actinic preliminary coating the following pigments are suitable, viz.:

1. The red dyes of the Rosanilin group—say Fuchsin and its acid sulphides.
2. Dyes of the Rosalic acid group, rosalic acid, etc.
3. Dyes which by nature of their constitution stand between Rosanilin and Rosalic acid, such as Corallin.
4. The red and yellow dyes which result in the manufacture of Aurin (such as the Aurin of commerce).
5. Dyes of the Saffranine group—(Toluidin-red)
6. Phosphin (chrysanilin).
7. Uranin.

To produce a plate according to the new process.

An aqueous solution of gelatine of proper consistency is colored with a solution of Fuchsin, this is then poured over the well cleaned glass plate and left to dry. This is done in day-light. When thoroughly dry the plate is coated with a sensitive emulsion in the usual manner, of course on the coated surface. When dry the plate is ready for use, same as an ordinary plate.

After exposure the plate is developed as usual and fixed in an acid fixing-bath. The latter, with the final washing, removes every trace of color, and is said to produce a negative without the sign of any halation.

With certain developers such as Rodinal, the decoloration of the non-actinic film takes place during development and the plate may be examined as any ordinary plate.—J. F. S. in *Am. Jl. of Photography.*

The First Preparation or Substratum for Collotype Plates.

GEORGE HOLZHAUSEN and GERALD F. WETHERMAN in *The Photogram* for March.

During the last few years many articles have been written on the Collotype process, giving full instructions in its various operations to those wishing to experiment with it or to work it commercially. Much has been said and written about the substratum, or first coating, for holding the sensitive film to the glass; and as the successful working of the process depends to a great extent on this, the following notes may be of value to those interested in this important photo-mechanical process.

It would be impossible to print from a plate which had not first been coated with a substratum of some kind, to ensure the sensitive film adhering to the glass, as, without this, the film would be sure to come off when "rolling up," or when under pressure in the printing press.

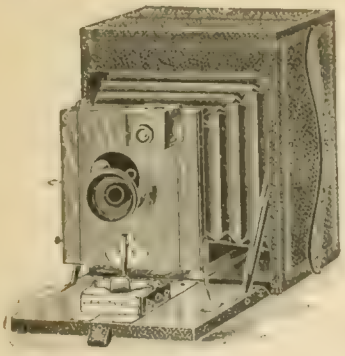
The Collotype process brought out by Albert, of Munich, is most in use at the present day. One of the greatest difficulties Albert had to contend with was that of getting the gelatine films to adhere to the glass, or other base, but this he ultimately overcame by coating his plates with bichromatized gelatine, albumen, and silicate of potash. The plate was then exposed to light, through the glass from the back, but the drawback was that the exposure had to be very accurately timed, or failure resulted.

The formula for Albert's preparation is as follows :—

Albumen	30 parts
Ammonia	5 parts
Water	30 parts

To this add the following : —

$15.00 Size, Folded 5¼ x 5¼ x 6½ in.
Size of Picture 4 x 5 in.



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Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever
Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.
Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.
Clark Derby's Condition Powders.
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The quality of this soap is GUARANTEED. See that the name "BUTTERMILK" is printed as above "in green bronze," and the name "Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Company, Chicago," in diamond on end of package. Beware of imitations.

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Price, $1.00 per doz.; 15c. per bottle.

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Rye and Malt Whiskies.

"OLD TIMES" & "WHITE WHEAT."

Gelatin	1 part.
Bichromate of Potash	1 “
Water	30 parts

Dissolve by heat (not greater than 90 deg. Fahrenheit, or the albumen will coagulate).

Obernetter, of Munich, improved on this method by adopting a coating of silicate of potash and albumen beaten to a froth, to which a small quantity of ammonia was added. The action of this, however, is unreliable, being affected by changes of weather, although this formula is still used in many houses. The solution is prepared as follows :—

Silicate of Potash	3 parts
Albumen	7 “
Water	10 “

To this add a few drops of ammonia. Beat the albumen to a froth, add the silicate of potash, and the water, and afterwards the ammonia ; then allow the mixture to stand for two or three hours, and it is ready for use.

It is impossible to give the exact proportions of these chemicals, as the formula must be varied to suit the condition of the atmosphere and temperature of the room in which the operations are conducted.

Both these formulæ have their drawbacks, and therefore at the present time they are not much in use.

The solutions most generally used consist of beer and silicate of potash.

There has been little advance in the discovery of new formulæ for this preparation, for even when workers have a formula which they do not consider very satisfactory, they are often afraid to experiment with others, lest the result should be going from bad to worse.

The following preparation is one that we have worked out, and that we can recommend from experience as reliable. It is now published for the first time :—

No. I.

Dextrine	40 oz. –	40 parts
Sugar	5 “ –	5 “
Alcohol	5 “ –	5 “
Water	40 “	40 “

No. II.

Silicate of Potash (liquid)	25 oz.	1200 parts
Tannin	25 grains	2.5 “

To make up No. I., first dissolve the dextrine and sugar in water ; then add the alcohol.

To make up No. II., dissolve the tannin in a small quantity of water, mix with the silicate of potash, and allow to stand for twenty-four hours.

No. I. and No. II. may be made up in large quantities, and will keep, separate, for some time.

For use, take—

No. I	1 part
No. II	2 parts
Water	7 “

filter through a cloth, and use at once. The mixture should be made fresh each time, and used directly afterwards, as they will not keep when combined.

Silicate of potash varies very much in strength, but a suitable qualtity may be obtained from Messrs. Hopkin and Williams, Hatton Garden, E.C.

To coat, put the plate on a levelling stand, dust surface well with a brush, and pour plenty of the solution on it, to prevent air bubbles forming and to take off any particles of dust which may remain. Use a small piece of paper to spread the mixture evenly to the edges, then lift quickly and drain off at a corner through a cloth into a jug, after which place the plates in a rack to dry ; when dry, rinse under a tap to get rid of the free silicate, dry again, and the plates are ready to receive the sensitive coating.

Plates coated with this preparation will never strip, and will keep before sensitizing for any length of time.

They are best coated in the evening, so that they may be quite dry and ready for use the next morning ; but, if wanted in a hurry, they may be dried quickly by placing on edge in the drying-box. Take care to leave the box open, otherwise the plates will sweat, and be spoilt ; the heat should be about 100 deg. Fahrenheit.

Flashlight Photography at Home.

F. J. HARRISON.

The veriest beginner in photography owns a flash lamp of some kind, and is acquainted with the disappointing results which are the product of the ordinary amateur's flashlight efforts. Flashlight photography is very fascinating, and the best results *are* possible, even with the small hand flash lamps. The prevalence of the idea that the flash must necessarily be fired just above and behind the camera seems to be the main cause of the poor results. The light in the professional's studio does not come from behind the camera, and we do not, or should not if avoidable, photograph any thing with the sun directly behind us. If we have to do this, a flat picture results. Why, then, this position for the flash? It is wrong ; don't do it. Where shall the flash be fired? Suitably arrange the subject so that the camera may be set up in the hall or in another room, the lens pointing through the open doorway. The flash may now be fired in the room in which is the subject, may be fired in front of the camera and to the right or left of the subject. There is a minimum loss of light, no danger of particles of magnesium powder getting on to the plates by being carried into the holder on the slides, and in the resulting negative there is life and gradation. The direct light of the lamp is, of course, kept from the camera by the wall of the room. A little practice with reflecting screens will teach their use.

In the development of flashlight negatives, defects may be somewhat remedied. With the normal developer the high lights will usually become practically opaque before there is sufficient detail in the shadows. It is well then to work for detail first, by using a weak developer containing an excess of the accelerator (carbonate of soda or ammonia), and to use the normal developer only when there is sufficient detail in the shadows. The normal developer will soon give the necessary density. Tentative development will always produce the best possible negative.

When, in spite of all efforts, a really hard negative is obtained, the case is not absolutely hopeless. Some little remedy is still at hand, and may be applied during the printing. The interposition of a piece of matt surface celluloid between the negative and the paper will tone down the harsh contrasts to a wonderful extent. But prevention is better than cure.—*Canadian Photography.*

New Publications.

The Funny Bone Publishing Co., 1421 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., have sent us a copy of *Funny Bone*, a book of mirth for doctors, druggists, dentists, etc., which is brimful of jokes, comic stories, conundrums and all kinds of ludicrous things bearing directly on these professions. If you would enjoy a hearty laugh and good digestion invest 50c. in a copy.

The *Alumni Journal* is the title of a new venture published under the auspices of the N. Y. College of Pharmacy.

The *Photogram* is the latest addition to the list of journals devoted to Photography. The numbers received indicate a valuable addition and one particularly adapted to the amateur photographer. Although it has only reached its fourth number (in April) it has attained an edition of 10,000 copies and the matter it contains and the low figure at which it is published, guarantees to it a leading place in its sphere. The April number contains a glyptogravure of "The Naver Ceremony," being the result of a new process which should take a foremost place in book illustration. Published by the Photogram, Limited, Memorial Hall, E. C. London, England.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet from Messrs. Schering & Glatz, 55 Maiden Lane, New York, descriptive of many of the therapeutic preparations of which they are the representative agents in America, also a treatise on Creosote Carbonate and Guaiacol Carbonate and their therapeutical application.

PREPARATION OF OXYGEN.—Delamotte, in *Repertoire*, recommends that pharmacists prepare oxygen by allowing water to fall drop by drop upon sodium peroxide. The reaction may be checked by mixing the compound with an equal quantity of sand. Bardet adds water to a mixture of 50 grams barium dioxide with 60 of potassium permanganate. A little ozone in the oxygen is thus produced, but not in sufficient quantity to render it objectionable for respiration.

Resorbin, a new ointment base, is an emulsion of sweet almond oil, containing a small quantity of wax, with a dilute aqueous solution of gelatine or soap.—*Pharm. Centralhalle.*

Pharmacy Abroad.

Proprietaries in Belgium.—An Antwerp pharmacist was fined 100 fr. for selling a bottle of Sequah's "Prairie Flower" without having a statement of its composition on the label. This judgment has been upheld on appeal by the Cour de Cassation at Brussels.

A Veteran Pharmacist. The oldest pharmacist in Sweden has just died, at the ripe age of 95. Herr F. G. Bjorklund was born on the 4th of May, 1799, at Norrtelje, and started his pharmaceutical career in 1814, and attended the lectures given by Berzelius at Stockholm. He was much respected, and had been decorated with a royal order in 1884.

The Swedish Pharmacopœia. -It has been decided by the Royal Administration of Medicine in Sweden to publish a new edition of the Swedish Pharmacopœia. The Chief Director of the Administration (M. Almen) has been appointed President of a Revision Commission of seven members, of whom two are medical men, two professors of pharmacy, one Court pharmacist and one a pharmacist in business.

The Medical Profession in Switzerland.—The Swiss Statistical Bureau gives the following particulars as to the medical profession in Switzerland: In 1890 the total number of medical practitioners was 1,530, being a proportion of 5.2 per 10,000 of the population; in 1891 the number was 1,557, or 5.3; and in 1892, 1,634, or 5.5 per 10,000 inhabitants. In 1893 the total number of doctors was 1,656, or 5.5 per 10,000 of population.

The new Norwegian Pharmacopœia will probably make its appearance during the first half of the current year. The official titles of the articles will, it is said, be in Latin, though it is likely that the text will be in Norwegian. A commission composed of two medical councillors, three professors and two apothecaries (Court Apothecary Schardt and Mr. Errell), has also been appointed to revise the Swedish Pharmacopœia. This commission held its first sitting on January 20.

Doctors and Druggists in Japan. A sad state of affairs prevails in Japan, where the old and new, native and foreign ideas do not harmonize; while custom clings to the old. The doctor formerly dispensed his drugs, receiving cash for them, and a present of cakes, eggs, or fish for his advice, and if the patient forgot the cash, the doctor was too polite to ask for it. With the advent of foreign medicine came the retail druggist. But as he got all the cash, and the doctor could not live on cakes and eggs, the latter was compelled to return to his dispensing in order not altogether to forget what cash looked like. But now the drug men clamor for the government to restrain the doctor, and forbid his dispensing drugs. We hope the Japanese will find a way to settle the difficulty to the satisfaction of all parties and let us know how they do it, says the *Journal of the American Medical Association.*

The Medical and Pharmaceutical Professions in Italy.—Official returns for 1892 give 19,120 as the number of general practitioners (medico chirurgi) in the Italian peninsula, and 10,942, as the number of pharmacists provided with matriculation certificates and diplomas. Besides there are 172 pharmacists possessing the inferior qualification known as the "bassa matricola," which has descended from the Pontifical government, and there are also 1,392 pharmacists' assistants. Out of 100,000 inhabitants there are, on an average, in Italy, 62 general practitioners (medico chirurgi) and 36 matriculated pharmacists. Of the 19,120 general practitioners, the University of Naples is represented by 7,038 who have taken her degree. In the other continental States the general practitioners and pharmacists are much fewer in proportion to population than in Italy. Indeed, while Italy has 36 pharmacists per 100,000 of her inhabitants, the German Empire has but 13.3; Prussia, 11.9; Bavaria, 15.5; and Austria, 9.3.—*Druggists' Circular.*

The Swiss Pharmacopœia.—On the 1st July next all pharmacists in the Swiss Confederation must set aside their old Pharmacopœia, and take up the new one, which has just been published. The first Swiss Pharmacopœia was the work of the Swiss Society of Pharmacists. It was published in 1865. In 1872 a second edition was published, and to that there was added a supplement in 1876. Then the Federal Council stepped in; so when, in 1888, a third edition was talked about, the question became a national one, and a commission was appointed in February, 1889, to carry out the project. It was composed of pharmacists, physicians, *veterinaires* (happy word, which we have not), and chemists. The Commission worked assiduously from may 1889, to April 1893, and the product of their labor, embodied in *Pharmacopœia Helvetica, Editio tertia*, has been sanctioned by M. M. Schenk and Ringier, President and Chancellor of the confederation. It is a book which the Swiss may be proud of—compact, clever, and advanced, a worthy companion indeed to the Pharmacopœia which comes to us from that other great republic across the sea, and not unlike it either in many elements of thought. Like it certainly, in respect to the fact that pharmacists have had the lion's share in its production.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Petroleum in Alcoholism.—It is related by St. Petersburg (Russia) newspapers that an intoxicated laborer in his stupid condition drank heavily from an open barrel filled with petroleum [paraffin oil?], in consequence of which he was quickly restored to normal condition; the nausea, headache, and unsteadiness of the gait disappeared at once as if by magic.

Soap Paper.

There has recently been brought out in France a sort of fancy soap for the use of those who are obliged to do considerable travelling. It is a question of small pieces of paper, slightly larger than visiting cards, covered on each side with a thin layer of ordinary soap or of soap variously colored and perfumed. These soap papers are put into memorandum books, card cases, or pocketbooks, just as if they were business or visiting cards. Each sheet serves as soap for one time only, and is used like an ordinary cake of soap. In fact, it is an easily carried soap that may be offered to a traveling companion, for every sheet is intact, it having to be used but once.

The manufacture of this soap paper is very simple. It consists in immersing sheets of unsized paper in a bath of cocoanut oil soap prepared in the same way as for the manufacture of toilet soaps. The strips of paper are dried, and then passed between rollers, in order to render them smooth and give them a handsome appearance. The strips are then cut to the proper dimensions and stamped with such marks as may be desired.

Instead of paper there may be used squares of parchment papers, or better still, of tracing cloth. This industry is still new, and we do not yet know what development is in store for it.—*La Nature.*

The color of Pollen is due, according to the researches of Betrand and Poirault (Compt. Rend.) to carotin. The pollen of Graminaceæ and Urticaceæ and of some other orders are exceptions.

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AS MANAGER OR ASSISTANT, by honor graduate O. C. P., with four years' experience in city trade. A 1 dispenser, good stock keeper and salesman. Age 25. Excellent references; salary moderate; ready at once. Address, W. R. Boulter, Hagersville, Ont.

POSITION WANTED in Drug Store by a competent Pharmacist of eight years' practical experience. Twenty-three years of age. Can furnish best of references from past and present employers. Address, J. C. K., No. 530 Centre Street, Jamaica Plains, Boston, Mass.

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WANTED By graduate O. C. P. Telegraph Operator—Situations as reliever for short periods. Address, Lock Box 24, Wyoming, Ont.

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WANTED—A SODA WATER FOUNtain in good running order. Give Price and description. Box 280, St. Thomas, Ont.

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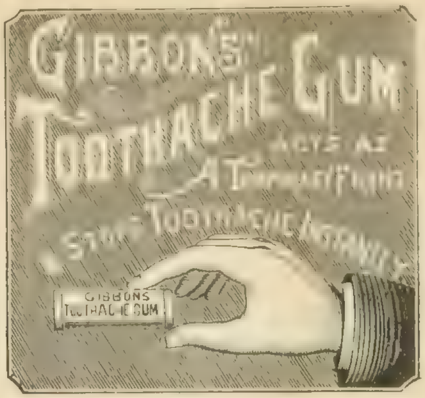

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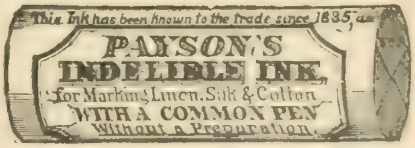
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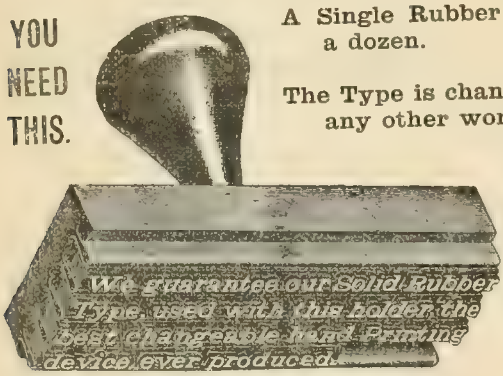
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Business Notices.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal, is called to the SPECIAL CONSIDERATION of the Business Notices.

Phenyo-Caffein.

The Canadian representative of this meritorious preparation speaks directly to the trade this month through our columns. Read the advt.

Do your own Printing.

Druggists may save money and increase their trade by procuring an outfit from W. H. Dietz, 117 Dearborn Street, Chicago. See advertisement in this issue.

Toilet Papers.

The E. B. Eddy Co. call attention to their toilet papers in this month's DRUGGIST. They are sole manufacturers in Canada of the well-known brands of the A. P. W. P. Co. These goods may be had direct or from Jobbers.

Special Notice.

Adams' Liquid Root Beer Extract is now entering on its third season's business. The Canadian Specialty Co., Toronto, Ont., who handled quite a quantity last season, have been appointed Dominion agents this year, and report orders coming in very well. It is the only 10 cent size in the market, which has proved very popular, and has already found its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Hand-painted show cards furnished with each full gross order.

Substitution.

The attention of the Lambert Pharmacal Company having been directed to the fact that their valuable antiseptic preparation, Listerine, was being largely imitated by a great many of the pharmacists of Chicago, they decided in September last to send one of their employees to investigate the matter. He visited about 500 of the pharmacies of that city, purchasing small quantities of Listerine in each store and having the label of the druggist on each vial. Out of a total of 479 separate purchases it was found that 251 were genuine Listerine, 204 contained no Listerine whatever, and 24 were Listerine diluted with water or glycerine. The samples purchased were of various odor, taste and color, some being fair imitations of the genuine article and others very far removed from any resemblance to it. The Lambert Pharmacal Co.,in order to protect not only themselves in their registered preparation, but also the medical profession and the general public, instituted suits, and several of the prominent pharmacists who had sold the spurious article, with the result that already, against two of them, have decrees been issued perpetually enjoining them from selling or dispensing any article whatever as Listerine except that manufactured by the Lambert Pharmacal Company, they being also mulcted with costs and damages. A number of others have signed a document to the effect that they will cease the practice of substituting anything else when Listerine is called for. The manufacturers are fully determined to protect their rights in the matter, and if the sense of honor or honesty, which should prevent substitution in any form, does not lead pharmacists to avoid this evil, they will probably have to pay dearly for their acts.

Special Notice.

The Canadian Specialty Co., Toronto, Ont., have been appointed Dominion Agents for Giov. Restuccia & Co.'s (Messina, Italy,) high class Salad Olive Oil. Unfortunately the government has lately raised the duty on this article from 20% to 30% ad valorem, making the selling price here about 25 cents per imperial gallon higher than it was. However, they offer for *a short time* old prices to parties who have not yet tried the oil. Write them for quotations.

Books & Magazines.

Scribner's Magazine

For April opens with the second of Octave Thanet's sketches of American Types, suggested by her observations among the State buildings during the World's Fair. In this article she describes "The Farmer in the South," whom she knows very well at home, as it is her custom to spend every Winter on a plantation in Arkansas. The illustrations by A. B. Frost are in his very best manner. A very different type of character is described by H. C. Bunner in his "Bowery and Bohemia." His great familiarity with the phases of New York life enables Mr. Bunner to describe a type, "the real Bohemian," who is very little known and imperfectly understood by the general public. It is fully illustrated with sketches by Clinedinst.

Review of Reviews.

"The Progress of the World" of the April *Review of Reviews* contains a timely discussion of the question why the English game of politics is more exciting than the American game. This question is suggested anew by the resignation of Mr. Gladstone and the intense interest aroused by that episode among Americans, to the partial neglect of Washington politics. Other topics covered in "Progress of the World" are, the Seigniorage bill, filibustering in Congress, the outlook for bimetallism, the Wilson bill in the Senate, Louisiana and free sugar, the Senate report on Hawaii, the triumph of the Brazilian republic, the Bluefields incident, the prosecution of election crimes, the present positions of the Democratic and Republican parties, the fight against the House of Lords, the Russo-German commercial treaty, the services of the late Dr. Poole of Chicago, the death of Louis Kossuth, and many matters of international interest.

Cyclopedic Review of Current History.

At a trifling cost, the *Cyclopedic Review of Current History* preserves in convenient form for busy readers all that is important in the news of the world. The number for the 4th quarter of 1893 is now issued, completing the fourth year of the record made by this unique publication. Its field is world-wide, embracing almost every conceivable *live* issue of the day. Among the most important articles in the current number, are those on the Hawaiian question (giving both sides of the story), the Tariff, Monetary, and Industrial situations, the causes and significance of the Brazilian naval revolt, the naval balance of power in Europe, the Gravesend affair, the Chinese question, the South Carolina liquor dispensary law, the Prohibition movement in Canada, Socialism and Anarchy in Europe, Australasian federation, the Matabele war, the progress of astronomical discovery, photography in natural colors, recent excavations at Troy, and the career of Francis Parkman, a wood-cut portrait of whom forms the frontispiece. There are also numerous portraits of prominent statesmen and politicians in various countries.

The 28-page itemized index for the volume, given with the present number, adds greatly to the value of the magazine as a work of reference. You can find *what* you want *when* you want it—which can be said of but few reference works. Every owner of a cyclopedia should have the annual volumes of *Current History*, a supplement containing the latest information available nowhere else. (Buffalo, N. Y.: Garretson, Cox & Co., Publishers. $1.50 a year; single numbers, 40 cents; sample copy 25 cents; specimen pages sent on application).

The Literary Digest.

In *The Literary Digest* for week ending April 14 (ready April 12), among "Topics of the day" will be: the Troubles in South Carolina over the Dispensary Law; the Tariff Debate; the Behring Sea Question; Politics and the saloon; the Liquor Traffic Without Private Profits; Mr. Gladstone's Retirement; Canadian Politics, etc. Under "Science": Submarine Photography; Artificial Sugar; Preservation of Milk, etc. Under "From Foreign Lands": Greater Britain, a Forecast of the Future —*Japan Weekly Mail*, Yokohama; *Bombay Guardian; The Subodh Patrika*, Bombay; *The Critic*, Halifax; *La Verite*, Paris. Lorane Under German Rule; Comments on Abbe Jacob's *Vingt aus apres*, by *The Leipziger Tageblatt* and *The Irish Catholic*, Dublin. The Transvaal and Mashonaland: General Jouberts' Manifesto; Comments by *The Colonies and India*, London; *The Home Journal*, London; *The Free State Express*, Bkoenfontain, Orange Free State; *The Standard*, London. Socialism: Otto Prange in *Das Rothe Gespenst; Die Greuzboten*, Leipzig, *The Figaro*, Paris; *The Week*, Toronto. A remarkable paper: A French View of Greater New York—*L'Economists Francais*, Paris, etc., etc. The number will be exceptionally full of information and papers of great interest. It will also be liberally illustrated. $3 per year; 10 cents per copy at news stands, or of the publishers, Funk & Wagnalls Company, 18-20 Astor Place, New York.

Napoleon Bonaparte a Contributor to the Cosmopolitan Magazine.

The singular good fortune has fallen to the lot of *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* of presenting one of the most remarkable pieces of fiction ever written—remarkable because of its author and remarkable because it has remained unsuspected and undiscovered for more than a hundred years, only to be given to the world at last in an American magazine. During a recent call at the office of the editor of *The Cosmopolitan*, he mentioned that he had on the presses in the April number a literary treasure, and asked me to guess the name, saying that it was written by a most distinguished person. After a moment's thought I ventured :

"President Harrison ?"

"Greater than he," was the reply. "Guess again."

"Blaine ?"

"Greater than Blaine."

"Gladstone ?"

"Greater than he."

"Bismarck ?"

"Greater than he."

"Emperor William ?"

"Much greater."

"Pope Leo XIII ?" I guess wildly.

"Greater than he."

Then I was at a loss, and hesitated.

"You must not confine yourself to living men," he interrupted.

"You say it is a piece of fiction and by a man greater than Bismarck, Gladstone, the Emperor William ? I confess you puzzle me."

"Well, suppose I say it was a Corsican story." The riddle was solved. A story was actually in existence by Napoleon Bonaparte. The manuscript had survived the vicissitudes of war and exile, had remained locked up for a hundred years and was now about to be brought to light in America. It appears from the researches made by the French Napoleonic scholar, Frederic Mason, who vouches for the fact over his own signature, that Napoleon, when a young lieutenant, wrote a Corsican story. manuscript of this he confined to his uncle, Cardinal Fesch, then Archbishop of Lyons. When Cardinal Fesch died in 1839, his papers were intrusted to his Grand Vicar, Abbe Lyonnet. Napoleon's manuscript was sold by the abbe to Libri, a member of the Academy and inspector of French libraries. Libri sold this and some other manuscripts to Lord Ashburnham for $40,000, and from 1842 to a recent date Napoleon's manuscripts slumbered in Ashburnham Castle. *The Cosmopolitan* maintains staff editors in both London and Paris, men of wide acquirements, who spend their time in searching exclusively for what is likely to be of great value to the readers of the magazine. To the Paris editor belongs the honor of securing for an American periodical the interesting manuscript from the pen of the world's greatest personality.

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Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO APRIL 10th, 1894.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 05	$4 25
Methyl, gal	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	45	50
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
ALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	65	75
Peru, lb	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb	75	80
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	16	18
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	7 50	8 50
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	75	80
powdered, lb	85	90
Juniper, lb	10	12
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	75	80
CAMPHOR, lb	60	65
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	2 00	2 10
Powdered, lb	2 10	2 20
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	16	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	40	50
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	16 00	17 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	6
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	25	30
Creosote, Wood, lb	2 00	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 15	1 30
ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Chamomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	75	80
Spanish, Val a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's lb	1 20	1 25
French, white, lb	40	50
GLYCERINE, lb	16½	18
GUARANA	3 00	3 25
Powdered, lb	3 25	3 50
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Assafœtida, lb	25	28
Arabic, 1st, lb	65	70
Powdered, lb	75	85
Sifted sorts, lb	40	45
Sorts, lb	25	30
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 30	1 35
Guaiac, lb	75	1 00
Powdered, lb	95	1 20
Kino, true, lb	45	
Myrrh, lb	45	48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	5 00	5 25
Powdered, lb	6 50	6 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	40	45
Bleached, lb	45	50
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 15
Sorts, lb	45	75
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	30
Bitterwort, lb	27	30
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Hoarhound, ozs., lb	17	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, ozs., lb	15	20
Motherwort, ozs., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs., lb	18	20
Peppermint, ozs., lb	21	25
Rue, ozs., lb	30	35
Sage, Ozs., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, ozs., lb	18	20
Tansy, ozs., lb	15	18
Wormwood, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
HONEY, lb	13	15
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	25
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb	25	28
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	22	25
Coca, lb	55	60
Digitalis, lb	25	30
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	25	30
Matico, lb	70	75
Senna, Alexandria, lb	25	30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins....	1 50	1 75
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins..........	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz.................	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb..............	70	80
MACE, lb...................	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb..................	1 60	1 75
MOSS, Iceland, lb............	9	10
Irish, lb....................	9	10
MUSK, Tonquin, oz...........	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb.................	21	25
Powdered, lb...............	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb..................	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb..............	10	12
Powdered, lb...............	25	27
OAKUM, lb....................	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb..................	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz.............	15	18
PEPPER, black, lb............	22	25
Powdered, lb...............	25	30
PITCH, black, lb.............	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb..........	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash....	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd................	12	13
Belladona, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb.........	80	85
Lead, lb.....................	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100.........	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb...........	2½	3
White, lb....................	3½	4
RESORCIN, White, oz..........	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb............	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb.............	22	25
Althea, cut, lb..............	30	35
Belladona, lb...............	25	30
Blood, lb....................	15	16
Bitter, lb....................	27	30
Blackberry, lb...............	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb.........	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb....	20	25
Canada Snake, lb............	30	35
Cohosh, Black, lb...........	15	20
Colchicum, lb...............	40	45
Columbo, lb.................	20	22
Powdered, lb...............	25	30
Coltsfoot. lb................	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb.........	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb.......	13	14
Dandelion, lb................	15	18
Elecampane, lb..............	15	10
Galangal, lb.................	15	18
Gelsemium, lb...............	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	9	10
Ground, lb.................	10	12
Powdered, lb...............	13	15
Ginger, African, lb...........	18	20
Po., lb.....................	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb.... ...	27	30
Po., lb..................	30	35
Ginseng, lb	3 00	3 25
Golden Seal, lb..............	75	80
Gold Thread, lb.............	90	95
Hellebore, White, powd., lb..	12	15
Indian Hemp................	18	30
Ipecac, lb	2 65	2 75
Powdered, lb...............	2 80	3 00
Jalap, lb....................	55	60
Powdered, lb...............	60	65
Kava Kava, lb...............	40	90
Licorice, lb..................	12	15
Powdered, lb...............	13	15
Mandrake, lb................	13	18
Masterwort, lb..............	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb.........	30	35
Powdered, lb...............	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb......	40	45
Pink, lb.....................	75	80
Parsley, lb..................	30	35
Pleurisy, lb.................	20	25
Poke, lb.....................	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb.....	18	20
Rhatany, lb..................	20	30
Rhubarb, lb..................	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb........	40	45
Cut, lb......................	50	55
Senega, lb...................	55	65
Squill, lb....................	13	15
Stillingia, lb.................	22	25
Powdered, lb...............	25	27
Unicorn, lb..................	38	40
Valerian, English, lb true....	20	25
Virginia Snake, lb...........	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb.............	15	18
RUM, Bay, gal................	2 25	2 50
Essence, lb..................	3 00	3 25
SACCHARIN, oz...............	1 25	1 50
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb..	13	15
Star, lb.....................	35	40
Burdock, lb..................	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb......	6	7
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb...............	1 25	1 50
Celery	30	35
Colchicum....................	75	80
Coriander, lb................	10	12
Cumin, lb....................	15	20
Fennel, lb...................	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb.....	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb.................	4	5
Hemp, lb....................	6	6½
Mustard, white, lb...........	11	12
Powdered, lb..............	15	20
Pumpkin, ...	25	30
Quince, lb...................	65	70
Rape, lb.....................	8	9
Strophanthus, oz............	50	55
Worm, lb....................	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb..........	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb..	10	12
White, Conti's, lb...........	15	16
Powdered, lb................	25	35
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb......	12	25
SPERMACETI, lb................	50	55
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.........	75	80
Venice, lb...................	10	12
WAX, White, lb...............	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped..........	5	6
Quassia chips, lb............	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb....	5	6
Santal, ground, lb............	5	6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb...............	12	13
Glacial, lb..................	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz..........	20	25
German, oz................	10	12
Boracic, lb..................	20	25
Carbolic Crystals, lb.........	30	38
Calvert's No. 1, lb.........	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb.........	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb....................	65	70
Gallic, oz....................	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.....	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz......	22	25
Muriatic, lb..................	3	5
Chem, pure, lb............	18	20
Nitric, lb....................	10½	13
Chem, pure, lb............	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb...........	75	80
Oxalic, lb....................	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb........	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb.................	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz................	35	38
Salicylic, white, lb...........	1 80	2 00
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2¾
Bottles, lb................	5	6
Chem. pure, lb............	18	20
Tannic, lb...................	90	1 10
Tartaric, powdered, lb	40	45
ACETANILID, lb................	90	1 00
ACONITINE, grain..............	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb..............	1¾	3
Powdered, lb...............	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb .880......	8¾	10
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	65	75
Carbonate, lb................	12	13
Iodide, oz...................	35	40
Nitrate, crystals, lb..........	40	45
Muriate, lb..................	12	16
Valerianate, oz..............	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz..............	16	18
ANTINERVIN, oz................	85	00
ANTIPYRIN oz..................	1 00	1 10
ARISTOL, oz	2 00	2 25
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.....	25	30
Fowler's, sol., lb............	13	15
Iodide, oz...................	35	40
White, lb....................	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp., in ⅛ ozs., oz...	7 00	8 00
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz..	40	45
Salicylate, oz	30	35
Subcarbonate, lb.............	2 75	3 00
Subnitrate, lb...............	2 50	2 60
BORAX, lb	9	10
Powdered, lb...............	10	11
BROMINE, oz..................	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.........	20	25
Iodide, oz..................	45	50
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb....	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz..................	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb........	35	38
Sulphide, oz................	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz...........	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz................	15	18
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb..........	1 00	1 10
Croton, oz..................	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb...............	65	2 00
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.......	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.......	15	20
COCAINE, Mur., oz.............	6 50	8 50
COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
Iodide, oz...................	65	70
COPPERAS, lb..................	1	3
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb................	40	50
EXALGINE, oz..................	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	5 00	5 50
IODOFORM, lb..................	6 00	7 00
IODOL, oz	1 30	1 40
IRON, by Hydrogen.............	1 00	1 10
Carbonate, Precip., lb........	15	16
Sacch., lb..................	35	40
Chloride, lb..................	45	55
Sol., lb....................	13	16
Citrate, U. S. P., lb..........	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb...........	75	80
And Quinine, lb...........	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry,. oz........	18	30
And Strychnine, oz........	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb........	50	55
Ferrocyanide, lb.............	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz..........	20	25
Iodide, oz...................	40	45
Syrup, lb..................	40	45
Lactate, oz..................	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb.......	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb..........	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb............	7	9
Exsiccated, lb..............	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb....	80	85
And Ammon. Tartrate, lb..	85	90
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb........	13	15
Carbonate, lb................	7	8
Iodide, oz...................	35	40
Red, lb......................	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.....	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz..........	40	45
Carbonate, oz................	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz...................	50	55
Salicylate, oz................	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb..........	55	60
Carbonate, lb................	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb............	40	45
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.......	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb....	5	7
MENTHOL, oz..................	45	50
MERCURY, lb..................	90	95
Ammon (White Precip.),.....	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb.......	1 00	1 10
Calomel, lb..................	1 15	1 20
With Chalk, lb	60	65
Iodide, Proto, oz.............	35	40
Bin., oz..................	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb...............	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb..........	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....	35	45
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	2 00	2 10
Muriate, oz..................	2 00	2 10
Sulphate, oz	2 00	2 00
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	40	45
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain....	5	6
PIPERIN, oz....................	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb................	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb......	55	60
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.........	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb..............	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb......	25	30

Obituary Notices.

WILLIAM R. STEWARD.

Mr. Steward, one of the pioneer druggists of the city of Toronto, died at his home, 26 Willcock st., after a few days' illness, on Good Friday morning, March 23rd.

Early in the year he fell a victim to la grippe, and, although he apparently recovered, his strength had been sapped by the attack, and a recurrent visit of the trouble a couple of weeks before his death, found his system unable to withstand the complication of bronchial heart, and kidney troubles which ensued.

Deceased was a son of the late William Steward, a merchant of Yonge st., Toronto, and was born in that city on Dec. 9th, 1844. After receiving his primary education at the Louisa st. public school and completing it at the model and grammar schools, he became an apprentice to J. T. Shapler, who was then and for years after a leading city druggist. When his apprenticeship was completed he removed to Buffalo where he clerked for a number of years. Returning to Toronto, he started in business in the Drummond Block, opposite Trinity Square, on Yonge st., and remained there for a period of ten years. Having faith in the outward growth of the city he purchased the corner of College st. and Spadina ave., then on the outskirts, for $45 per ft., and started there in business; and to show that his faith was well founded he refused an offer of $600 per ft. for the same property ten years later.

By close attention to duty, consistent dealing and a thorough practical knowledge of the drug trade, Mr. Steward built up one of the most successful businesses in the city, and well earned the success which attended his efforts. In manner he was exceedingly mild and engaging, but was possessed of a spirit which showed righteous indignation at every form of injustice. From early youth he was imbued with strong religious convictions and was an active young member of the old Richmond st. Methodist Sabbath School, then under the superintendency of W. H. Pierson, who is now so prominently connected with the Toronto Consumers' Gas Co. During late years he has been a staunch supporter of Broadway Methodist Tabernacle, situated on the opposite corner to his place of business, and was one of the most respected members of that congregation. In 1876 he married Miss Hornibrook, of Toronto, and she, with their son, a young man of 17 years, still survives him.

Mr. Steward's funeral was very largely attended by prominent citizens, city druggists, members of Broadway Church, and friends and relatives from distant points. The services at the house and at the grave in Mount Pleasant cemetery, were conducted by Rev. Mr. Speer, pastor of Broadway, assisted by Rev. Dr. Parker, President of the Toronto Methodist Conference.

CHARLES TYSON.

Charles Tyson, clerk in Tapp's drug store, corner of James and Cannon streets, Hamilton, died at his boarding house, 131 Macnab st. north, on Friday evening, the 30th ult., after a period of twenty-four hours' illness. On Thursday evening he left the store at nine o'clock, feeling unwell. Dr. Rogers was called in, and subsequently Dr. White, both of whom paid several visits, but were unable to prolong the sufferer's life, and he died, as stated, after a few hours' sickness, the immediate cause being uraemia. The body was taken to St. Catharines, his native city, on Monday for burial.

Mr. Tyson had been in Mr. Tapp's employ for about six years, and was highly esteemed by his employer and by those who knew him. He was an earnest student and untiring worker, and it is feared that excessive study was, in a great measure, the cause of his early death. He attended the Junior Course at the College of Pharmacy in 1892, but, being then only eighteen years of age, he could not continue with his Senior Course. His standing at his Junior examiniation was high, and he was very much thought of by the staff and his classmates. After returning to Mr. Tapp's, he kept up his studies as well as his duties would allow, and in order to keep in training by practice at examinations, he went to New York and passed very successfully the examinations of both the New York State and County Boards of Pharmacy. It was his intention to attend our next Senior Course, and, after passing, to take up the study of medicine the following year. For the latter purpose he had recently tried and passed the matriculation examination for medicine at Trinity university, and had since fairly settled down to renewed studies when his death intervened.

In expressing our personal regret at his death we feel that we are voicing the general regret that a young man so full of promise, and inspired by laudable ambition to achieve the success we all desire but do not work so earnestly for, should be taken from our midst. We are confident that had he lived he would have added lustre to his name and to the professions with which he purposed allying himself, and we therefore the more regret the loss which so many have cause to mourn.

JOHN J. HALL.

John J. Hall died at his residence, Woodstock, Ont., March 22nd, from paralysis, superinduced by an attack of inflammation of the lungs. Elsewhere in this issue we speak of his death as affecting the drug interests of the Province, and the Ontario College of Pharmacy in particular, of which he was an active member and ex-President. Below we quote from the Woodstock *Sentinel-Review*:

"Mr. Hall was one of Woodstock's best-known citizens—one who was held in the highest esteem by all classes, and his ability and probity elevated him to a position of honor in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. He was a man of ability and having the courage of his convictions had, while yet on the threshold of life's drama, earned a place in the hearts of his fellows of which any man might feel proud. He had occupied many positions of public trust and was justly looked upon as a coming man in this county.

Mr. Hall was the only son of Robert Hall, one of the oldest townsmen in Woodstock. He was born here in the year 1852, and was educated at the Grammar School where he evinced many of those qualities for which he became conspicuous in after years. He was for a number of years the representative for this district on the Council board of the College of Pharmacy, and in the years 1892 and 1893 became President of that body. In this capacity he distinguished himself by his vigorous efforts to remodel that institution, which became, under his guiding hand, one of the best institutions of its kind on the western continent. He was also a past-president of the Home Circle in whose affairs he took a wide and earnest interest. He was a member of the town council for a number of years and in 1893 was elected deputy-reeve. At the last election he was a candidate for the mayoralty but, though defeated, was by no means discouraged. As an orator he had few equals in the county, and even his political opponents freely acknowledge the gifted eloquence which had charmed and graced many a political gathering. Though a leading member of the Liberal party during the past ten years, the deceased was as fearless as he was independent, and was not to be balked when he made up his mind on any particular course. As a citizen he will long be remembered for his active interest in the furtherance of all good and useful institutions, for his benevolence and extreme courtesy towards his fellow-townsmen, and the strong religious instinct which made him a faithful attendant of the Anglican church, though never a bigot or a fanatic. It might be added that he was for a number of years the acting churchwarden of New St. Paul's church, in which capacity he endeared himself to the congregation by his deep interest in the general welfare of the parish.

"Deceased has one sister, Mrs. Ingersoll, and he leaves behind a wife and two children who, in the hour of their trial, have the universal sympathy of the town and district."

DURING my second year at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, I had a classmate whom it would not be uncharitable to call a dullard. One of the professors said to this fellow one day: "How much is a dose of ——?" giving the technical name of croton oil. "A teaspoonful," was the ready reply. The professor made no comment, and the fellow soon realized that he had made a mistake. After a while, he said: "Professor I want to change my answer to that question." "It's too late, Mr. ——," responded the professor, looking at his watch. "*Your patient's been dead fourteen minutes.*"—*N. Y. World.*

Bromide, lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	14	16
Chlroate, Eng., lb	28	30
Powdered, lb	30	33
Citrate, lb	75	90
Cyanide, lb	40	55
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	4 00	4 10
Nitrate, gran., lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	50	55
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	30	35
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
Propylamine, oz	35	40
Quinine, Sulph., bulk	30	32
Ozs., oz	35	38
Quinidine, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
Salicin, lb	3 75	4 00
Santonin, oz	20	22
Silver, Nitrate, cryst., oz	90	1 00
Fused, oz	1 00	1 10
Sodium, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	63	65
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	40	45
Salicylate, lb	1 80	2 00
Sulphate, lb	2	3
Sulphite, lb	10	12
Somnal, oz	85	00
Spirit Nitre, lb	30	60
Strontium, Nitrate, lb	18	20
Strychnine, crystals, oz	1 00	1 10
Sulfonal, oz	32	34
Sulphur, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
Tartar Emetic, lb	50	55
Thymol, (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
Veratrine, oz	2 00	2 10
Zinc, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
Oil, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	50	60
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	65	70
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	4 00	4 25
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 80	1 90
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	3 50	3 75
Cassia, lb	1 40	1 50
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	1 50	1 60
Citronelle, lb	70	75
Clove, lb	1 60	1 65
Copaiba, lb	1 60	1 75
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	5 00	6 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz	1 75	1 80
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	1 50	1 75
Lemon, lb	2 25	2 50
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 60
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 50
Orange, lb	3 75	5 00
Sweet, lb	3 25	3 50
Origanum, lb	65	70
Patchouli, oz	1 75	1 80
Pennyroyal, lb	3 00	3 25
Peppermint, lb	4 25	4 50
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 75
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	10 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	30
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	9 00
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	6 00	6 25
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	3 00	3 50
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	6 50	6 75
FIXED OILS.		
Castor, lb	9	11
Cod Liver, N. F., gal	90	1 00
Norwegian, gal	1 00	1 25
Cottonseed, gal	1 10	1 20
Lard, gal	90	1 00
Linseed, boiled, gal	65	67
Raw, gal	63	65
Neatsfoot, gal	1 00	1 10
Olive, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 25	2 40
Palm, lb	12	13
Sperm, gal	1 75	1 80
Turpentine, gal	65	68

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Drug Reports.

England.

London, March 28th, 1894.

The market has been in a very quiescent state during the month. The principal fluctuation of note has been with Cod Liver Oil, which is firmly held at considerable increase for new oil. How far this may be due to the accuracy of adverse reports, concerning the latest fishings, remains to be seen.

Opium remains firm, at full rates, but a decrease is daily expected in the absence of buyers.

Assafœtida is easier, and Cubebs are almost unsaleable.

Camphor has declined, but there have been no other features of importance.

The chemical market has been without alterations of note.

Citric and Tartaric Acids are dull.

Ammonia compounds are easier.

Soda compounds at former rates.

Canada.

Business keeps very good. The demand is mostly for goods wanted for immediate use.

Bromide of Potash is higher again.

Opium, somewhat easier.

Opium powdered, will be higher than before on account of increased duty.

Norway Cod Liver Oil is dearer.

Insect Powder -prices range same as last year.

Camphor is easier.

Moth Camphor—demand is large.

Cocaine and Caffeine are dearer.

Although the tariff is changed the effect will not be felt until it has finally passed the House, as any goods brought in under present proposed changes, if those changes are not adopted, the importer will have to pay duty as finally passed, that is it is proposed to make duty on essential oils 10%, if during the debate that duty should be rescinded and the old tariff brought into force, viz., 20%, the importer would have to pay the extra 10% duty on goods that may be already sold.

Cod Liver Oil.

Tromsoe, Norway, March, 14.

Lofoten up to date: 9 2/10 millions fish, 4460 Hlt. Cod Liver Oil, 6410 Hlt livers. All other districts up to date: 6 millions fish, 3600 Hlt. Cod Liver Oil, 5500 Hlt livers. Total 15 2/10 millions fish, 8060 Hlt. Cod Liver Oil, 11910 Hlt. livers. Against 1893 medio March 25 millions fish, 18000 Hlt. Cod Liver Oil, 35000 Hlt. livers.

In addition to the above figures need only be mentioned the following facts:

At Lofoten livers are getting leaner each week and stormy weather continues daily.

From the southern districts no fishery has been reported yet. No fishing or prospects of such at Finmarken and the condition of the first small shoals observed very poor.

Lent coming early leaving only about 10 fishing days at Lofoten this month

The last sales reported have been at 85 sh. at which figure sellers will hardly be found to-day however. I understand Christiansund-exporters are asking 100 sh.

As long as raw material to keep my works going, can be secured, I am always open to sell at the ruling market-price—not discounting further rise—and leave it to buyers to decide when to step forward with enquiries or offers.

I see "The Chemist and Druggist" of the 3rd inst, commenting on my last report, is drawing a lively picture of the great transformation scene to come before the curtain falls on the Lofoten melodrama. A few weeks will show, whether buyers who have been influenced by London editorials to wait for the prolific oil-harvest and lower prices, have been wise or not. If the esteemed journal receives a vote of thanks at the end of the play, I think I am safe in predicting, it will be from exporters and not from buyers.

—Joh. Rye Holmboe.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Devoted to the Interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

Vol. 6. STRATHROY, MAY, 1894. No. 5.

CANADIAN • DRUGGIST.

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New advertisements or changes to be addressed

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College Attendance.

As some attention has recently been called to the attendance at the Ontario College of Pharmacy during the term courses, we have obtained for our readers the true facts of the matter.

The number of students reported in attendance at the Council meeting in February is always less than the actual number who complete the course, as all have not paid their fees by that date, nor are their term tickets registered with the Dean by that time.

Ninety-nine students completed the Junior Course in 1892, and ninety-six in in 1893, while ninety-five completed the Senior Course in 1893 and the same number in 1894.

Such a record during the present depressed state of financial affairs is certainly creditable to the school and entirely frees it from any imputation of unpopularity which might be cast upon it.

The Pharmaceutical Examinations.

In this issue we give copies of the examination papers as submitted by the examining Boards of Pharmacy of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. These will be found particularly interesting to students, presenting, as they do, a guide to the description as well as the standard of questions usually submitted.

The fact that each year the papers are apparently becoming more difficult, and a high percentage being demanded as a condition of passing, does not seem to deter young men from entering the portals of our pharmaceutical institutions, as the number of students is increasing every year. The result of the examination in Quebec is given elsewhere in this issue, but that of Ontario was not received up to the time of our going to press. At the latter examination 87 candidates presented themselves.

Waste in Filtering,

The inelegancy and wastefulness of using an unnecessarily large filtering paper or a large amount of other media for filtering solutions is one of the first principles of manipulatory pharmacy taught to the apprentice. The reasons given are usually waste through absorption and evaporation, but a double reason is now given to it through the researches of Messrs. Beadle and Gore, who have shown that there is an abstraction of salts by colloidal bodies in such a way that these cannot be again entirely recovered by washing. This is particularly noticeable in weak solutions, when the salts are partially decomposed, and the percentage strength of the solution much weakened, in some cases by as much as 80 per cent.

The principle, briefly restated, is that powdered glass, sand, paper pulp, cotton, etc., when placed in a solution of a salt, exercise a particular attraction for the solids in the solution, and in a very brief time that portion of the liquid which is in the immediate vicinity of the solid is found to be stronger than the remainder of the solution, and the solid is found to have acted as a solvent itself. These conditions vary with the nature and strength of the solution and of the colloidal body, but in very many cases not all of the salt thus absorbed can be recovered by washing with the original solvent.

These facts, so far as they have been demonstrated, have an important bearing upon filtration, since the same phenomena must take place through the agency of filtering media. It explains, for instance, why the filtering of lime-water materially weakens it, and probably the same effects may be observed with other solutions. In the case of strong solutions this loss may be disregarded; but in weak solutions the question of filtration may prove to be an important one, and decantation may be more scientific as well as more convenient.—*N. E. Druggist.*

Concentration.

A substantial business success means several things. It calls, in the first place, for concentration. There is no truth so potent as that which tells us that we cannot serve God and Mammon. Nor can any young man successfully serve two business interests, no matter how closely allied; in fact, the more closely related the interests, the more dangerous they are. The human mind is capable of just so much clear thought, and generally it does not extend beyond the requirements of one position in these days of keen competition. If there exists a secret of success, it lies, perhaps, in concentration more than any other single element.

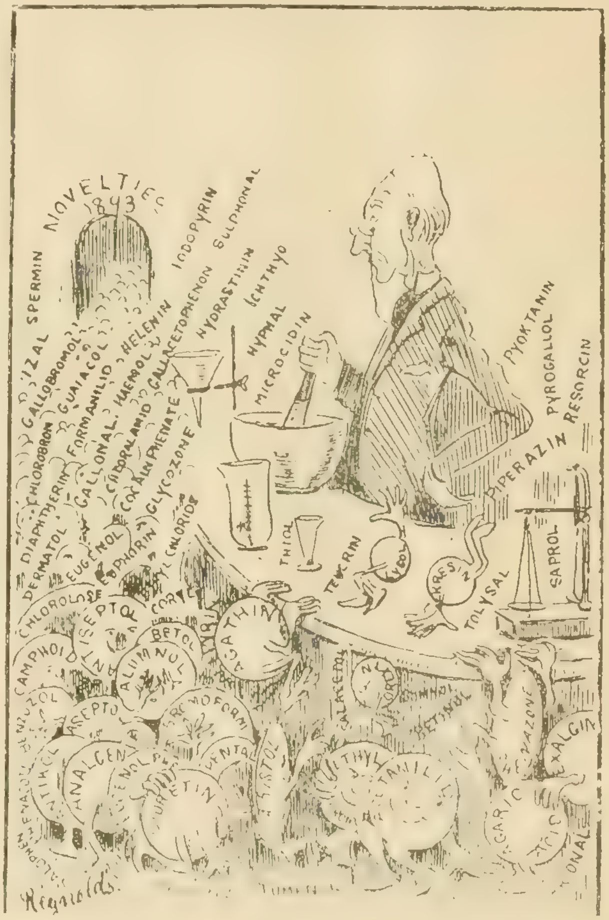
During business hours a man should be in business; his thoughts should be on nothing else; diversions of thought are killing to the best endeavors. The successful mastery of business questions calls for a personal interest, a forgetfulness of self, that can only come from the closest application and the most absolute concentration. I go so far in my belief of concentration to business interests in business hours, as to argue that a young man's personal letters have no right to come to his office address, nor should he receive his social friends at his desk. Business hours are none too long in the great majority of our offices; and with a rest of one hour for luncheon, no one has a right to chop off fifteen minutes here to read an irrelevant personal letter, or fifteen minutes there to talk with a friend whose conversation distracts the mind from the problems before it. A young man cannot draw the line between his business life and his social life too closely. It is all too true of thousands of young men that they are better conversant, during the baseball season, with the average of Roger Connor, or the number of men "put out at second" by "Buck" Ewing, than they are with the discounts of their business; and this useless knowledge too many of our young men allow themselves to their own detriment.—Edward W. Bok in the *Cosmopolitan.*

Medicine in Morocco.

Dr. Leared, who repeatedly visited Morocco, and spent a considerable time there, gives some very curious details as to the state of medicine among the Moors. The mantle of Avicenna, or of Rhazes, he says, has not fallen on their modern representatives. Certain nondescript practitioners may be seen squatting in the streets. They dispense drugs and practise astrology, for the last is regarded as a most useful adjunct to the medical art. Most of the drugs in use are herbs, which are brought to market by women. Of these the greater number are well known and in common use in Europe. But in Morocco greater faith is probably placed in written charms than in the most active drugs. The former are given in various diseases and under various circumstances, as, for instance, when a person is about to undertake a journey or to transact business.

Certain surgical operations are practised and the Moorish doctors even perform the operation of couching for cataract. There is a kali-lah beyond Tafilet which is noted for its oculists. One of the applications to the eye is that of the doctor's tongue, which is drawn across the organ while it is held open. No doubt sand and other foreign bodies are thus effectively licked out. The application of a red hot iron—the actual cautery—is held in high esteem. Cupping is managed by means of cuts made with a razor; the wide end of a cow's horn is then placed over them, and through the hole at the tip the operator draws blood by suction. Bleeding from the arm is also practised, and among the Jews women are always bled in the last month of pregnancy. The grossest superstitions are mixed up with the Moor's conception of the healing art.

The Jewesses of Mogador, by the advice of old women practice the following method for the cure of certain diseases. They select the outlet of a sewer, and throw into the filthy liquid which flows from it seven eggs, broken up one by one. These are well mixed with the sewage. Prayers are then offered to demons, and the horrible mixture is swallowed seven times. It is difficult to understand how the patient survives the remedy. If ever there was a case in which a cure is worse than the disease, it is surely to be found in this treatment by liquid manure.



"I wonder how many of you Little Beggars have come to stay?"—*From British and Colonial Druggist.*

Cholera is attributed to evil spirits who gain possession of people. To avoid meeting them it is the custom, when the disease is prevalent, to keep as close as possible to walls when out of doors. For the same reason sandhills are avoided, as they are considered to be a great resort of evil spirits.

Bezoars, from the *horrep*, or Sahara antelope, are held in great esteem. Signor Korkos, of the city of Morocco, showed Dr. Leared one the size of a small walnut, for which he paid 12 dollars. It was a very smooth, cream-colored concretion, the interior of which showed the mode of formation in concentric circles. When used the bezoar is rubbed on a stone, and the powder thus obtained is swallowed. It was stated that it was necessary that the patient who took it should observe strict regimen, and remain in the house for seven days. Bezoars are esteemed as sovereign remedies for diseases of the heart, liver, and other internal organs, as also for sore eyes, for rheumatism and other ailments.

Gold dust is taken internally when it is desired to prevent offspring. Shot is swallowed with the same intention, and also scrapings from a rhinoceros's horn.

Ants are given to lethargic people as a remedy, on the principle, we may presume, of antithesis and pure allopathy; but as it is held that eating lion's flesh makes a cowardly man's heart brave, it would also seem that homœopathy is not despised (*sic*). A chameleon split open alive is a common application to wounds and sores. The dried body of the animal is also employed. This is burned, and the noisome fumes arising therefrom are inhaled by the patient as a sovereign remedy for debility.—*Brit. Med. Journal.*

Vaselone.

A new product, analogous to vaselin, having recently appeared in commerce, and whose composition, etc., was kept secret, M. Villon undertook its analysis, and now writes to *Le Monde Pharmaceutique* to say that vaselone is a mixture of stearone and margarone, dissolved in neutral mineral oil.

Stearone is first prepared by distilling 75 parts of commercial stearic acid with 25 parts of dry, powdered quick lime. Distillation is performed at a temperature of less than 400° C. The substance that passes over (stearone) melts at 86° C. Margarone is prepared by similarly distilling beef tallow and lime in the same proportions. Fifteen parts of margarone and [illegible] parts of stearone, dissolved in 100 parts of neutral mineral oil constitute vaselone. The new product resembles vaselin in most of its characteristics, being white, odorless, neutral, and not attackable by mineral acids or other chemical reagents. It is, however, not so translucent as vaselin. Its chief use seems to be in perfumery, though it is recommended as a substitute for vaselin in pharmacy.—*Nat. Druggist.*

The Crown Princess of Roumania inherits the taste of her grandmother, the late Empress of Russia, for perfumery bottles. She already possesses a large collection of these articles, though it does not yet represent the value of that left by her ancestor—$25,000.

S. Chapireau's Cacheteuses & Cachets.

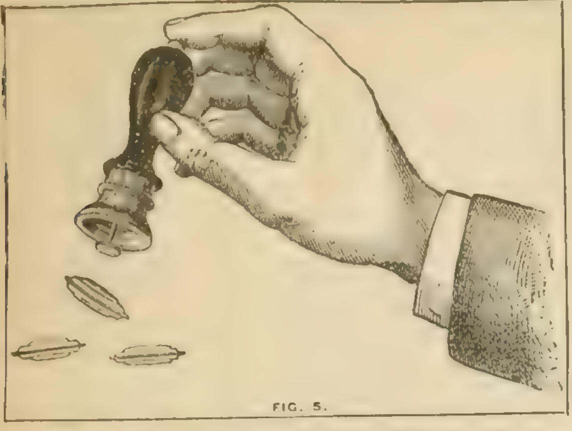


FIG. 5.

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Fred Clarinbowl, Hamilton.
I. R. L. Munshaw, Wingham.
W. A. McAsh, Detroit.
Fred B. Stuacy, Brockville.
R. Hemsley, Montreal.
T. L. Gurd, Montreal.
R. A. Dickson, Montreal.
N. Beaudry, Montreal.
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Prices and Particulars on application.

Trade Notes.

R. N. Knight, druggist, St. John, N. B., has made an assignment.

Fred Wort of Toronto, intends opening a new store in Parkhill, Ont.

A. D Ferguson is opening a new drug store at Wolseley, N. W. T.

John Reed has again embarked in the drug business in Vancouver, B. C.

A drug store will shortly be opened in Port Milgrave, N. S., by T. Foster.

Ball & Co., Elkhorn, Man., have sold their drug business to Dr. Goodwin.

N. C. R. Allen has purchased the drug business of W. S. Barker, St. John, N. B.

W. P. Duncalfe, formerly at Morden, is opening a drug business at Cartwright, Man.

The drug store of Alex. Barnett, Hillsboro, Ont., was destroyed by fire April 16th.

The proposed amendments to the B. C. Pharmacy did not pass in the Local Legislature.

J. K. Sutherland has purchased the branch drug store of H. McDonald & Co., Vancouver, B. C.

Alex. D. Barnett, druggist, of Edgett's Landing, N. B., has been burned out. Insurance, $600.

J. T. Pepper, of Brussels, has purchased the drug stock of the late J. J. Hall, Woodstock, Ont.

Dr. Olaf Stephenson, an Icelandic physician, is seeking license to practise in Winnipeg, Man.

Edward Evans, Jr., of Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool, England, arrived in Montreal last month and left on his return May 4th.

Davis, Mack & Co., druggists, Fredericton, N. B., have dissolved partnership, Mr. Davis retiring. The firm is now R. T. Mack & Co.

C. McCallum, retail druggist, London, Ont., has made an assignment. Liabilities, $30,000; assets, about $7,000. The stock and fixtures, valued at $6,012.91, are advertised to be sold by auction on Friday, May 18th.

C. Williams, O.C,P., medallist, 1892, intends opening a new drug store in Goderich, Ont., about the 15th inst. Mr. Williams is a native of that town and although this is the fifth store in town he will doubtless get his share of trade.

Fire and water caused damage to the amount of $15,000 to the stock of Brayley, Sons & Co., wholesale druggists, 43 and 45 William st., Montreal, on the morning of April 18th. The Turkish Dye and Chemical Co., in the same premises, suffered to the extent of $3,000.

A very destructive fire occurred at Huntsville, Ont., April 18th, by which 32 business places, besides other buildings, were destroyed. Two drug stores amongst others were burned, viz.: C. A. Watson, loss, $2,000, insurance $1,000; A. Sievewright, loss $3,000, insurance $2,000.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association will be held in Victoria early in June. As some of the members of the old Council have declined re-election, it is probable that a majority of the in-coming Council will be "new blood." Nominations are now being received.

Acknowledgment.

Our thanks are due to Dr. H. M. Whelpley of the faculty of St. Louis College of Pharmacy for an invitation to the annual commencement of that institution held April 19th.

A Pleasant Re-union.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the Club Rooms St. James street, Montreal on April 20th by the representatives and managing staff of Messrs. Evans & Sons of that city and Toronto, the occasion being the annual visit of Edward Evans jr., of Liverpool by whom the supper was given. Time passed very pleasantly enlivened by songs, speeches, and recitations, Mr. Rogers, as usual with him, being the life of the party, the affair terminating at the very respectable hour of 10.30 p.m. Mr. Evans left for England on the 4th inst., where he expects to take an active part in the approaching elections.

A Handsome Store.

The new drug store of Messrs. Johnson & Johnson, corner of Queen and Richmond streets, Charlottetown, P.E.I., has been completed and was opened last month. From the *Guardian* of that city we take the following description of the store which it claims to be one of the handsomest in the Maritime Provinces. The fittings, which were put in by Messrs. Mark, Wright & Co., are solid ash with antique filling. Throughout, the designs are especially novel and pretty. Passing along Victoria Row the first glimpse of the new store makes one think it to be "all glass" below, the plate glass pane in the front being probably the largest in the city. Surmounting it is a panel of stained glass, which bears the legend "Johnson & Johnson, Drugs." Two superb hanging bottles in the window add a feature new in the city. Entering, to the left hand a counter extends along the southern side, set off by a show-case on the eastern end which is a "thing of beauty' and whose contents might well be a "joy forever." On the right is a frame work of shelves, with original ornamentation at the top, of pestle and mortar, and below four show-cases occupy the entire northern side furnished with unique sliding covers which are said to be the first seen here. In the rear of the store is the dispensing department, separated by a vari-covered screen, which has in front a large bevel-plate mirror bearing on it in embossed characters "Dispensing Department." But perhaps the most admirable feature in Messrs. Johnson & Johnson's new store is this Dispensing Room. A *Guardian* representative was shown in this department a locked case in which Poisons alone will be kept, thus avoiding any possibility of the mistakes which sometimes occur in the best regulated drug stores. A unique set of small drawers also in here, are a new and good idea. These will hold all the necessary small supplies of the dispensary. Altogether, the store exemplifies the most elegant finish, and best taste, and the most perfect apparatus with the greatest utility and comfort.

Captured a Prize.

Last summer, Merck & Co., the well-known pharmaceutical chemists aad publishers of "Merck's Market Report and Pharmaceutical Journal," offered a prize of a free trip to Europe to the druggist and druggist's clerk writing the best essay on any subject allied to the drug business, the offer to be open to all Canada and the United States. About one hundred and thirty essays were handed in, and all were so good that the judges decided that "none of the papers submitted is of such distinguished character as to merit a prize of the value offered to the utter exclusion of all others." It was therefore decided to divide up the prize to be awarded according to merit to the best paper in each class. We are pleased to learn that Richard M. Johnson, of the firm of Johnson & Johnson, Charlottetown, P.E.I., was a successful competitor, taking third prize in the clerk's class and carrying off a cheque for $30. Mr. Johnson took as his subject, "The Ideal Pharmacy," taking his points from the arrangements of Messrs. Johnson's up town store. The paper was deemed worthy of publication, and Mr. Johnson has been requested to forward an autobiographical sketch, as well as his photograph, to accompany the publication of his paper.

New Brunswick.

The drug business in St. John, N. B., during the month of April has been of the usual spring nature, good, indifferent and bad, according to the weather. Soda fountains are being cleaned up, and the decks cleared for the summer campaign, chest protectors and winter stock put away, stoves taken down, awnings put up, stores coming out in their summer attire, moth balls and insect powder to the fore. Individuals on being questioned as to the state of trade, are apt to growl about hard times and too much competition; this, however, is to be expected. The only time when the average druggist stops grumbling is when he is either dead or out of business. This reminds us of Punch's answer to the question, "Is life worth living."—"That altogether depends on the liver." And, considering the number of liver regulators, solid and liquid, free and patented, it might not be too much to expect of some of our pharmaceutical brethren, that they should take a little of their own medicine and thereby enable themselves to take a more cheerful view of their surroundings, to the infinite comfort of themselves and friends.

Next month the N. B. Pharmaceutical Society hold their annual meeting in St. John. The entertainment committee are now at work making arrangements for the occasion.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Thomas Doyle, formerly of Victoria, P. E. I., has opened a drug store in Souris, making the fourth drug store in that small town.

Mr. Manson's place at the Medical Hall, Charlottetown, has been filled by D. McKinnon, lately of Apothecaries' Hall.

Geo. Macdonald has returned from a well-earned holiday in New York.

The Scott Act has been demanded by a majority vote in Charlottetown. Several of the druggists are applying for vendorships.

Montreal Notes.

There is a general complaint in retail houses of lack of business. Accounts are coming in badly. A larger number of houses are unoccupied in Montreal this spring than for a number of years past, and very few contracts for new houses have been given out.

In the City of Quebec a wholesale dealer in drugs and photographic chemicals has brought about a very undesirable state of affairs by selling patent medicines to all comers at a microscopic shade over cost price. Having advertised largely, the retail pharmacists are obliged to follow suit, and a price war is the result which cannot but be disastrous in the end to both parties. Of course it is very pleasant for the public to have the privilege of buying goods at wholesale cost, but it is self-evident it cannot last.

The annual meeting of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held last evening when Mr. David Watson, sr., was re-elected President, Mr Lachance, Vice-President, Mr. Manson, Treasurer, and Mr. Muir, Secretary. The annual report showed everything to be in a flourishing condition.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association will be held this year in the City of Quebec. It is hoped that a goodly number of Montrealers will be present to hear the worthy President's annual address and to become better acquainted with each other. As a rule, retail pharmacists in the same city are scarcely as intimate with each other as they might be.

T. D. R., which, judging by the initials, stands for Dr. T. D. Reed, the popular Professor of Materia Medica in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, gives a very interesting account in the Montreal *Pharmaceutical Journal* of the early days of the Pharmaceutical Association, tracing it back to 1865, when it made its debut under the name of the Montreal Chemists' Association. The first legislation regulating pharmacy in Upper and Lower Canada was an ordinance of George III., in the year 1787.

The question of inviting the American Pharmaceutical Association to hold its annual convention in Montreal next year came up informally at the annual meeting of the College of Pharmacy, and a small committee was struck to confer with the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association on the subject. The matter will probably soon be decided and subscription lists opened, as neither the College nor the Association can, under their charters, vote money for the purpose. No doubt the Montreal pharmacists will go into the matter with enthusiasm and receive their brothers from the United States with open arms. The whole body, both west end and east end, must take an interest in the matter or the scheme cannot be a success.

Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 28th.

The event of the month, which concerns English druggists most, is certainly the increase in the spirit duty. To meet the exigencies of the financial situation, and also, it is suspected, to hit at the brewers and publicans for their hostility to the present administration, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has raised the duty from $2.52 to $2.64 per proof gallon. It is only four years since a similar increase of 12 cents per gallon was made, and chemists know to their cost how adversely the increase affected them. Whilst the brewer and publican can easily adjust their products and increase their prices to the public so as to recoup themselves, it is very different for the pharmacist. As soon as the budget speech was made the wholesale druggists, with singular unanimity, raised their prices for tinctures 2 cents and 4 cents per pound, and spirits were raised 6 cents. These additions, whilst coming heavily on the druggist in the aggregate, are too small to enable him to raise his prices for tinctures, sal-volatile, etc., to the public, as their purchases are chiefly by the ounce. Hence the peculiar disadvantageous position in which pharmacists are placed. Again, it is generally assumed that the publicans will meet the extra cost of whiskey, etc., by dilution, and this procedure is actually advocated by the temperance party. Although not illegal, within certain attenuated limits, the method is really indefensible and shows that the system of taxation is bad when it leads to such mal-practices. It is universally admitted that to tax the alcohol used in medicine as if it were a beverage is unfair; but the great difficulty has always been to suggest a method which would safeguard the revenue and yet allow a reasonable abatement in the tax where alcohol is not used for its taxable properties.

The recent issue of the sixteenth edition of Squire's "Companion to the Pharmacopœia" is of considerable pharmaceutical interest. During the last five or six years the editions have materially improved in value, and show that Messrs. P. W. and A. Squire are alive to the competition from Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia." As a more ambitious work, representing here what the dispensatories are to the U. S. P., they have sought to introduce new matter wherever and whenever available. Some credit is due to them for original work done in their laboratory and communicated in the volume before me. Thus the ash of many articles used in materia medica has been estimated, although no reference is made to the large proportion of inorganic matter in goa powder. Nearly all the results obtained by Wright and Farr in their researches upon tinctures are reproduced, but only in one or two instances are their names mentioned. Under aconitine, Messrs. Squire draw attention to Dunstan's work and criticize his statement respecting the absence of a pure article in commerce. Since then they have developed their attack by challenging the melting-point of Dunstan's aconitine, and introducing Merck's aconitine as in every way equal to that produced by the Professor and his colleagues. It may be that this is only a side issue in the general dispute which Freund and Beck have with the whole of Professor Dunstan's work. It is notorious in pharmaceutical circles that Freund and Beck have received the active support of the celebrated Darmstadt house in the reresearches upon aconitine by substantial grants of considerable quantities of the purified alkaloid. Whilst Professor Dunstan and the workers in the Research Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society have had to economize with 5 grammes at a time, the German chemists have received grants of ten times that quantity. The final result is awaited with keen interest as the research on aconite has been the *piece de resistance* of the laboratory for over three years.

Owing to the generosity of Mr. S. M. Burroughs, of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., a cottage hospital is being built at Dartford, where the firm's works are situated. Mr. Burroughs generously gave $4,000 towards the hospital, and Mr. H. M. Stanley has just laid the foundation stone appropriately enough. The new hospital is to be called the "Livingstone Cottage Hospital. The little town was *en fete* on the occasion and a distinguished party of medical men and local celebrities assembled for the purpose of witnessing the first stage in its erection.

Carbolic acid is not to be scheduled as a poison. This is the reply of the Privy Council to the third and latest petition of the Pharmaceutical Society upon the sub-

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SPECIALTIES.

STEARNS' WINE OF COD LIVER OIL
WITH PEPTONATE OF IRON.

An entirely new and original preparation which contains 25 per cent. of pure Cod Liver Oil, as represented by its active principles and alkaloids. Modern investigation has proven that the value of Cod Liver Oil as a medicinal agent is not due simply to the fact of its being an oil, but to the valuable active principles which it contains. Each fluid ounce of the Wine contains four grains of PEPTONATE OF IRON, a readily assimilated and valuable form of Iron, it being partially predigested and free from styptic properties. **In pounds, $8.00 per dozen.**

STEARNS' CASCARA AROMATIC.
(THE ORIGINAL)

A fluid extract of prime and selected two-year-old Bark, which is sweet in taste instead of being bitter, as is the ordinary fluid extract, powerful yet gentle in effect, and in addition does not gripe. An ideal laxative, prescribed by physicians everywhere. **Price, $1.20 per pound,** not more in cost than ordinary bitter fluid extracts.

DIKE'S PEPSIN Is superior because of its high digestive power (1-3000 U. S. Ph. 1890). Its odor is sweet and wholesome. It is soluble, and can be dispensed in prescriptions in solution. It retains its activity indefinitely. It is free from peptone and other bodies which attract moisture and make a pepsin gum up. On this account it can be combined safely with powders without special precaution.

To recapitulate:—If a reliable, odorless, sweet, beautiful, non-hygroscopic Pepsin in scales, which is reasonable in price, of full strength of the U.S. Ph., is wanted, Dike's will fill the bill, and is the only pure Pepsin that will meet all these requirements.

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STEARNS' INSTANT HEADACHE CURE Is the best and most satisfactory preparation of the kind on the market. Sells on sight and makes customers wherever sold. **$1.50 per dozen.** Kept in stock by all leading wholesale houses.

We will be pleased to mail samples of our Specialties to any druggist or physician, on request.

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver.

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists.

CHEVRIER

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This Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver, prepared by M. CHEVRIER, a first-class Chemist of Paris, possesses at the same time the active principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and the therapeutic properties of alcoholic preparations. It is valuable to persons whose stomach cannot retain fatty substances. Its effect, like that of **Cod Liver Oil,** is invaluable in **Scrofula, Rickets, Anœmia, Chlorosis, Bronchitis** and all diseases of the **Chest.**

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote.

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The beech-tree Creosote checks the destructive work of **Pulmonary Consumption,** as it diminishes expectoration, strengthens the appetite, reduces the fever and suppresses perspiration. Its effect, combined with **Cod Liver Oil,** makes the **Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote** an excellent remedy against pronounced or threatened **Consumption.**

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ject. The inference in the reply is that the usefulness of the disinfecting properties of carbolic acid would be diminished by restricting its sale through chemists. Something in the way of regulations as to its being compulsory to label it properly was hinted at: but in the face of its growing popularity as a means of committing suicide, such informal protection is altogether inadequate. In these days of sanitas, izal, Condy's fluid, Esset's fluid, Jeyes' purifier, etc., and other non-poisonous disinfectants, it is perfectly absurd to demur at any restrictions which control the sale of carbolic acid. Perhaps the Privy Council think the hecatomb is hardly large enough to warrant their intervention.

The Pharmaceutical Society have introduced a new bill, which, at the moment of writing they intend to ask Parliament to sanction. It is merely an enabling measure, permitting alterations and extension in the constitution of the Society. As such it is hardly likely to meet with any serious opposition; but the absence of any provisions which would materially affect the interests of the trade, precludes any demonstrations of enthusiasm from pharmacists, either from within or without the ranks of the Society.

The recommendations from India and the Colonies towards improvements in the new B. P. cannot be said to be pouring in. Acknowledgments alone have reached the General Medical Council and Professor Attfield, but in India a step has been taken to gather a committee upon the subject. If a little more interest is not stimulated the Imperial Pharmacopœia bids fair to be only a revised version of the 1885 edition, with a few additions and corrections. In England we are still waiting the formation of the pharmaceutical committee, and, as their work will be onerous, it is unfortunate that it has been delayed.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

SEMI ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, MAY, 1894.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner—W. MURCHISON. *Time Allowed*—2 HOURS.

No. Value.

1. (*a*) What is a prescription? 10
   (*b*) State your views as to its ownership, giving reasons for same.
   (c) What is the difference between officinal and magistral formulæ?
   (*d*) When, if at all, should the renewal of a prescription be refused?
   (*e*) State the relationship which exists between prescribing and compounding.
2. (*a*) Give one or two rules for approximating doses. 10
   (*b*) Governed by such rules, what would be the maximum dose for a child four years old of the following:—Acetanilide, Solution of Trinitrin, Castor Oil Mixture, Phenazone, and Tincture Strophanthus?
3. (*a*) Name the cardinal numeral adjectives up to twenty, and the ordinal from first to tenth, and illustrate the cardinal symbols. 10
   (*b*) Assign to their respective places in a prescription, the cardinal and ordinal numeral adjectives and numeral adverbs.
4. Give short definitions of the following: Anæsthetics, Antilithics, Chologogues, Desiccants, Diuretics, Emollients, Hœmostatics, Nutritives, Sedatives, and Sialagogues. 10
5. Convert fully into English the following recipe: 10

℞ Piperis nigri.
Helenii Radicis, singulorum libram.
Fœniculi Seminum, libras tres.
Mellis.
Sacchari purificati, singulorum libras duas; Arida simul in pulverem subtilissimum tere; dein, adjecto Melle, contunde, donec corpus unum sit.

6. Translate the following:—Detrahere, vires, usque, bene, dolor, non est, si, ut, gossypium, usque ad vesicationem, inspergere, caput, digita, vel, cujus, iterum, crastinus, durante, tere and subinde. 10

7 to 10. Oral.

PHARMACY.

Examiner—F. T. HARRISON. *Time Allowed*—2 HOURS.

1. Give a brief description of a Vacuum Pan, stating its use in pharmacy. 6
2. Give process of purifying three of the following salts, and state how they may be granulated:—*Chlorate of Potassium*, containing Chlorides of Potassium and Calcium; *Chloride of Ammonium*, containing iron; *Acetate of Lead*, containing Carbonate of Lead; *Ferrous Sulphate*, which is somewhat effloresced and oxidized; Commercial Oxalic Acid. 9
3. State method of ascertaining the Specific Gravity of a substance soluble in, and heavier than water. 6
4. Give a brief outline of the preparation and standardization of Liquid Extract of Cinchona, stating reasons for the use of Acid, Glycerine, and the temperature employed in preparing the Extract, and state the alkaloidal strength of the finished product. 15
5. (*a*) What are the different methods employed in preparing tincture in the B. P.? Give an example of each. 12
   (*b*) In what cases should maceration be adopted, and why?
6. Describe the preparation of four of the following:—Syrup of Rhubarb, Wine of Ipecacuanha, Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, Lead Plaster, Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury, Fowler's Solution. 12
7. Define Crystalline, Amorphous, Isomorphous, Mother-Liquor, Water of Crystallization. 10
8. State what you know of the advantages and disadvantages, if any, of the following substances as bases for ointments:—Lard, Benzoated Lard, Lanoline, hard and soft Paraffin. 10

9 and 10. Oral and recognition of samples. 20

BOTANY.

Examiner:—CHAS. R. SNEATH. *Time Allowed*—2 HOURS.

1. Explain fully the difference existing between angiosperms and gymnosperms. 10
2. Compare sterile, complete, imperfect, symmetrical and irregular flowers. 10
3. Describe plant nourishment, where obtained and how made use of, noting especially the essential elements that enter into plant food. 15
4. Explain fully the structure of the stem of the Indian corn. What are the leading characteristics of plants of this class? noting the flower, root and seed. 15
5. What is the placenta? Name and describe the different modes of placentation. 10
6. What are the distinguishing characteristics of the cryptogams? How may the series be classified? Explain your classification. 10

7, 8, 9 and 10. Oral. 30

DISPENSING.

Examiner—O. F. BOTSFORD. *Time Allowed*—2 HOURS.

W. C. COREAM, ESQ.

1. ℞ Ol. Terebinth .... ʒiv 22
Pulvis Acaciæ .... ʒii
Ammon: Carb: .... ʒi
Syrupi Simplicis .... ʒiv
Aquæ, q. s. .... ℥iv

Misce et fiat emulsio.

Sig: ʒi omne hora dum tussis infestat.

JOHN COUSINS, ESQ.

2. ℞ Creosoti .... M: vi 20
Olei Olivæ .... M: xxiv

Misce bene et in capsulas sex accurate metire.

Sig. Unam omnibus tribus horis per sex septimanas.

MR. A. O. FOREMAN.

3. ℞ Camphoræ .... gr. xiv 20
Pulvis Opii .... gr. ii
Pulvis Rhei .... gr. vii

Misce et Fiat pulvis et in chartulas septem divide.

Sig: Unam omnibus duabus horis diarrhœa perstante.

MISS A. B. CHAMBERS.

4. ℞ Extracti. Bellad ....ʒss 16
Acidi Tannici..............gr. xx
Vaselini..............q. s. ℥ i

Misce et Fiat unguentum.

Sig: Applica ter in die more dictu.

MRS. JOHN WESTCOTT.

5. ℞ Emp. Cantharides, q. s. 22

Fiat vesicatorium super emplastrum adhesivum extendendum pro post aurem sinistrem.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner:—B. JACKES. *Time Allowed* 2 HOURS.

1. Write a short account of the chemistry of Nickel, pointing out its relations to Fe. Co. and Manganese. 11
2. Describe the action of the common acids on Lead, and state what difference of action river water and distilled water has on Lead, and why? 9
3. Point out the resemblance between Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen, and explain how they may be distinguished by chemical and physical tests. 10
4. A Silver Salt is said to contain C 14.37, H 1.79, Ag 64.68, O 19.16. Find the formula of the acid. 10
5. Give different reactions for obtaining N from its compounds, and give tests to prove the gas is N. 9
6. State the general methods for obtaining the atomic weights of Elements; give an account of determining that of Zinc. 11
7. Explain the process of manufacturing Sulphuric Ether, giving chemical equations. 10
8. How may NH_3 be prepared (*a*) by synthesis, (*b*) from HNO_3, (*c*) from Ammonium Salts? Give equations. 10

*How much Nitrous Oxide measured at a temperature of 60°C. and a pressure of 760m.m. Bar. may be obtained from 100 grammes of Ammonium Nitrate? (Give work.)

*The contents of a stomach are supposed to contain poison; describe briefly how you would conduct the analysis.

9 and 10. Oral examination and recognition of samples. 20

*The two unnumbered questions may be substituted for numbers 7 and 8, if so desired by the students.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner—J. TOLBERT PEPPER. *Time Allowed*—2 HOURS.

1. (*a*) What are Volatile Oils? (*b*) Name the two most important classes of volatile oils. (*c*) Of what two principles do volatile oils proximately consist? (*d*) What is the most characteristic feature of volatile oils? (*e*) Describe two methods by which volatile oils may be obtained, with an example of an oil obtained by each process. (*f*) How may the adulteration of volatile oils by a fixed oil be detected? (*g*) How may the presence of Alcohol be shown? (*h*) What is the source of Oil of Origanum? (*i*) What is the chemical synonym for Oil of Wintergreen? (*j*) Give its official name. (*k*) Give the botanical name of the plant yielding it. (*l*) From what other plant is much of the Oil of Wintergreen of commerce obtained? (*m*) Do these oils differ greatly in properties and composition? (*n*) What Acid may be prepared from it? (*o*) What is the most common adulterant of Oil of Wintergreen, and how may it be detected? 22
2. Describe the microscopic appearance of a cross section of Honduras Sarsaparilla Root, and Senega Root. 10
3. (*a*) What is Camphor? (*b*) Give the botanical name of the plant. (*c*) Give the habitat. (*d*) State the part from which it is obtained, and how? (*e*) How is it purified? (*f*) What is the difference between Camphorated Oil and Oil of Camphor? (*g*) How may Camphor be powdered? (*h*) With what other crystalline substance does Camphor become liquid? (*i*) What are the medicinal properties of Camphor? (*j*) Name B. P. preparations containing Camphor. 20
4. (*a*) Give the botanical name of the plant that produces Coca. (*b*) Where does it grow? (*c*) How can you distinguish the leaves from other leaves? (*d*) What are its active principles? 6
5. (*a*) What is a poison? (*b*) What is an antidote? (*c*) What is meant by a counterpoison? (*d*) Name a poison and its antidote. (*e*) Name a poison and its counterpoison. (*f*) What alkaloids are obtained from Nux Vomica? (*g*) Give symptoms of poisoning by the principal one and the antidote. (*h*) How would you distinguish one from the other by chemical means? 12
6. Zingiber.— (*a*) Name the chief commercial varieties. (*b*) Where do they grow? (*c*) What part of the plant is used? (*d*) Name the chief constituents of the drug. (*e*) What are its medicinal properties? (*f*) What menstruum is generally used for extracting its medicinal constituents, and why? (*g*) Name the B. P. preparations into which it enters. 10

7, 8, 9 and 10. Oral examination and recognition of specimens.

[The paper on Practical Chemistry had not been received up to time of going to press.—EDITOR.]

Notes.

R. M. Johnson, who secured one of the prizes offered by Merck & Co., and mention of which is made elsewhere in this issue, attended the O. C. P. course of 1892-93, graduated May, 1893, took first class honors at the University of Toronto examination for degree of Phm. B.

John T. Shapter, who for many years was the senior partner of the firm of Shapter & Jeffrey, Toronto, died at his home at the corner of Springhurst Avenue and King street, on Tuesday morning, May 8th. at the age of 72 years.

W. Grant, a graduate of the O. C. P. of the Autumn Term of 1886, and the popular representative of the firm of Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co. for a number of years past, has recently accepted a position with Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. The latter firm and its new representative are both to be congratulated.

A fire in the building opposite the drug store of T. N. Sampson, Dundas street, Toronto, was so intense as to crack four large plate glass windows in his store.

The Gottingen Prizes.

The Philosophical Faculty of the University of Gottingen have just announced the particulars of the Beneke prizes for 1897. They say that, in view of the recent researches of Van t'Hoff and Roozeboom on solutions, and the similarity between many of the phenomena observed with solutions (liquid) and mixed crystals, the term solid solutions may, perhaps, be used for many of these bodies. The prizes will, therefore, be awarded for the best research on this subject. The theses must be sent in by August 31st, 1896, and may be in German, Latin, French or English. They must be marked in the usual way with a motto, and the motto and name must be enclosed in a sealed envelope. The first prize will be £170 (3,400 marks), and the second will be £35 (680 marks). The award will take place on 11th March, 1897, the birthday of the founder of the prizes.—*Apotheker Zeitung.*

TO CLEANSE HYPODERMIC SYRINGE POINTS.—If you cannot pass a fine wire through, heat the points; this will burn out all foreign substances. Should a wire be rusted in, then dip the point into oil and heat—this will enable you to pull out the wire; force oil into the point and heat again, and you can remove all traces of rust. Wash with alcohol.—*Zahntechnische Reform.*

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BY A HAWKEYE KODAK.

In "Locksley Hall Up to Date" (if it should ever be written) will be found the following lines:

In the Spring the rays actinic exercise a greater strength;
In the Spring the time exposure dwindles to a lesser length;
In the Spring a lens is purchased which you know you cannot use,
And you find yourself bankrupted buying stuff to take new views.

These lines will strike a responsive chord in the heart and purse of the vast army of photographers all over the world, and among these are a great many pharmacists.

Instead of being a source of expense the passion for picture making may, in the case of the pharmacist, be readily turned into a source of income, not directly but indirectly.

W. H. Hostelly, of Philadelphia, in an interesting contribution to our "Tips on Advertising" last year suggested that the pharmacist use the views taken by him as premiums to be given those purchasing more than a certain amount from him each year. As these views would be full of local reminiscences they would be much appreciated by the customers in the smaller towns.

Carrying the idea of utilizing the fad a step further we find pharmacists in a few instances awakening to the fact that they can with propriety and profit carry a stock of photographic appliances and materials. The knowledge of chemistry and of chemical manipulation already possessed by the pharmacist will make it a simple and easy thing for him to learn sufficient of the processes of the photographer to carry them out himself and to explain them to his patrons.

First of all the pharmacist himself or some of his staff should take up photography, if they have not already done so. This can be done with but little outlay of time and money and with great gain of knowledge and pleasure. An expensive outfit is not necessary. For the sake of the example as well as for the pleasure and convenience of the pharmacist in its use I would recommend that for his own use he purchase a hand camera carrying 5 x 7 plates and fitted for the attachment of a roll holder if desired and of good quality.

Such a camera, with an ordinary lens finished in plain wood, may be had at from $15 to $25. A more compact form is the folding hand camera, costing from $25 to $60, the price depending largely upon the character of the lens. The price of all the necessary outfit may be summarized as foliows:

Hand camera and lens	$15 to $60
Tripod	2 to 5
Developing and printing outfit	4 to 10

Or a total of from $25 to $75 or upward, as may be determined on by the purchaser.

If this is purchased with the stock of photographic goods that are to be laid in, a discount of about 15 to 20 per cent. can be secured from the list prices.

Before ordering, whether for your own individual use or for a stock, catalogues and discount sheets should be obtained from all the leading dealers together with some rudimentary book of instructions on the subject.

Fortunately the pharmacist already carries in stock many of the chemicals required, and it will be taken for granted in the lists given below that he carries such a stock of chemicals as is found in the average drug store. If he happens to have a supply of any of the chemicals named they may be omitted in making up his stock order.

It might be possible to embark in the business with a stock costing less than $100 outside of chemicals, but an effort to limit the investment to less than that amount will make it necessary for the pharmacist to depend to a considerable extent upon his special order business, and if a purchaser has to wait until his purchases are ordered from the city he is apt to order himself direct from the wholesaler.

While one or two small, cheap cameras should be embraced in the outfit, it should be borne in mind that the boy who has but $5 or $10 to spend on a camera will not very likely be able to spend as much for plates and materials afterward as will the youth or man who spends from $15 to $50 to begin on. Consequently it is better policy, as a rule, to cultivate the sale of the better class of cameras. Besides, the results obtained with the very cheap camera will probably be so poor as to discourage the amateur, and thus lose him to photography.

The use of roll holders and films should be rather discouraged for two very different reasons. The first and most important is that they are less certain in their results than are plates, particularly in the hands of beginners, and even when used by experts they occasionally turn out badly on account of some some sort of electrical phenomenon taking place on the surface of the film. The second reason is that being more troublesome to develop than plates and being so convenient to send away there is a greater disposition on the part of the amateur to send his roll to the maker of his camera to have the pictures developed, printed and mounted, and the roll filled and sent back to him. The pharmacist would then get nothing out of it at all after once selling the camera.

The catalogues of dealers always contain a series of cheap "outfits" for developing and for printing and toning. It might be as well for the novice to include a few of these "outfits" in his first order so that he may be able to see just how they are put up. Afterwards he can get up "outfits" of his own, purchasing separately the necessary apparatus, etc., to make them up.

It will be advisable, and in the smaller towns almost necessary, for the pharmacist to fit up for the use of himself and his patrons a photographic dark room where plates may be developed. This need not entail any serious trouble or expense, the most serious problem generally being the water supply, drainage and light.

If there is no closet supplied with running water which can be appropriated for this purpose, a small tank, something like a large cooler with a faucet, may be put in with a tub in which to catch the waste water.

A very good way in which to avoid the heat entailed by having a light burning in so small a room is to have a gas jet or a lamp placed outside the dark room immediately in front of a window opening into the room. This window may be anywhere from 12 x 14 to 18 x 36 and should be provided with light double sash sliding sideways. Fill one of these sashes with a pane of orange or amber glass and the other with a pane of ruby glass. In this way when both are closed at once there is practically no danger of the light having any actinic power whatever if the correct shades of glass have been selected. This glass might with advantage be included in the first stock order, as not all red and amber glass is non-actinic. Ruby and amber tissue may be stretched in the sash instead of the glass, though the results are not so satisfactory as with the use of glass.

If it is preferred a dark room lantern may be purchased, preferably one fitted for a gas jet if you can get one put into the closet without too great trouble. Such a lantern would cost from $1 to $3.

Lastly, do not be too sanguine. While there is money to be made in some sections and under some circumstances it should be borne in mind that in this as in other fields competition is increasing, new things are coming out, old ones shoved to the wall and dead stock thus accumulated.—*American Druggist.*

British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association—Semi-Annual Examinations.

APRIL 4TH AND 5TH, 1894.

PHARMACY.

Examiner—CHARLES NELSON. *Time*—2 HOURS.

(1.) Define the meaning of the word Pharmacy; giving its source, and a short resume on the subject.

(2.) How many official solutions of Arsenic are there? Name each, giving dose, color and antidotes.

(3.) How is Lactic Acid prepared? State its solubility in Water, Rectified Spirit, Ether and Chloroform.

(4.) How and from what is Aloin obtained? Give dose and solubility in Ether?

(5.) What official Spirits of Ammonia are there besides the Aromatic? Give dose, ingredients and mode of preparation of the latter (Aromatic).

(6.) Calamina Praeparata. From what is it obtained, how prepared and into what official preparation does it enter?

(7.) Give mode of preparation, ingredients, dose and incompatibles of Vinum Ferri.

(8.) How many official preparations of Iodine are there? Name them, giving the doses of those taken internally, and antidotes.

(9.) Acid Tartrate of Potassium. How is it prepared; appearance, taste, dose? Solubility in cold and hot water, and in what official preparations is it a component part?

(10.) Give official name of Sucrose (Syn.), its solubility ln water, and Rectified Spirit; general use in Pharmacy, and the official preparation thereof.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner — Charles Nelson. *Time*— 2 Hours.

(1.) Define the following:—Chemistry, Elements, Atoms, Molecules, Combustion, Solids, Liquids and Gases.

(2.) Give the formula, symbols and atomic weights of the following:—Potassium, Sodium and Ammonium; also briefly state the analogies of these and their compounds.

(3.) Describe the B. P. method of preparing strong Solu. Ammonia Acet., giving the diagrams, and also the other solutions of Ammonia.

(4.) Give name, atomic weight, and sources of the following:—An., Cr., Sn., Pt. and Cd.

(5.) Describe the analogies between Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine and their compounds, giving briefly the properties of each.

(6.) Describe mode of the preparation of Hydrocyanic Acid. Give equation of the re-action, stating how much real acid there is in 1 oz. of the B. P. liquid.

(7.) KIO_3. What is it? How prepared? Give formula of the re-actions.

(8.) $H_2C_4H_4O_6$. Name? From what and how obtained, and how is it distinguished from other acids?

(9.) Name two or three acids which contain Hydrogen, Sulphur and Oxygen, giving formula and mode of preparation.

(10.) By what tests would you find impurities or adulterations in Acids Benzoic and Boric, Cocaine Hydrochlor and Elaterium.

DISPENSING AND READING OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner—T. M. Hfnderson.

Criticise the following:—

1–℞	Potass. Nitrat	drs. 1
	F. E. Hyosciam	oz. 1½
	Potass. Bicarb	oz. 1
	Syr. Limonis	oz. 2½
	Aqua ad	oz. 6

Sig.:—A dessertspoonfui three times a day in water.

2–℞	Acid Arsenios	grs. 2½
	Ferri Sulph	drs. ½
	Ext. Nucis Vomica	grs. 30
	Ext. Belladonna	grs. 10
	Ext. Gentian	gr. 8

Div. in Pil. No. 12.

Sig.:—One three times a day before meals.

(3.) How would you make the following mixture?

℞	Ferri Sulph	grs. 25
	Potass. carb	grs. 30
	Gum Myrrh } āā	grs. 60
	Saccharum }	
	Spts. Myrist	drs. 4
	Aqua Rosa	oz. 9½

(4.) Give the Latin names of (*a*) Bitter Root. (*b*) Calaber Bean. (*c*) Bonset. (*d*) Canada Snake Root. (*e*) Cascarilla. (*f*) Black Cohosh.

(5.) Give the English names of (*a*) Turnera Aphrodisiaca. (*b*) Paullinia Sorbillis. (*c*) Stillingia Sylvatica. (*d*) Krameria Triandra. (*e*) Phytolacca Decandra. (*f*) Piper Methysticum. (*g*) Mica Panis.

(6.) Give maximum dose of (*a*) Elaterium. (*b*) Tinct. Aconite B. P. (*c*) Ext. Opii. (*d*) Acid Hydrocyanic Dil. (*e*) Liq. Strychnin Hydrochlor. (*f*) Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. (*g*) Soda Arsenias.

(7.) Reading and translating original prescriptions.

(8) Dispense the following:—

℞	Soda Bicarb	drs. 4
	Soda Bibor	drs. 2
	Acid Carbolic	drs. 2
	Glycerine	drs. 1½
	Aqua ad	oz. 6

Sig.:—Use as directed.

℞	Ext. Aloes Aq	grs. 1.
	Ext. Nucis Vomica	gr. ¼
	Ferri Sulph	grs. 1
	Pil Rhei Co	grs. 2

Ft. Pil: Mitte 24.

Sig.: -One twice a day.

℞	Ext. Opii	grs. 2
	Ext. belladon	grs. 4
	Ol. Theobrom	drs. 3

Ft. suppos., No. 6.

Sig.: -One to be used when required.

BOTANY.

Examiner — H. H. Watson. *Time* — 2 Hours.

(1) (*a*) What is Botany? (*b*) Protoplasm. What is it? What are its characters, its appearance and its chemistry? What effect has Alcohol on it? Give a test for Protoplasm.

(2.) (*a*) Of what use are deadcells? (*b*) What do you mean by assimilation? (*c*) How are new cells formed? (*d*) Chlorophyll. What is it, and what are its functions?

(3.) (*a*) Draw a transouse section of a Dicotyledonous stem, showing internal arrangements of bark, etc. (*b*) What are Lenticels? (*c*) How do Monocotyledonous stems differ from Dicotyledonous stems?

(4.) (*a*) What are adventitious supernumary and naked buds? (*b*) What causes formation of knots? (*c*) What are Offsets, Bulbs and Rhizomes, and give two B. P. Rhizomes and Botanical names?

(5.) (*a*) What is a root, how many kinds are there, and how do they differ from stems? (*b*) What is Inflorescence?

(6.) (*a*) What are Bracts, and what are the different terms applied according to their arrangement? (*b*) What causes the death of the leaf? (*c*) What is Praefloration? (*d*) Praefoliation? (*e*) Stipules?

(7.) (*a*) What is the Anther? (*b*) What is Pollen? (*c*) What are the male and female organs of the flower called? (*d*) What are the terms used to indicate the number of Carpels in the Gyneecium? (*e*) How do you distinguish between seeds and fruits? (*f*) What do you mean by Germination, and what are the necessary conditions?

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner—H. H. Watson.

(1.) What do you understand by Materia Medica?

(2.) Glycerine. State briefly how and from what obtained? Name some of its solvent properties. Mention the source of Castor, Croton and Olive Oil, and give doses. Name ten (10) products of annual origin in B. P. What is the best plan for storing Essential Oils, Cantharides, Insect Powder, and Prussic Acid to prevent deterioration?

(3.) Give B. P. name, Botanical name, Natural order, Habitat, Parts used, and preparations into which the following enter:—(*a*) Nux Vomica. (*b*) Opium, (ten preparations). (*c*) Ergot. (*d*) Cinchona. Also state Alkaloids if any obtained from the foregoing drugs.

(4.) Name seven (7) Alkaloids of B. P. Give their source and doses.

(5.) Give antidotes for the following poisons:—Carbolic Acid, Oxalic Acid, Prussic Acid, Morphia, Cocaine, Strychnine and Atropia.

(6.) Define the following terms:—Antiseptic, Anæsthetic, Alcoholic, Emmenagogue, Anthelmintic, Hypnotic.

(7.) Name ten–10– barks and eight leaves of the B. P. Give their natural order and doses.

Questions 8, 9 and 10 oral and specimen.

Prof. Dr. Kosinski, Conducting Physician, Jesus Hospital in Warsaw, reports in the "Medycyna" in Warsaw:—Antinervine is a remedy that quickly lowers fever and has no hurtful influence on the action of the heart. As an antirheumatic and antinervine it is to be preferred to all others in reducing and removing pain, because, without doubt, it neither induces stomachic troubles nor noises in the ears. For adults, 0.5 to 1 gramme 4 to 5 times daily can be prescribed. It is a very cheap remedy, useful alike in private and hospital practise. Besides its use in rheumatism, neuralgia and rheumatic pains, it can also be employed to advantage in fever cases with quickly rising temperature.

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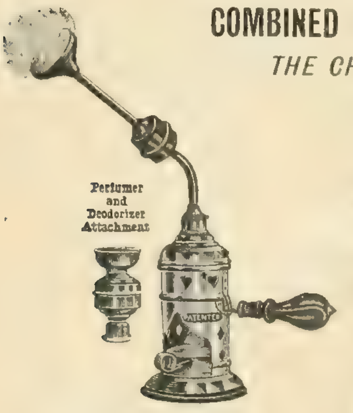

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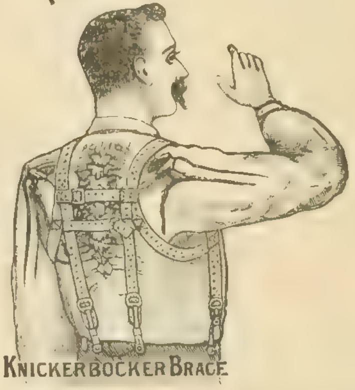

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greater profit than any other line of business for similar wares, he is compelled, from the very nature of things, to charge for time, accuracy, head work and responsibility, as they are as expensive and tangible items as the rent itself.—*Merck's Market Report.*

Some Toilet Preparations.

Jaborandi Hair Tonic.—Cantharidin 0.5 gramme, philocarpine 0.1 gramme, acetic ether 25 grammes, rectified spirits 100 grammes, castor oil 30 grammes, rosemary oil 20 drops, neroli oil 6 drops.

Creme de Psyche (for chapped lips).—White wax 30 grammes, spermaceti 30 grammes, almond oil 150 grammes. Melt and stir in $3\frac{1}{4}$ grammes of balm of Gilead and then add, with constant stiring 0.5 gramme of acetate of lead.

Rose Glycerine Cream.—Perfumed spermaceti 15 grammes, almond oil 60 grammes, white wax 30 grammes, and glycerine 125 grammes with rose oil.

Brilliantine.—Almond oil 22.5 grammes, rose oil 4 drops, neroli oil 2 drops, glycerine 7.75 grammes, 95 per cent. alcohol 60 grammes.

Angeline.—Bergamont oil, lemon oil and clove oil, of each 100 grammes, rose oil 10 grammes, mignonette oil 50 grammes, thyme oil 10 grammes, ambergris essence 25 grammes, alcohol 10 liters, glycerine 500 grammes. Serves for perfuming soaps and for the preparation of *eau de toilette.*

Pomade for Dyeing Hair.—Pyrogallol 3.75 grammes, jasmine pomade 1.25 grammes. Must be protected from the light.

Boroglycerine Cream.—Dissolve by heating 1 part of boric acid in 240 parts of glycerine and allow the solution to cool. On the other hand melt 5 parts of lanoline free from water and 70 parts of petrolatum and color the mass with 0.01 parts of alkannin. Mix the boroglycerine with this mass, stir thoroughly and perfume with rose oil 1 drop and oil of bergamot 1 drop. Finally fill into tin tubes. Boroglycerine creams serve as a remedy for chapped hands, lips, etc.

Vaselin and Cold Cream.—White wax 75 parts, spermaceti 75, almond oil 450, American vaselin 200, distilled water 200, borax 1, cumarin 0.03, rose oil 1, bergamot oil 1, French geranium oil 5 drops, rosewood oil 2 drops, orris root oil 1 drop, civet tincture 5 drops. Prepare like ordinary cold cream.

Lavender Salts.—Fill a wide-neck bottle provided with a ground stopper and having a capacity of about 200 cubic centimeters with ammonium carbonate in cubes about 1 centimeter square and fill the interstices with the following essence: Lavender oil 10 parts, alcoholic solution of ammonia 5 parts, absolute alcohol 85 parts. By opening the stopper for a few minutes the air of a room is purified and acquires a certain freshness.

Camphor Cold Cream.—White wax 80 parts, spermaceti 80, camphor 50, oil of almonds 500, distilled water 270, borax 5, cummin 0,03, rose oil 1.5, French geranium oil 5 drops, ylang-ylang 5 drops, volatile oil of bitter almonds 2 drops, orris root oil 1 drop, musk tincture 10 drops, civet tincture 5 drops. Prepare like ordinary cold cream.

Brilliantines.—The following formulæ are given by a French journal: I—Alcohol 100 grammes, castor oil 30 grammes, rose oil 1 gramme. II—Alcohol 100 grammes, castor oil 20 grammes, perfume 20 grammes. III—Alcohol 100 grammes, glycerin 200 grammes, perfume 2 grammes. IV—Glycerin 100 grammes, rose water 20 grammes, rose oil 1 gramme. V—Glycerin 200 grammes, paraffine 10 grammes, perfume 2 grammes.

Walnut Hair Oil for dying the hair, eyebrows. etc., is obtained, according to the *Wiener Droguist Zeitung*, by boiling 30 grammes of fresh green walnut peels in 350 cubic centimeters of water for ten minutes, then dissolving $3\frac{1}{2}$ grammes of resorcin in the decoction and straining. Then add water to bring the whole to 250 cubic centimeters, add 15 grammes of tincture of cantharides 45 grammes of glycerine and perfume as desired.—*Perfumer and Saponifier.*

Somnal.

Somnal is a new hypnotic, which was introduced a year ago by Radlauer of Berlin. It is formed by a union of chloral, alcohol, and urethane, but the resulting compound is a complex body and not at simple mixture. Its physical characters are thus described by Dr. Frank , Woodbury, of Philadelphia, who administered it in several cases, in doses of from twenty to thirty minims, with very favorable results:

"*Physical Characters.*—Somnal is a colorless liquid, resembling chloroform in its appearance and behavior when added to cold water, in which it forms globules and refuses to mix or dissolve. When shaken with water the mixture is milky, but quickly separates. It is soluble in hot water and alcoholic solutions, and dissolves resinous substances and fats. The odor is faint, not very penetrating or disagreeable, and resembling that of the spirits of nitrous ether or recrystallized chloral. The taste is very pungent, and for administration it needs free dilution. It may be given with whiskey or syrup of licorice. Somnal is inflammable, burning with an alcoholic flame; it does not evaporate quickly, and leaves a greasy stain upon blotting paper. Specific gravity greater than water; reddens litmus paper slightly."

Physiological Effects.—In its action it resembles chloral in quickness of effect and naturalness of the sleep produced. No marked depressing influence was exerted upon the pulse or respiration rate, though it was noticed that the breathing became slower and the pulse slower and fuller, as in natural repose. No disagreeable after-effects. The head was clear and the stomach was unaffected; the patients generally had an appetite for breakfast. No constipating effect. The kidneys acted rather more freely than usual.—*Dietetic Gazette.*

Crystallized Knowledge.

CLASSIFICATION OF PREPARATIONS.

Solids.—Abstracts, resins, pills, confections, triturations, ointments, plasters, extracts, masses, troches, powders, papers, cerates, suppositories.

Liquids.—Waters, mucilages, syrups, infusions, decoctions, solutions, mixtures, honeys, fluid extracts, tinctures, wines, spirits, elixirs, oleo-resins, collodions, vinegars, liniments, oleates, glycerites.

Semi-Solids.—Confections, plasters, oleates, cerates, liniments, extracts, suppositories, ointments.

Comparison of Weights and Measures.—Metric and apothecaries. Gramme equals 15.5 grains; 0.1 equals 1.5 grains; 0.01 equals .15 (or 1-6) grains; 0.001 equals .015 (or 1-64) grain; 1 gr. equals .06 gramme; 1 dr. equals 4.0 grammes; 1 oz. equals 32.0 grammes; 1 c. c. equals 15 min. or $\frac{1}{4}$ fl. dr. (approximately).

Young's Rule for Dosage.—Add 12 to the age, and divide by the age, to get the denominator of the fraction, the numerator of which is 1. Thus, for a child two years old, 2 plus 12 divided by 2 equals one-seventh.

AID IN MEMORIZING DOSES.

1. The dose of all infusions is 1 to 2 ozs., except digitalis, which is 2 4 drams.
2. Of all poisonous tinctures, 5 to 20 mins., except tinct. of aconite, dig, and nux. which is one to 5.
3. Of all wines, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl.-dr., except wine of opium, colch. rad., which is 5 to 15 mins.
4. Of all poisonous solid extracts you can give $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., except extract of calabar bean and cannab. ind., which is 1-16 to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., ext. belladonna, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
5. Of all dilute acids, from 5 to 20 mins., except dilute hydrocyanic acid, which is 2 to 8 mins.
6. Of all waters, 1 to 2 fl.-ozs., except aqua lauro cerasus and aqua ammonia, which is 10 to 30 mins.
7. Of all syrups, 1 dr.
8. Of all mixtures, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl.-oz.
9. Of all spirits, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl.-oz.
10. Of all essential oils, 1 to 5 mins.—*Clifford's Manual*

Atropamine.—Hesse stated that belladonna root contained, in addition to hyosciamine and atropine, an alkaloid which he termed atropamine. According to Merck this base is identical with Pesci's apoatropine. Further researches seem to conclusively prove that this is the case.—*Apotheker Zeitung.*

Canadian Druggist
WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
MAY 15TH, 1894.

Uphold Our Honor.

Mr. Edwin Dickey, late secretary of the Ontario Reform Club, Toronto, and now organizer and secretary of the Licensed Victualler's Association of Ontario, claims that every where throughout the Province, the druggists flagrantly violate the law under which they are privileged to sell liquor for medicinal purposes; and, that in nearly every case where prosecutions have been made, the liquor supplied has been of the vilest character.

A statement coming from such a source gives some food for thought, and naturally occasions an enquiry as to what it means.

There is little room to doubt that ninety per cent. of all the convictions registered against druggists have been brought about through prosecutions for illegal sales of liquor, either as to time of sale or quantity sold, yet in not a single case has attention been directed to the supplying of an inferior article, so that a reason for the latter statement must be looked for elsewhere.

The reason for the onslaught upon the drug trade which is apparently about to be made, may be found in this: The temperance wave has again swept over the country, and the licensed victuallers are at their wits' end to devise means of diverting attention from themselves. They have about given up looking for sympathy or support from either of the political parties, and as they can't well appeal to any other source, because no other source derives a revenue from their traffic, they have as a last resort, decided to draw attention upon the druggists, in the hope that by discrediting them and in depriving them of the privilege to sell, they may for a time longer enjoy a sale which it is difficult to cut off altogether. We are thoroughly convinced that this is the course about to be pursued and we will be glad to receive from any source any information which will verify this opinion. The matter is not now being pursued by local officers of the law, but by paid informers of the Association referred to, who will not be apt to adopt any straightforward means of accomplishing their object.

The Association has avowed its intention to arouse such a feeling of indignation against the drug trade as will render it an easy matter for some ef their sympathizers in Parliament to bring in an amendment to deprive them of the right to sell liquor for any purpose whatever, and we judge them to be quite capable of attempting to carry out such an intention in the way and for the purpose we have stated.

If there are those in our ranks who are in any sense lax in observance of the law we want to advise them to be careful, not only for their own sake, but for the honor of the trade. While we practise under the law we should live up to it, and when we do so we will have nothing to fear.

A Profitable Line and How to Commence it.

It is gratifying to learn that several druggists throughout the country are acting upon the suggestions made in this journal in regard to the adoption of photographic appliances and materials as a side line.

There are, however, many who hesitate to lay in a stock because they fear that the outlay would have to be greater than they care to risk in a new branch.

It will, however, surprise many to know that $50.00 will purchase sufficient material to make a start with, including a simple amateur camera, dry plates, chemicals and all the etceteras, and stock can be readily replaced and increased as required.

As we are not writing in the interests of any particular firm, it is out of our province to recommend any dealers, but every druggist has the means at his disposal of obtaining the addresses of the different Optical Cos. and by procuring catalogues they can easily see how much smaller the outlay need be to what they thought necessary. The chemicals are as a rule cheap (silver intrate now being used now, dry plates having taken its place) and any amateur knows that their knowledge of developing and toning baths gives them the power of making developers, etc., for particular plates and so creating a demand for their own special preparations. There is a fair business to be done in developing and printing the negatives of those amateurs who either have not the time or else who do not care for the trouble of going through the processes for themselves. Perhaps it may be said we would be encroaching upon the province of the professional if we went very deeply into the business, but we believe that the regular photographers are not anxious to finish amateur work, they having their own business to attend to. Even supposing that the professional photographer does object—we do not see why the druggist, supposing him capable, should not do regular photographic work. It is as much allied to the drug business as any of the lines now handled. Our business is becoming so cut up that we will have to "tread upon somebody's toes" in order to replace those lines which appear to be leaving us. There is no one who will deny the that suggestions given above are more in line with the professional instincts of our confreres than are those sometimes given, that we must go in more extensively for cigars, soda water, mixed drinks, etc., "a la Chicago;" we still hope to be preserved from such o fate.

Iridin is a glucose obtained from orris root.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The semi-annual examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, were held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 595 Lagauchetiere street, commencing on Tuesday, April 17th, and closing on Thursday night. Twenty-one candidates for the major and twenty-three for the minor examination presented themselves, and of these the candidates who are named in order of merit passed, and are entitled to be placed on the register of the Association as "Licentiates of Pharmacy" and Certified Clerks, respectively,as follows:—P. J. A. Alderic Broult, R. A. Taschereau, J. A. Peltier, Henri Laurent, Wm. Lyman, J. A. Picotte, Wilfred L. Taylor, J. E. A. Gauvin, Xiste Bourque, as "Licentiates of Pharmacy," and James H. Goulden, R. G. Rioux, J. C. A. Bates and T. E. Huot (equal), Alex. Lemieux, Osborne Thomas Pinch as "Certified Clerks." The candidates were submitted to a severe written and oral examination in chemistry, materia medica, botany, practical dispensing, weights and measures and reading of prescriptions.

The examiners were S. Lachance, W. H. Chapman, J. R. Parkin, Montreal; A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo, and R. W. Williams, Three Rivers.

Filtering Powder.

The difficulty of obtaining perfectly bright solutions of essential oils in water is well known. Calcium phosphate is inadmissible with acid fluids and kaolin requires frequent returning before the filtrate becomes bright. To obviate these disadvantages Mr. E. W. Lucas proposes the use of a mixture of powdered paper, asbestos, and kaolin, in some such proportions as the following:

Paper powder (obtained by rubbing dried white filter paper through a 20-hole sieve	℥ j
Asbestos (sifted)	℥ j
Kaolin	℥ x

Mix lightly together, finally sifting. The powder should be shaken up with the turbid liquid for a few minutes and poured on the previously wetted filter, the filtrate being returned until it passes through bright, which it does in a short time. Using this admixture, the filtering of such refractory liquids as acid. glycerole of pepsin is rendered effectual and expeditious, while turbid solutions of essential oils in distilled water, etc., are very readily dealt with.—*Pharm. Journal.*

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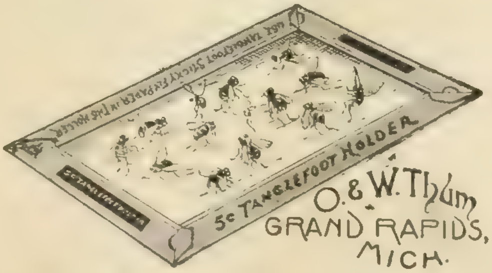

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Taken in doses of 32 grains, or half a teaspoonful, in milk, ale or cognac, produces in half-an-hour a quiet refreshing sleep, lasting from six to eight hours, with no unpleasant after effects. The effects of SOMNAL are more pleasant than those of Chloral Hydrate and Morphia. Experiments made in the Town Hospitals, Moabit and Friedrichshain, Konigliche Charite and Konigliche Universitats Poliklinik, Berlin, have shown that SOMNAL does not accelerate the pulse and does not upset the stomach. SOMNAL is especially recommended for Nervous Insomnia, Neurasthenia, Spinal Complaints, Infectious Diseases, Paralysis, Melancholia, Hysteria, Morphinismus, and Diabetes. The low price of SOMNAL enables its use in the poor and workmen's practice and in hospitals.

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AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION.

Observations on Some British Pharmacopœial Preparations.

E. W. LUCAS, PH. G.

The following suggestions for additional tests and descriptions, which the author is of opinion might be usefully included in the next British Pharmacopœia were read before the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain at an evening meeting.

Aloes.—No chemical test is official for distinguishing between the two varieties of aloes. Cold nitric acid produces a fugitive red color when added to powdered Barbados aloes, while Socotrine aloes, when so treated, gives no coloration until warmed, when it turns reddish brown. Also—it might be added—the surface of hepatic aloes is invariably covered with minute wrinkles, and the odor of either variety becomes much more marked if gently breathed upon.

Balsam of Tolu is occasionally mixed with common turpentine, but its presence may be readily demonstrated if, after adding strong sulphuric acid to the suspected sample, sulphur dioxide is given off, accompanied by blackening—whereas pure balsam only turns cherry red.

Buchu.—Although it is mentioned that buchu leaves are marked on their margins with oil glands, yet stress might be laid on the fact that one gland is situated on each serrature, and especially one at the apex. *Empleurum serrulatum*, which somewhat resembles *Barosma serratifolia*, has no gland at the actual apex.

Catechu and Scammony.—The percentage of ash yielded by these substances is not specified. Catechu is required to be entirely soluble in boiling water. This it rarely, if ever, is, a more or less turbid mixture being generally produced. Some impurity is invariably present, and it would be well to limit the ash to 6 per cent., as is now done by the German Pharmacopœia. Scammony is notoriously adulterated; even the prefix "virgin" is not always a guaranty of its purity, and the limit of ash would be an additional safeguard, 3 per cent. being looked upon as the maximum.

Poppy Capsules.—When poppy capsules are used for extract and for syrup they are directed to be freed from the seeds. Should not this direction be extended to the decoction? As it stands the capsules are ordered to be bruised, which implies that the seeds are to be used as well. It is, I know, urged by some that a little of the oil is removed from the seeds and remains suspended in the mucilaginous liquid. This may be so to a small extent, but I think it must be a very small one, and it seems doubtful if any special therapeutic value can be accredited to it. Moreover, poppy capsules are so often broken in storage and transit that most of the seeds escape, and frequently the decoction is prepared with anything but the fair percentage that belong to a capsule.

Digitalis.—Everyone knows the difficulty experienced at times in distinguishing broken specimens of dried leaves. Digitalis, for instance, is common in certain parts of the country, and many pharmacists no doubt have the leaves collected and dried under their own supervision. This is as it should be, but unfortunately it cannot always be done; and then one has to fall back on dried material, obtained as a rule in a more or less broken and crumpled condition. Under such circumstances, a detailed acquaintance with the leaf is desirable, and it might usefully be noted that in foxglove leaves the veins run well down into the petiole, thus distinguishing them at once from numerous possible substitutes, including the not uncommon one of *Inula Conyza.*

Plasters.—In several of the official plasters curd soap has been substituted for hard soap, and I have to strongly advocate a return to the latter. According to Dr. Paul, powdered curd soap contains from twice to three times as much water as most other soaps, and whether it is due to this fact or not, certain plasters made with it are not as easy to roll into sticks as they were formerly. Emplastrum plumbi and emplastrum resinæ are notable examples of this alteration for the worse. I also have to suggest the addition of a little rubber to the principal bases, to counteract the tendency to crack when kept spread. A process involving little trouble is to dissolve the rubber in chloroform and anhydrous wool-fat, in a wide-mouthed bottle, fitted with a long upright condenser, applying just sufficient heat to keep the mixture gently boiling; one part of rubber and two parts of wool-fat are good proportions. The semi-fluid mixture should not be added to the other ingredients until nearly cool, when if well stirred, the choloroform is soon dissipated. A little extra care has perhaps to be taken in the manipulation, as if a heat much exceeding 200° F. is used to melt the plaster, the rubber has a slight tendency to come out in lumps. This, however, is no disadvantage, as ever practical plaster spreader is much too wise to use a greater heat than that afforded by a water-bath. I have here emplastrum ferri and emplastrum picis, to which only half per cent. rubber and one of wool-fat were added, and yet they are at this length of time still sufficiently pliable to admit of being rolled up and sent out in a cylindrical case without cracking, an operation to which few, if any, pharmacopœial plasters would submit to half an hour after solidification had taken place. Rubber is now so extensively employed by large plaster spreaders that no serious objection is likely to be lodged against its introduction, particularly as the quantity would be so small.

Extracts.—The solid extracts are mostly ordered to be evaporated to a suitable consistence for forming pills, or else to the consistence of a soft extract. This leaves a good deal to the discretion of the operator. If an extract is to be really of a consistence for pill making it must be hard indeed; as a fact very few extracts could be made into pills without the aid of some addition, and they are very rarely so prescribed. Would it not be better to order all the solid extracts to be evaporated to a soft consistence, say that of fresh honey, for it is obvious that both requirements cannot be complied with. With regard to those intended for pill making, it has been my own experience that the official ones are better evaporated fairly low down, and while still warm sufficient finely sifted althea or sugar of milk stirred in, to bring the whole up to pillular consistence when cold. An ordinary extract requires about ten per cent. of moisture to be driven off, and replaced with an equivalent quantity of some inert powder to effect this. There are however, three—the extract of colocynth, rhubarb and cascara—which even if treated as described are a constant source of trouble to the dispenser. These, it is suggested, should be evaporated at a proper temperature to dryness, and either be brought up to the weight or kept as "species," the equivalent of which is to be used instead of the soft extract.

Extract of Nux Vomica and Opium.—These are both adjusted to definite strengths, the finished product varying considerably in consistence, which alters still further on prolonged keeping. This renders the standardizing abortive, and it is suggested that these two also should be evaporated to complete dryness, and adjusted with sugar of milk.

Extractum Belæ Liquidum already contains about 20 per cent. of rectified spirit, but it is insufficient to prevent the tendency to decomposition during very warm weather. In hot climates it is a common practice to add a little chloroform or salicylic acid to preparations whose keeping properties are not of the best, but I doubt if such a procedure is admissible in England, although on some of our summer days the thermometer may register an almost tropical temperature.

Extractum Cinchonæ Liquidum.—Our present process for this liquid extract is undoubtedly a vast improvement over the old method of exhaustion with distilled water, but even now the alkaloids are only partially removed, and serious loss, with consequent increase in the cost of production, is the result. After several trials I have found that the best results are obtained by percolating at an elevated temperature. The apparatus employed is simply an ordinary percolator provided with a hot water jacket, and can easily be fitted up in any laboratory. The coarsely powdered drug is moistened and packed in the percolator, the hot menstruum being poured on until the liquid begins to drop, when the orifice is closed and the whole allowed to macerate at a temperature of about 150° F. for twenty-four hours, when percolation is allowed to proceed (still maintaining the temperature) until solution of soda ceases to cause a precipitate with the droppings. The percolate is afterward evaporated on a water bath and standardized in the usual way. Working on small quantities I have found that each pound of bark requires about four pounds of the B. P. menstruum for exhaustion, although operating on a large scale this quantity could probably be reduced. The comparative value of the two processes will be seen by the following: Two pounds of powdered red cinchona bark, practically containing five per cent. of total alkaloids, was divided into two equal portions. One half was exhausted by hot percolation, the second by the B.P. process. In the first instance the standardized product was as nearly as possible sixteen ounces, in the second only a little over thirteen ounces, although it had been percolated by the full amount of liquid ordered, followed by an additional four or five pints of water. These facts appear to indicate a temperature of about 150° F. as the most suitable for complete extraction, with a reduction in the volume of menstruum and consequent shortening in the time of evaporation and exposure.

Liquorice Root (Dried).—This may be used in either the peeled or unpeeled condition. Would it not be well to insist on its being peeled, as if the cortical portion which contains an acrid principle is included the sweetness is somewhat impaired?

Rhamnus Frangula bark is ordered to be kept for at least one year before being used. Should not this direction be extended to cascara sagrada? It has been stated that extract made from seasoned bark is not only less bitter, but is less liable to disagree with the patient.

Glycerin of Starch was, I believe, introduced by Mr. Schacht some thirty years ago under the name of "Plasma." His original formula, which was practically adopted by the 1867 pharmacopœia, produced a fairly stiff translucent jelly, but now that one-third of water is substituted for an equal volume of glycerin, the product is too soft to answer the same purposes the old one was fitted for; moreover it has a great tendency to separate after being kept a short time. If made with glycerin alone the plasma does absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and a little water may be an advantage, but 33 per cent. appears far too much.

Guaiacum Resin is occasionally adulterated with pine resin. The sophistication may, however, be detected, if a terebinthinate odor is exhaled when thrown on burning coals, or if the precipitate caused by the addition of caustic potash solution to the tincture remains undissolved in excess of the alkali.

Infusions.—Bruised leaves are ordered to be used in making infusion of buchu, and the rhizome in No. 20 powder for infusion of serpentary. In the case of the first-named a mucilaginous liquid is produced, the viscosity of which at times may be so magnified as to render straining almost an impossibility; while the infusion when so made is much more liable to suffer rapid decomposition. In the case of the second, if serpentary infusion is made with bruised material, the hot water takes up an appreciable amount of starchy matter, the result being that if prescribed with tincture of iodine, as it frequently is, a turbid blue mixture is produced, owing to the fixation of the iodine, which is hardly what the prescriber intends. Under these circumstances it would appear advantageous to omit the directions for bruising either drug when ordered to be infused with boiling water.

Rhubarb in powder may be adulterated with turmeric, and it would be useful if a test were inserted for its detection. Perhaps as good a one as any is to add a little saturated solution of boric acid to a weak tincture of the suspected powder, when a brown coloration ensues if turmeric is present.

Sodium Arseniate contains more than half its weight of water of crystallization, part of which may be lost if the salt is exposed, the effloresced salt then containing a varying proportion of water. The anhydrous salt on the other hand is stable and easy to store and weigh, and it would be a distinct gain if it could be substituted for that now official.

Syrup of Phosphate of Iron is peculiarly liable to change, and in spite of many attempts no form has yet been devised yielding an unalterable preparation. In the official process sulphate of iron and phosphate of sodium react on each other, forming ferrous phosphate and sulphate of sodium, the resulting free sulphuric acid, which would keep a portion of the iron in solution, being nearly neutralized with bicarbonate of soda. After washing, the precipitate is dissolved in phosphoric acid, and this solution converted into syrup, which is therefore presumed to contain acid ferrous phosphate. But during the washing the original white precipitate has turned blue from the formation of ferroso-ferric phosphate, and this oxidation continues to some extent in the syrup, notwithstanding the protective action of the sugar, thus probably accounting for the change in color on exposure. Under such circumstances it would appear advantageous to direct a solution to be made directly from iron wire and phosphoric acid, in such proportions that, when mixed with simple syrup, one grain of phosphate should be contained in each fluid drachm. This is by no means a new idea, as it has been recommended by several very eminent pharmacists for a considerable length of time, and no doubt many chemists already manufacture their syrup thus; still it would be better if authority were given for doing this.

Tincture Quininæ Ammoniata, although so useful is perhaps the nastiest medicine in the whole pharmacopœia combining as it does a sharp alkalinity with such intense bitterness. I wish to show you a specimen containing the full amount of quinine sulphate and solution of ammonia, partially disguised by the addition of glycerin and compound tincture of chloroform. I cannot claim that its admixture with water is any more elegant than that now official, but I think it would be much more readily taken by the fastidious. A fluid drachm forms only a slightly opalescent mixture with a wineglass of water. The suggested form is:

Quinine sulphate............	grs.	160
Diluted alcohol..............	oz.	6
Comp. tinct. of chloroform....	oz.	2½
Solution of ammonia...	oz.	2½
Glycerin. to produce	oz.	20

Mix the quinine with the diluted alcohol, and add the tincture and ammonia, previously mixed together; shake and make up with glycerin to one pint. In this, as in the official form, there are nearly 8 minims of ammonia solution in each drachm. This appears somewhat large, and the mixture would be rendered much more palatable if the quantity were reduced to an ounce and a half.

Effervescing Preparations.—The proportions of the two acids in the effervescing preparations in the addendum require a little adjusting to secure strongly cohering granules. As now prepared, they are very apt to crumble to powder during the sifting, or even before such an advanced stage is reached. In effervescent sulphate of magnesia the citric acid should be increased to 6½ ounces, with a consequent reduction of ½ oz. of the sugar. In effervescent phosphate of soda the amounts of the acids would be better if more nearly equalized, thus:

Powdered tartaric acid	12	ozs.
Powdered citric acid..........	10½	ozs.

Mucilages and Injections.—In the three mucilages, and one of the hypodermic injections, distilled water is employed, the exceptions being made with camphor water, and they are all more or less prone to change if kept any length of time, even protection from light being insufficient to obviate this. Perhaps it is impossible altogether to prevent decomposition, but a vehicle might be used, possessed of such preservative powers that solutions made with it would keep unimpaired for a reasonable period. Water that has been boiled with the residue left after manufacturing syrup of tolu has one of the strongest claims in this respect, and could with advantage be employed in many pharmaceutical operations. Injections of ergotin and apomorphine hydrochlorate both keep well when made with it; while morphine injection not only does not turn brown so rapidly, but is less liable to deposit crystals of alkaloids. Mucilage of tragacanth already keeps fairly well, but the mucilages of starch and acacia are noted for their tendency to spoil. Specimens of these preparations with tolu water a month or more old, which have been kept at varying temperatures, are here, and I think they are all in a very fair state of preservation. There is perhaps one little drawback if mucilage of acacia is made with this water, and that is, the color is slightly deepened, but it is not too serious to prevent its adoption.

Pills. In our present formulæ for pills it appears as if we are trying to combine two practically incompatible conditions, viz.: a soft mass which will mix easily with other ingredients, and a pill mass of sufficient consistence to roll, which when rolled and cut ought to yield pills that will keep their shape. Three masses alone answer these conditions; most of the others are much too soft when first made, and much too hard if kept for any length of time, and the ones that do not come under either category are of such consistence as to adapt themselves with singular exactitude to the shape of the containing vessel. Such pill masses as those of aloes and iron, or of aloes and asafœtida if kept for a short time, become almost as hard as the mortar in which they were compounded, while others, as Plummer's pill, are just as unsatisfactory from never really hardening or drying at all. It would be a decided advantage, and a change that would be welcomed by most dispensers, if the official pills, with certain exceptions, were kept in powdered "species," say four grains to equal five grains of mass, the excipient being left to the discretion of the prescriber or dispenser. The exceptions of the pills of iron, iodide of iron, mercury, and phosphorus, none of which would lend themselves to such alteration if it were desirable. I may, perhaps, be allowed to suggest the omission in the next edition of the synonym for pil. saponis co., for if one is to judge by recent correspondence that has appeared in our journals, considerable doubt may be engendered in the mind of the dispenser as to what is meant when pil opii is ordered in a prescription.

Ointments.—When unguentum cetacei is made without the benzoin it will not keep for more than a week or two under ordinary circumstances. If benzoated it is not entirely satisfactory, for this reason that there are certain persons who cannot apply benzoic acid to the skin without its causing more or less irritation. This may be due to idiosyncrasy, but nevertheless it is the case, and only on the morning before I wrote this a case came under my notice in which much pain and smarting had been experienced after its application to the eyelids. Here it is proposed to make use of oil of theobroma. The following proportions yield an ointment almost indistinguishable from the official one, and probably much blander in operation, while the preservative properties of cacao butter are almost as marked as those attributed to benzoin:

Spermaceti	4
White wax	2
Almond oil	18
Oil of theobroma	6

Filtration Methods.—Anyone who has had to manufacture simple elixir and such like preparations knows the difficulty there is in obtaining perfectly bright solutions of the essential oil in water. The use of calcium phosphate, as suggested in the U. S. Pharmacopœia, partially gets over the difficulty, but if acid liquids are under operation an inert powder must be substituted. Recourse must then be had to kaolin, as directed by the B. P. C. Formulary. But a new difficulty arises from the extremely fine state of division in which kaolin exists; in suspension it can only be removed by filtering through a layer of itself and the constant turning back of the filtrate to secure this involves a great deal of time and trouble. To obviate these disadvantages I have to propose the use of a mixture of powdered paper, asbestos, and kaolin, in some such proportions as the following:

Paper powder (obtained by rubbing dried white filter paper through a 20 hole sieve	1 oz.
Asbestos (sifted)	1 oz.
Kaolin	10 ozs.

Mix lightly together, finally sifting. The powder should be shaken up with the turbid liquid for a few minutes and poured on to the previously wetted filter, the filtrate being returned until it passes through bright, which it does in a short time. Using this admixture, the filtering of such refractary liquids as acid glycerole of pepsin is rendered effectual and expeditious, while turbid solutions of essential oils in distilled water, etc., are very readily dealt with.—*Amer. Druggist.*

How to Fit Spectacles.

There is a time in the life of every man and woman when a pair of spectacles becomes as necessary as their daily bread. This time is usually put off as long as possible, which is a great injury to the eyes. There is no article sold that will pay a larger profit and wherein so large a trade can be worked up, with as little attention paid to it, as the sale of spectacles. For the information of such of our customers as have no knowledge of the subject we give a few simple rules that will enable any dealer to sell spectacles satisfactorily.

The focal numbers of spectacles vary, from No. 5 (which is a very strong lens for old people), to No. 60 (which is a very weak lens). Each focus is plainly marked by a tag on the glass or stamped on the end of temple. The numbers mostly run from eight to thirty. For convenience of customers an assortment of each dozen can be had, the best selling assortments being 8 x 30 and 10 x 36, also an assortment of stronger focus (5 x 16), and one weaker (12 x 48).

A person not requiring spectacles can read ordinary newspaper print comfortably holding the paper twelve to fourteen inches from the eyes. Whenever a paper has to be held *more than fourteen inches* from the eyes to be read comfortably it is a sign that the eyes are beginning to fail and the person can improve his sight by wearing spectacles.

We will suppose, for instance, that a customer comes to a dealer for a pair of spectacles. First, give him a newspaper and notice *how far* from the eyes he holds the paper to see the print with the naked eye. If it is held at arm's length it is evidence that he needs quite a strong lens. For experience try, say, a No. 12 focus (the number on the paper tag pasted on the glass or stamped on the temple is the focus of the spectacles). You will notice that when looking through the spectacles the customer will immediately bring the paper much closer to the eyes and the print becomes sharper and plainer. Should the No. 12 bring the print too near, the lenses are too strong, and you must try a weaker glass—say No. 15 or 18. This will put the paper further away from the eyes. Suppose, on the contrary, that the No. 12 spectacles brought the paper to, say, fifteen or sixteen inches from the eyes. That would show that it is not quite strong enough, and a No. 8, 10, or 11 should be tried, to bring it a little closer, so that the customer can read comfortably at twelve or fourteen inches. *Dealers must bear in mind* that when a customer tries on a pair of spectacles that do not fit properly that a *smaller* focus number than the one he tries will bring the paper *closer* to the eyes and a *larger* focus number will take the paper *further* from the eyes.

This simple rule makes it easy to determine what number spectacles is required to suit with few trials. The above rules will not apply to near-sighted people nor to exceptional cases, but will answer most cases that will come to your notice.

Spectacles are used by so many people everywhere that they are always good stock in a drug business, and always bring a fair profit for handling.—*Registered Pharmacist.*

Hoping for Better Days to Come

Is the title of a beautiful new song and waltz chorus just received. It is composed by F. N. Castleton. The music is perfectly lovely. All those who sing it may hope for Brighter Days to Come.

FIRST VERSE.

We all have our troubles in life as you know,
  And all is not gold that glitters;
There's many a sad heart behind a bright face,
  If we could but read them in letters.
But still, darkest clouds, no matter how big,
  Can not forever last.
If we only have patience until they blow o'er
  Our griefs will be things of the past.

CHORUS.

Hoping for brighter days to come,
  Dark days can't last forever,
Sunshine will always come after a storm,
  They never can come together.
So what can we do but hope for the best,
  For all things are bound to come right;
It takes but a time to give things a test,
And change the dull days to bright.

The above song can be played on piano or organ. Price 40 cents per copy. Our readers will receive a copy by sending 20 cents in postage stamps to F. W. Helmick, Music Publisher, 265 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Give the Holder, which accompanies every box of Tanglefoot, to some good customer; he will appreciate it, and use more Tanglefoot for it.

A Popular Fallacy Regarding the Drug Business.

DR. GEO. F. PAYNE.

It is somewhat difficult to understand why so many long-exploded superstitions still find a quiet abiding-place within the brains or at least the intuitions of the average human being. A man may insist that he does not believe in ghosts or intangible spirits, yet in the wee hours of the night, when nature is wrapped in its deepest sleep, a small unexplained and ambiguous sound sometimes fills his being with an intuitive dread that shocks his common sense and makes him wonder if superstitions are not hereditary.

Times possibly have been when the druggist's profits were large upon his investment of capital, time, study, responsibility and human endurance. Dear old Shakespeare, with his wonderful insight into human affairs, recognized in the lean and lank apothecary already, how venerable a "chestnut" the druggist's profits had become. But the dear public seems to have ever held to this ancient superstition, and a new priesthood has arisen in the modern "cutters" who cater to this inherited superstition and claim to do business without a profit, and yet flourish because they do so much of it.

In modern business life the fees of able men appear to be growing larger instead of diminishing, except in the profession of pharmacy, where they are are steadily *decreasing*. To graduate as a pharmacist and secure a license to practice pharmacy, usually requires: first, three years' practical experience in a drug store; secondly, two years in a college of pharmacy; thirdly, an age of twenty-one years; and fourthly, after securing a diploma, a most thorough examination by a state board of pharmacy, to obtain a license. This is just as it should be; for the pharmacist holds life and death in the hollow of his hand. Certainly no more training is required of the lawyer or of the physician. A lawyer, a physician, and a pharmacist, each alike proficient in his profession and standing among the foremost in his own line of work, are most unequally rewarded for their skill. Many an able lawyer or successful physician can command a greater remuneration for one day of his time than a pharmacist, equally well skilled in his profession, can command in a month.

The idea of barter clings to the public mind in all transactions with the pharmacist. It enters even into the compounding of the most intricate prescription. Little does the customer stop to think of the incessant study, vigilant watchfulness and long hours of the patient man who compounds the life-giving remedies of the physician, or corrects his inadvertencies. "Errare est humanum"; a slip of the pen or a moment's absentmindedness occasionally causes a physician to sign his name to a death dealing potion. The ever vigilant pharmacist, familiar with the doses of every well-known drug or particular hobby of the practitioner, quietly delays the customer, sees the physician, corrects the error, saves the reputation of the prescriber, and—is grumbled at by the customer for his slowness, which he quietly takes and says nothing.

There is probably not a single pharmacist of large experience but who has repeatedly corrected errors which would have been fatal, errors which were all corrected without the patients being made aware of their narrow escapes. Such work is done by the pharmacist; yet the average customer only considers the cost of the drug itself and wonders at the profit. Some minds are ever vigilant to get their money's worth, like the man who peered through the screen at the prescriptionist who was weighing out strychnine to go into a few small doses, and called to him: "Give me down weight, doctor; give me down weight!" Such minds, of course, are incorrigible.

The average modern retail drug-store sells soda-water, cigars, brushes, combs, perfumes, various toilet articles, patent medicines, drugs and prescriptions. The pharmacist prides himself upon the excellence of his soda-water, but charges no more for it than the street vendor charges for the veriest slops. He sells cigars and certainly his profits on them would not please the proprietor of a cigar store. Brushes, combs, perfumes and toilet articles are sold in direct competition with the dry goods stores. The druggist sells a better article, but has to take a smaller profit for selling them. Patent medicines are often sold at actual cost, to cater to the public fancy that the druggist's profits are large. No one, of course, understands these matters better than the pharmacist himself; but when it comes to prescriptions, the ancient superstition regarding enormous profits has been inherited even by some pharmacists themselves.

When the prescription business is looked into closely, it proves to be far less profitable than the pharmacist himself fondly imagines. "How profitable our business would be," exclaimed one, "if we could all keep busy putting up prescriptions"! Upon actual count with this gentleman it was found that his three prescriptionists, if kept going all day, could compound one hundred and twenty prescriptions,—or forty each, at an average of fifty cents each. This was twenty dollars a day to each man. The same clerk, if kept steadily employed selling toilet goods all day, could readily dispose of one hundred and sixty dollars' worth; this at the rate of twenty-five cents for a fifteen-cent tooth-brush, one dollar for a seventy-five-cent hair brush, ten dollars for an eight-dollar dressing-case, etc., would pay at least a clear profit of thirty-two dollars. The prescription clerks were men who each drew $100 monthly salaries. The fancy goods could be sold just as well by a $50 man or woman. Yet, suppose all the prescriptionists' work were profit, which is far from true, how much poorer is the reward won by the hard day's labor and mental strain of the prescriptionist than that of the ordinary salesman? To the proprietor this is really a serious matter; competent prescriptionists he must have, and if they are kept judiciously employed, their cost is kept at the lowest point. Yet the smaller the number of prescriptions compounded by the establishment upon any given day, the greater the proportionate expense; as but for the necessity of keeping men ready for this compounding, cheaper men could take their places for the ordinary work.

As an illustration, the following is an actual occurrence. A customer brings in a prescription calling for Leptandrin, Podophyllin, and Calomel, to be made into two pills. He is charged twenty five cents, and exclaims, "Why, you must make 100 per cent. on that."—"My dear sir," was the reply of the pharmacist, "I make 1,000 per cent.—on the cost of the drug; in fact, viewed in that way, it is all profit. The medicine only costs a small fraction of a cent; you are welcome to help yourself to more than this prescription calls for free of charge. But if you will consider the responsibility involved in preparing the prescription, and will figure its cost to me in actual expenses I am sure you will appreciate my position. In the first place, you will concede that a pharmacist's time is worth as much or more than that of a plumber. A plumber's time is usually conceded to be worth fifty cents an hour, even when he is sitting down waiting for his helper to go on an errand. The time and skill of a dentist is considered still more valuable. As it takes the pharmacist fifteen minutes to put up the prescription, record and label it, you see that twelve and a half cents of the charge is on account of the skilled workman required. It costs one-half cent to keep the record and file for each prescription. The pill-box costs three cents. This amounts to sixteen cents as cost for the prescription. Almost any little 25 cent trifle picked up in a dry goods, fancy or hardware store costs originally twelve or fifteen cents each. So you see the profit is small when the heavy responsibility is considered. Your physician probably spent fifteen minutes' time with you, and his fee of $2 was thought perfectly fair; yet you wonder at the enormous profit of the pharmacist on a twenty-five cent prescription, which may be actually the means of saving your life, if prepared properly, or of destroying it, if not compounded correctly."

The customer seemed struck with this view of the matter, and apologized, remarking that he had really never understood the subject before. Neither does the general public, nor the average newspaper writer, understand the peculiar position of the pharmacist of to-day—forced to sell his wares like the veriest huckster, yet compelled to compound and dispense them with all the skill and ability of the trained scientist. Let us all join in a mighty and continuous effort to teach the dear people that the pharmacist is entitled to some compensation for his professional skill; that, while asking no

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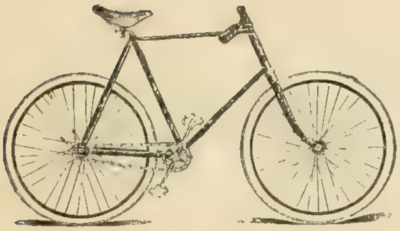

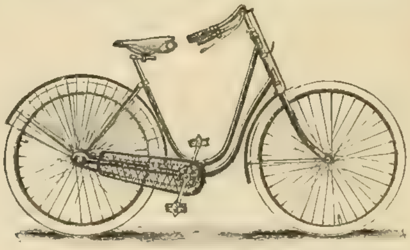

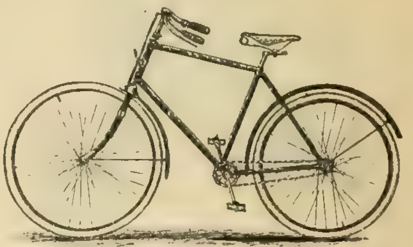

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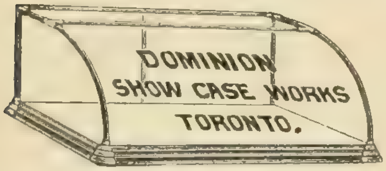

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Dispensing Percentage Prescriptions.

C. A. MACPHERSON.

Read at a meeting of the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' Association :

Precentage prescriptions may be roughly divided into two classes (1) those in which *n* parts are added to 100 parts, and (2) those in which *n* parts are contained in 100 parts. The following are examples of the first class :

I.

℞ Emp. plumbi .
Paraffin. moll. . aa ℥i. = 960 grs.
Acid. salicylic 2 = 19.2 "

II.

℞ Magnes. carb. pond. .℥i. = 480 grs.
Cretæ præparat ...℥i. = 480 "
Thymol ... .1 = 9.6 "
Acid. carbolic....1 = 9.6 "
Fiat pulv.

In dispensing this the thymol should be mixed with the carbonate of magnesia, and the carbolic acid with the chalk, and then all mixed together thoroughly.

III.

℞ Camphor ......
Chloral .... aa ʒi. = 120 grs.
Veratriæ ...... 1 = 1.2 "

In the foregoing examples the apothecaries' ounce and drachm are indicated, and the percentages are accordingly calculated upon their values, but in the following the basis of calculation is different, the imperial ounce being used.

IV.

Cret. præcip. 1 oz. = 437.5 grs.
Camphor ...... 10 = 43.75 "

So far, no difficulty has occurred, but when a prescription like the next one is presented, a doubt arises as to how the percentage is to be calculated.

V.

℞ Mucilag. amyli. ℥ iv. = 1,920 minims, or
adde 1,750 gr. meas.
Tinct. opii..... 2 = 38.4 minims.
Plumbi acet. 1 = 17.5 grs.

Where there is no special knowledge of the prescriber's intention, and in the absence of any generally understood rule, the better plan appears to be to follow Pharmacopœial precedent — weigh solids, measure liquids, and calculate parts by weight in like parts by measure.

The first example of the second class is a logically true percentage preparation and presents no difficulty.

VI.

℞ Acid salicylic. ....2 per cent.
Resorcin...................5 per cent.
Adipis...................ad.℥ i.

Here the proportions are 2, 5, and 93, equivalent to 9.6, 24, and 446.4 grains respectively in the ounce of 480 grains.

In the next set of examples, which contains solids and liquids combined, the same difficulty presents itself as in the last example of the first class, and for several reasons it is expedient to follow the procedure indicated.

VII.

℞ Sol. hydrarg. bichlor . . ... ℥ vi.
1 in 500.

(437.5 × 6) ÷ 500 = 5.25 ; the number of grains of hydrarg. bichlor. required.

VIII.

℞ Menthol .... .2 per cent.
Ol. eucalypti....... .... ʒ i.
Spt. vini. rect ....ad.℥ iss.

As 1½ fluid ounces equal 656.25 grains measure, the quantity of menthol is 13.125 grains.

IX.

℞ Glycerin acid. boric............. ℥ ii.
12 per cent.

$$875 \times \frac{12}{100} = 105 \text{ grs. boric acid}$$

X.

Make ℥ i. application tannic acid and glycerine
10 per cent.

$$437.5 \times \frac{10}{100} = 43.75 \text{ grs. tannic acid.}$$

XI.

℞ Ammon. chlor .. ..q. s.
Aq .... ℥ ii.

Sig. A teaspoonful added to half a pint of water = 1 in 800.

Here we have first to ascertain the quantity of ammon. chlor. in a teaspoonful of the solution, and from that the amount required for the two ounces (437.5 × 10) ÷ 800 = 5.46875, the number of grains of ammon. chlor. in the teaspoonful, which multiplied by 16 gives 89.5 grs. as the total amount required.

In making carbolic acid preparations the difficulty arises in using crystallized acid as to whether it should be weighed or melted and measured. The better way seems to be to weigh it and make up to the required measure with the required solvent. The resulting product will be practically identical in strength with one made from the official liquefied acid by measure.

XII.

Make 2 ounces of a 10 per cent. sol. carbolic acid in equal parts of water and glycerine.

This can be made by using 87.5 grains of crystallised or 96 minims of liquefied acid, and making up to 2 fluid ounces with a mixture of equal volumes of water and glycerine. In like manner the following may be dispensed :

XIII.

℞ Lot. carbolic, 1 in 40. mitte ℥ vi.

(437.5 × 6) : 40 = 65.625 grains crystallised acid. (480 × 6) : 40 = 72 minims liquefied acid.

But crystallized acid alone should be used for the next one.

XIV.

℞ Ol. carbolic . ... ℥ iii. 10 p. c.

For this 131.25 grains of acid are required, together with sufficient oil, to make up the measure of 3 fluid ounces.

Another way of ordering the class of preparations now being considered is to prescribe a definite weight of solid in a definite volume of liquid :

XV.

Make ℥ i. sol. atrop. 1/50 gr. in every 10 minims.

XVI.

℞ Sol. atrop. sulph.
et morph. acet. ℥ iv. . 1/50, 1/10 gr. in 5 minims.

This is the preferable way, and one where there can be no dubiety as to what is meant. As much cannot be said for the following, where, owing to the quantities ordered and the purposes for which they may be required, the doubt may arise whether the percentage should be calculated on grain measures or minims.

XVII.

Hab. sol. atropin. sulph. . . ʒ ii.
½ per cent.

XVIII.

℞ Sol. morph. acet . . . . ʒ iv.
4 per cent.

XIX.

Make ʒ i. sol. cocain. hydrochlor.
7½ per cent.

The safer way would seem to be to make these according to the general rule already referred to, and calculate on grain measures, unless the prescription bears internal evidence that the prescriber intends a definite amount of active ingredient to be administered, as by hypodermic injection, then the percentage should be calculated on minims.

In the following it is difficult to make out what the prescriber's intention is.

XX.

℞ Acid boric ... . gr. 40.
Glycerin ... .℥ vi.
Acid. salicyl . ... ½ per cent.

The simplest way seems to be to measure the glycerin, and on the combined weight of it and the boric acid calculate the required amount of salicylic acid.

In view of the importance of this subject to dispensers and students, as well as to the public, it would be well if some general rule for dispensing percentage prescriptions could be agreed upon, so as to ensure uniformity ; but better still it would be if practitioners in prescribing were to take care to leave nothing indefinite.

In the discussion of this paper there was a general consensus of opinion that the difficulty in correctly dispensing such prescriptions arose chiefly in the case of solutions. There was a general agreement that in all probability the prescriber intended the solution to contain a given number of grains by weight in 100 minims. This was indicated by the fact that occasionally prescriptions directed say 1-50th of a grain of atropine sulphate in 10 minims of water, and also by the fact that hypodermic syringes are graduated in minims.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Salumine.

Under this name, the firm of Riedel & Co., introduce the salicylate of aluminium which is recommended for inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat. It is insoluble in water and alcohol, but is soluble in alkalis. It forms a neutral double salt with ammonia which is soluble in water and glycerin, and is pretty stable in concentrated solution, whilst the dried salt soon becomes insoluble. To the double salt with ammonia dissolved in water or glycerin, the name *soluble salumine* is given.—*Mfg. Chemist*.

Practical Laboratory Notes.

FRANK EDEL.

Compound Syrup of Squill.—It is the practice of many pharmacists to make compound syrup of squill from the compound fluid extract of squill. In making this syrup in this manner, it becomes murky and turbid on the addition of the solution of tartar emetic in the amount of hot water ordered by the pharmacopœia. This can be largely, if not entirely, overcome, by making the solution of tartar emetic as ordered, and adding 3 fluid ounces glycerin to same for every pint of syrup wanted. Thus will be obtained a clear and otherwise improved compound syrup of squill.

Bay Rum.—This article has a large sale everywhere, and numerous formulas have appeared for making same. After trying many of them without satisfaction, the writer has adopted the following formula as the best :

Oil bay	4 fl. ozs.
Oil orange	1 fl. oz.
Alcohol } aa.	2½ gals.
Water }	
Precip. calcium phosphate	q. s.

Mix the oil and calcium phosphate, add the alcohol and stir, then add the water, and filter clear ; finally add enough rectified Jamaica rum to give color.

This makes an elegant bay rum, and in my experience, covering very many gallons, it is the best I have ever seen.

Soap Liniment.—Some time ago the writer called attention to the fact that if the brand of castile soap known as "Conti's" were used in the making of soap liniment, no trouble would be experienced in obtaining an elegant preparation. It is the practice of some pharmacists to use castor oil soap for making this liniment ; this answers quite nicely when fresh, but is open to the objection that it gets very hard if allowed to stand before using ; however, if oleic acid be used as a base for the soap, no trouble will be had in making a soap that will readily remain in solution and make a nice liniment.

Oleates.—It has always appeared to the writer that the methods of prescribing oleates by per cent., is wrong in principle as well as practice, and consequently very unscientific. In the first place, oleates are definite salts just the same as sulphates are ; and there is just as much reason in prescribing sulphates in that manner as there is with oleates. In the second place, these normal oleates are very easily made and keep much better in this form than any other. For instance, the 10% oleate of mercury is very unstable, while the 20% oleate keeps far from well. The normal oleate or precipitated oleate, on the other hand, keeps very much better ; in fact, with any kind of care, it keeps almost indefinitely. This might be called a 28% oleate, to still conform to old usage. The same is true of all the oleates—lead, iron, copper, zinc, silver, manganese, etc , and if the practice of prescribing the normal oleate and ordering its dilution as wanted, were followed, the result would lead to greater uniformity in dispensing this class of prescriptions. The writer does not like the method of making sodium oleate by simply dissolving white Castile soap in water, but much prefers the method of preparing this salt, as well as the potassium oleate, by neutralizing the oleic acid with soda or potassa. Of course, these remarks cannot hold good with oleates of active alkaloids,—these being generally solutions of the bases in excess of acid. Quinine oleate, however, is permanent ; but the same cannot be said of solution of quinine in excess of oleic acid. After a number of experiments with the precipitated oleate of lead, the writer has adopted this in making diachylon ointment, in place of the lead plaster of the U. S. P. It makes just as nice and efficacious an ointment, besides shortening the process of preparation.

Percolation.—In percolating drugs with a strongly alcoholic menstruum, there is no trouble in exhausting the drug ; but in cases where a weak alcoholic menstruum is used, this is not so easily accomplished. In many cases the writer has used what might be called intermittent percolation, with good results. It is conducted as follows :—The properly-moistened drug is packed in a percolator, and the menstruum added as directed in the U. S. P. Then the percolator is closed and the drug allowed to macerate for 24 hours,—percolation being then allowed to proceed until 4½ parts of the reserve of 9 parts are obtained. The percolator is then closed again and maceration allowed to continue for 24 hours. Percolation is then allowed to proceed to 4½ parts more, which should be reserved, and the process completed as directed in the U. S. P. It is the belief of the writer that in many drugs this process is superior to that directed in the U. S. P., and that by its use a larger percentage of extractive matter will be found in the reserve than by 48 hours' maceration to exhaustion, reserving the first 9 parts ; and this, in the opinion of the writer, is a result much to be desired. It is an established fact that heat does, to say the least, no good ; in many cases it does serious harm. It naturally follows that the more nearly the reserve contains the extractive matter and strength of the drug, the less harm the heat necessary in evaporation can do.—*Merck's Report.*

Tincture of Iodine.

C. F. HENRY.

Read at a meeting of the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' Association.

Tincture of iodine has long been a subject of controversy, and after fifty years it cannot be said we have a satisfactory preparation, though various and varied have been its formulæ.

The Edinburgh Pharmacopœia tincture, which is still in considerable demand, had a strength of 1 in 16, and was made with spirit alone, by the aid of heat. The London Pharmacopœia preparation, termed tinct. iodinii co., contained iodine 1 in 40, and potassium iodide 1 in 20. The 1864 Pharmacopœia ordered 1 in 40 of iodine, with 1 in 80 of potassium iodide, and this was retained in the 1867 edition. In 1870 Mr. Martindale (*Pharm. Journ.* [2], vol. xi., p. 601) pointed out that this proportion of potassium iodide was insufficient to render the tincture miscible with water, and in the 1885 edition the proportion was increased to 1 in 40, making the quantity of potassium iodide equal to the quantity of iodine.

A comparison with foreign pharmacopœias gives approximately the following results :—French Codex, 1 in 15½ ; German and Russian, 1 in 13 ; United States, 1 in 14⅓ ; Austrian, 1 in 17 ; Dutch, 1 in 16. These are all made without potassium iodide, and are all very much stronger than the British preparation, which is 1 in 40. It is the weakness of the British tincture that has been most criticised, and it has several times been emphatically condemned.

Against the plea that the present tincture is too weak, it may be urged that it is intended for internal use, and that the liniment is meant to supply the need for an external application. Against this plea I would urge, first, that the tincture is frequently prescribed for external use, and fails in its purpose. Secondly, that the tincture of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia is regularly prescribed by many on account of its suitability, and the existing pharmacopœia should contain a preparation which would obviate recourse to an obsolete pharmacopœia. Thirdly, that the frequency with which the liniment is diluted when prescribed shows that it is too strong in most cases. Fourthly, because there should be no difficulty in having a preparation suitable for both internal and external use, which should take the place of the present tincture and liniment. To suggest a formula for such a tincture is the object of this note. The author detailed a series of experiments which pointed to the conclusion that the following formula most suitably met all requirements :

Take of -

Iodine	1¼ ounce.
Iodide of potassium	1¼ ounce.
Distilled water	½ fl. ounce.
Glycerin	½ fl. ounce.
Rectified spirit, sufficient to make 20 fluid ounces.	

Add the iodine and iodide of potassium to the water, allow to stand till dissolved, then add the glycerin and sufficient rectified spirit to make twenty fluid ounces. Such a tincture (1 in 16) would be suitable for both internal and external use, and is like the present tincture, miscible with water in all proportions. The dose would be 2 to 8 minims, and 24 minims to the fluid ounce would make a vapor iodi corresponding to the present official vapor iodi.

In Switzerland a humbug medicine is sold guaranteed to hasten the gestation of cows. Analysis proves the powder to be mainly borax.

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We would therefore respectfully request all druggists to forward us the names of any of their customers who have been cured or benefited by our **Dodd's Kidney Pills,** and secure us the testimony for publication if possible. In return for which we will be pleased to give them the benefit of any advertising connected therewith if desired.

Thanking the Drug Trade for their assistance towards the success of our Remedies, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of same.

Respectfully,

THE DODDS MEDICINE CO., Limited.

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Bells ✧ Perfumer.

A few of these Perfume Machines left, and will be sold

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Druggist Favorite, 5c.

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Special Circular to the Trade.

Toronto, January 20th, 1894.

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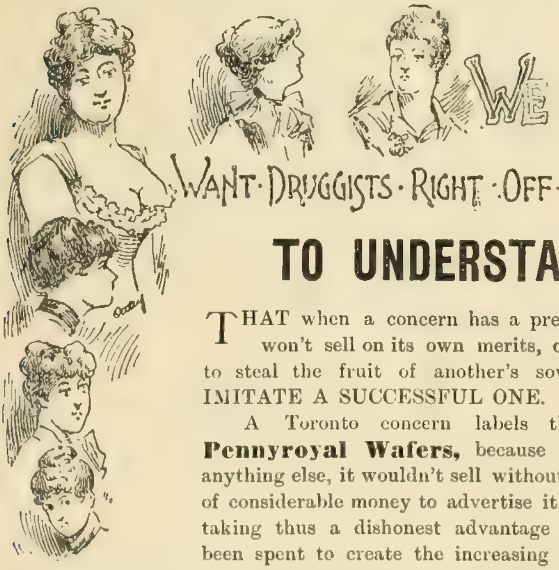
Retail druggists are requested to order through their wholesaler, if desirable, or direct from headquarters. The price to the Trade will be $7.50 per dozen bottles net, 5% off 30 days. No orders for less than a dozen will be filled, however, from the factory.

P. S.—Of course we shall also continue to put up the remedy in wine gallons, same as heretofore. Prices on application.

Very respectfully,

WM. RADAM MICROBE KILLER CO. (Limited),

Sole Manufacturers for Canada and Newfoundland. **TORONTO, ONT.**



TO UNDERSTAND

THAT when a concern has a preparation that won't sell on its own merits, or if desiring to steal the fruit of another's sowing THEY IMITATE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

A Toronto concern labels their mixture **Pennyroyal Wafers,** because if calling it anything else, it wouldn't sell without expenditure of considerable money to advertise it as others do, taking thus a dishonest advantage of what has been spent to create the increasing demand now had for the genuine and original **Pennyroyal Wafers.** They go still farther, and cut the price on their product to you, hoping thereby to secure your co-operation ; failing to get results, they add as another inducement, "to give you a gold watch" too ; a still further proof of its cheap worthlessness. Can you look your customers in the face and with honest conviction of doing right sell them a substitute for the genuine **Pennyroyal Wafers** made by us, and by whose advertising they have been brought to your store to buy ? $8.00 per dozen is the price for the genuine, and no bribes given, to encourage you to deceive the public. Your continued favors as in the past will greatly oblige,

Respectfully yours,

EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich.

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Drug and Baking Powder MIXER AND SIFTER,

For Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists and Perfumers.

THESE ARE MADE IN THREE SIZES :

Suitable to mix—5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 25 lbs.—at $6, $12 & $18 each.

Easily
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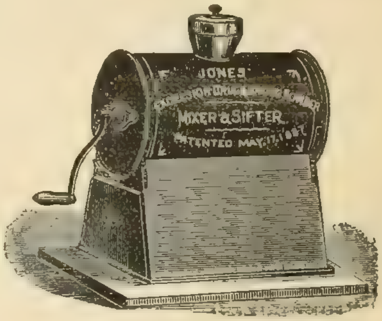
to Scent.



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Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

A simple, durable, practical and cheap machine for the mixing, compounding and triturating of all powders intended for manufacturing and compounding Baking Powders, Tooth Powders, Face Powders, Condition Powders, and all Compound Druggists' Powders. This machine mixes powders thoroughly, then forces same through sieves of the proper fineness for the intended powders.

Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer.

WM. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ont., Sole Agent for Canada.

Formulary.

LAVENDER TOOTH WASH.

Tinct. krameria	aa fl. ℥ i
Tinct. lavender	
Tinct. myrrh	
Oil rose	♏ ii
Menthol	grs. xvi
Glycerin	fl. ℥ ii
Tinct. white soap (20 per cent. hydro-alc.) enough to make	O i

Mix well, macerate during three days and filter.

ELIXIR OF CALISAYA AND COCA.

Calisaya bark, No. 60 powder	640 grains
Oil of orange	1 dram
Oil of lemon	10 minims
Oil of coriander	5 minims
Alcohol	4 fluid ounces
Hydrochloric acid	10 minims
Water	3 fluid ounces
Glycerin	3 fluid ounces
Fluid extract of coca	2 fluid ounces
Syrup, enough to make	1 pint

Percolate a mixture of the oils and alcohol, hydrochloric acid, glycerin and water, adding alcohol and water mixed in the above proportions to make the percolate measure 10 fluid ounces. To this percolate add the coca and sufficient syrup to make 16 fluid ounces. Add to this a little Fuller's earth, shake well and filter, adding through the filter sufficient simple elixir to preserve the volume. This elixir is calculated to contain the virtues of 5 grains of calisaya bark and 7½ grains of coca leaves.—*Amer. Druggist.*

COMPOUND AROMATIC SYRUP OF SENNA.

(GRIFFITH'S FORMULARY.)

Alexandria senna	4 troy ounces
Jalap	1½ troy ounces
Rhubarb	½ troy ounce
Cinnamon	1 dram
Cloves	1 dram
Nutmeg	30 grains
Oil lemon	20 minims
Sugar	24 troy ounces

Reduce the crude drugs to a number 50 powder and percolate with diluted alcohol until the powdered drugs are exhausted. Evaporate by means of a water bath to 18 fluid ounces, filter, dissolve the sugar, and add the oil.

Dose, 2 to 4 fluid drams.—*Era.*

POWDER FOR PERSPIRING FEET.

Carbolic acid	1 ounce
Burnt alum	2 ounces
Starch	7½ pounds
Powdered soap stone	2 pounds
Oil of lemon	1 ounce

Mix thoroughly. Sprinkle on the inside of stocking.

PASTE FOR LABELS ON TIN.

Rye flour	3 pounds
Brown sugar	1 pound
Water, about	1 pint
Powdered alum	1 ounce
Oil of cloves	5 drops

Put the flour with part of the water, then add the sugar. Boil until the flour is well cooked, stirring constantly and adding more water when necessary. Allow to cool and add the alum and oil of cloves.

Glycerine Jelly for the Hands.—(*Pharm. Ztg.*) An excellent emollient for use against chapped hands and face, is said to be preparable as follows: 8.5 grammes (2 drs.) of gelatin are soaked in 180 grammes (6 fl. oz.) of rose water, dissolved in the water bath, and admixed, after cooling and while the mass is still liquid, with 20 grammes (5 drs.) of albumen. On heating the mixture again, it becomes perfectly clear—from the precipitation of the albumen. It is then admixed with a solution of 75 centigrammes (12 grs.) of salicylic acid in 180 grammes (5 fl. oz.) of glycerin. The liquid, well mixed and filtered through a hot-water funnel, is finally poured into wide-mouthed bottles, where it solidifies.—*American Medico Surgical Bulletin.*

BOOK BINDERS' VARNISH FOR LEATHER.

(SPIRIT-VARNISH.)

Amber rosin	3 lbs
Seed lac	12 ozs
Methylated spirit	2 galls

Dissolve.

Clarify with freshly-slaked lime or kaolin if necessary.

(OIL-VARNISH.)

Canada balsam	1 part
Oil of turpentine	2 parts

If too thick add more turps, or

Sandarac	4 oz.
Seed lac	4 oz.
Strasburg or Venice turpentine	2 oz.
Oil of turpentine	2 pints.

Dissolve and decant.

—*Chemist and Druggist.*

CATARRHAL SPRAY.

(To be used with an Atomizer.)

Boric acid	30 grains
Menthol	5 grains
Alcohol	½ fluid ounce
Glycerin	½ fluid ounce
Fluid hydrastis	¼ fluid ounce
Carbolic acid	5 minims
Water enough to make.	4 fluid ounces

Mix them and use with an atomizer.—*Fenner.*

Cristalline.—This substance is a solution of pyroxylin in methylic alcohol. It is quite analogous to collodion, and differs from it in that the solvent evaporates far more slowly, leaving a firm and quite transparent skin. The only inconvenience in its use is its somewhat disagreeable smell. According to Dr. Phillips, an "elastic cristalline" is obtained similar to "elastic collodion" as follows:

Cristalline	20
Castor oil	5
Canada balsam	10

And a useful white varnish is prepared by the addition of zinc oxide:

Cristalline	30
Castor oil	4
Zinc oxide	8

Crystalline easily dissolves pyrogallic and salicylic acids, chrysarobin, sublimate, and many other medicaments, and is used as a vehicle for them in many varieties of skin disease, such as eczema, psoriasis, syphilitic sores, &c.—*L'Union Pharmaceutique.*

Non-inflammable Paint.—To a gallon of a mixture of equal parts of lime-water and vinegar, one half-pound of salts, one quarter pound of alum, and one quarter pound of white vitriol are added, each in the form of a powder. The mixture is then boiled. One gallon of linseed oil or drying oil of any other convenient sort is added and the boiling repeated. After the addition of one gallon of crude petroleum the mixture is once more heated to the boiling point and is then ready.

Antinervine.

Radlauer's Antinervine, a combination of peptonised Salicylic bromanilid, is a white powder possessing a slight acid but not unpleasant taste. It is partially dissolvable in cold water, but dissolves readily in hot water, alcohol and æther. In its effects, it unites the excellent properties of the antifebrin and the bromides, without showing any of the unpleasant after effects of the antifebrin. When administered in doses of 0.1 to 0.25 for children and 0.5 to 0.8 for adults, it reduces the temperature in cases of fever by nearly 2° C., whereas with antipyrin 5 to 7 hours are required. It is, therefore, worthy of special recommendation in all cases of fever, influenza, colds, typical fever, tuberculosis of the lungs, asthma, diptheria and pneumonia. Owing to the presence of salicylic acid Radlauer's antinervine forms an excellent antineuralgic where rheumatic and neuralgic pains are present, as well as a specific for gout, podagra and tabes.

As an antinervine, it takes especial effect, owing to the presence of bromine, in diabetes, migraine, obesity, neuralgia and nervous affections. Radlauer's antinervine is not attended with unpleasant after-symptoms, and is easily supportable by the stomach. In the different forms of neuralgia, migraine, gout, influenza pains, rheumatism and tabes, Doctor Bozzolo and Prof. Dr. Filippi have attained very good results even in cases where antipyrin and phenacetin have failed to take the slightest effect. Prof. Woodbury and Dr. Drobner have used antinervine with very good results in Influenza. In fever attending influenza (grippe) antinervine works promptly, removes the feverish and catarrhal symptoms and reduces very soon the pains usually experienced in the head, back and limbs. The extraordinary low price of antinervine (it is nearly 3 times cheaper than antipyrin) renders it of practical use among the poor and in factories. As it does not readily dissolve in cold water, it is prepared and prescribed for as a powder, in compressed tablets, or in wafers, according to the following formula:—

FOR ADULTS.

Antinervine (Radlauer)	0.5
Sacchar. alb.	0.5

M. f. p. dent. tal. dos. 12. 1 powder every 1 to 2 hours, giving from 4 to 6 daily.

A few sheets of Tanglefoot properly displayed in the Holder will serve the double purpose of ridding your store of flies and will increase your calls for it.

Iridin is a glucoside obtained from orris root.

Photographic Notes

COMBINED TONING AND FIXING BATH FOR GELATINE CHLORIDE PAPER :—

Hyposulphite of soda	8½ oz.
Citric acid	2 drs.
Acetate of lead	3 "
Sulphocyanide of ammonia	7 "
Alum	2 "
Chloride of gold	15 grs.
Water	14 oz.

HOW LONG SHOULD PRINTS BE WASHED? This, says Herr Liesegang, in the *Archiv*, depends on the manner of washing. He recommends the addition of a substance to the toning and fixing baths, which shall act as an indicator. As such, eosine, in the proportion of 0.02 per cent., has given him the best results. He washes until the red coloration has disappeared from the backs of the prints.

BLOOD-RED TONES ON BROMIDE PRINTS. According to the Paris *Photographe*, such tones are obtained in the following way : The print, after being fixed and washed, is immersed in a fifteen per cent. solution of bichloride of copper. The elimination of the excess of copper salt having then been removed by careful washing, the print is placed for several seconds in a solution of ferrocyanide of potassium—strength not stated,—is again thoroughly washed,and then once more passed through a solution of cupric chloride, when the red image is immediately seen to appear.

INCREASING THE SENSITIVENESS OF A PLATE.—Mr. P. B. de Laborre says that to impart a high degree of sensitiveness to a plate, in order, say, to take an instantaneous portrait in the studio, it should be immersed for a minute or two in the following solution :

Bichromate of potassium	2 parts.
Distilled water	100 "

This is said to make the plate more sensitive, and it should then be exposed, without washing, and while still wet.—*British Journal of Photography.*

PHOTOGRAPHY AND DERMATOLOGY.—Dr. E. Schiff, of Vienna, has been applying photography to the study of the human skin, and by the aid of a small incandescent lamp and a metallic reflector has been able to project on that part of the epidermis undergoing examination a light so strong, that by the use of very rapid plates all the details of the texture of the skin, and such small markings as are ordinarily non apparent and are occasionally present, were obtained. The enlarged positives on matt paper are carefully coloured, and the results are said to be of great interest to dermatologists.—*British Journal of Photography.*

A NOVELTY.— Paper prints mounted in optical contact with glass, known nowadays as opalines, are very effective, but a much superior effect can be produced by a thin transparency developed with hydroquinone, backed up with white paper ; this gives a picture of much more brilliancy. It has also the advantage of not being so likely to fade owing to any impurity of the paper. The effect produced is exactly similar to that seen when developing a correctly exposed lantern slide, with its white background of unaltered emulsion before fixation. The whole of the delicacy of a glass transparency is preserved.

A NEW TRACING PAPER. -A new tracing paper has been made of material taken from a Japanese plant, and the inventor, says *Invention*, who also hails from Japan, claims that although no oil is used in the making of it, it is as transparent as the ordinary oil paper. We understand that samples sent to Europe have been tested and were found highly satisfactory, for the paper is very tough and quite transparent. If these statements are correct, it seems probable that this tracing paper could be used for photographic purposes as well as for drawing ; but it is doubtful whether its manufacture in Europe would be altogether profitable, unless the plant could be acclimatised and trained here.—*Printer and Stationer.*

ELIMINATING THE YELLOW COLOR FROM NEGATIVES.—A method outlined by Mr. A. Cowan at the London and Provincial Association, as reported in the *British Journal of Photography*, consists in first bleaching the negative with a weak solution of perchloride of iron and then in redeveloping with the ferrous oxalate developer. This changes the film to a dark black and produces any desired density. If the yellow color extends over the whole surface of the film, the plan does not answer as well, as a veil will redevelop. Yellowness in dry plate negatives is due to insufficient fixing or insufficient washing after the negative has been fixed, and no remedy for it at all satisfactory has been devised. It cannot be removed by the ordinary clearing solutions recommended for eliminating pyro stains.—*Scientific American.*

WASHING ALBUMEN PRINTS.—In the first number of *Das Atelier des Photographen*, which is under the editorship of Dr. Miethe, the latter discusses the experiments of Messrs. Grundy and Haddon on the amounts of silver and sulphur left in albumenized prints at different stages of washing. These he summarizes as follows : 1, ten minutes' washing eliminates all soluble matter ; 2, further washing extracts no more sulphur or silver, supposing that that all the free silver salt of the print has been converted into the soluble silver hyposulphite. To assure the latter condition, the author recommends fixation in a first hypo bath—forty to fifty grammes of salt in 400 or 500 c. c. of water per sheet,—to wash for ten minutes in running water, and then place the prints in a second hypo bath six to ten grammes of hypo in 150 c. c. of water, per sheet,—leave in for at least eight minutes, and finally wash in running water for from ten to fifteen minutes.—*Scientific American.*

Ink for Writing on Photographs.

Potassium Iodide	10 parts
Water	30 parts
Iodine	of each 1 part
Gum	

This formula is said to produce an ink that is very serviceable for marking proofs. The writing being made on a dark portion, the lines soon bleach, in consequence of the conversion of the silver into an iodide.

A High Gloss Lubricator for Albumen and Gelatine Prints.

White wax	100 grains
Rectified oil of turpentine	100 grains
Damara varnish	4 grains

For use, melt the wax and add the turpentine and Damara under constant stirring. When the mixture is too hard, add more turpentine.

Combined Toning and Fixing Bath.

A simple combined toning and fixing bath for papers of the aristotype class :

A	Water	1000 cm.
	Nitrate of lead	10 grains
	Hypo	200 grains
B	Water	100 cm.
	Chloride of gold	1 grain

For use, add to solution A 50 cm. of solution B. The bath is now ready for use. It is, however, advisable to fix a few spoiled prints in the bath first. An addition of 3 per cent. boracic acid hastens the toning process, and gives fine purple tones.—*Scientific American.*

Coloring Gelatino-Bromide Prints

The *Archiv* gives the following plan for getting different colors on bromide prints. The prints are feebly developed with eikonogen, fixed, washed, and then immersed in a solution of—

Nitrate of lead	4 parts
Red prussiate	6 parts
Water	100 parts

This bleaches the image, which may then be colored thus :

BROWN.

Schlippe's salt	10 parts
Ammonia	5 parts
Water	150 parts

YELLOW.

Neutral chromate of potash	4 parts
Water	100 parts

GREEN.

Immerse the yellow prints in :

Iron perchloride	1 part
Water	10 parts

RED.

Immerse the yellow prints in :

Chloride of Copper	1 part
Water	10 parts

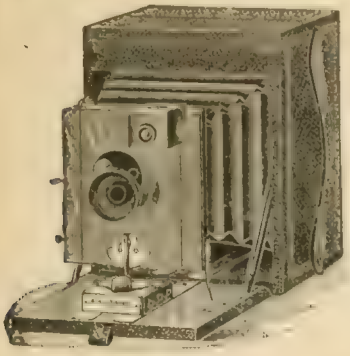
NICKLE GREEN.

Chloride of nickel	1 part
Water	10 parts

ORANGE.

Mercury bichloride	3 parts
Potassium iodide	4.5 parts
Water	100 parts

$15.00 Size, Folded 5¼ x 5¼ x 6½ in.
Size of Picture 4 x 5 in.



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Gray's Anodyne Liniment
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Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir.
French Magnetic Oil.
Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges.
Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.
Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.
Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.
Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.
Clark Derby's Condition Powders.
Wright's Vermifuge.
Robert's Eye Water.
Hurd's Hair Vitalizer.
Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine
Dr. Howard's Beef, Iron and Wine.
Strong's Summer Cure.
Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

Boulanger's Cream Emulsion

Of Cod Liver Oil with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda and Concentrated Milk. The best Emulsion on the market. Sells itself.

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A specific for Skin Diseases, Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, etc.

Our preparations are handsomely put up and extensively advertised.

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Sold to the Trade by LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, and all leading Jobbers throughout the Dominion.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

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TOILET SOAP.

Size fac-simile of package.

Over 2,000,000 Cakes Sold in 1892

The Best Selling Toilet Soap in the World.

Excels any 25 cent Soap on the Market. Nets the Retailer a good profit.

When sold at a very popular price it will not remain on your counters. Try a sample lot.

The quality of this soap is GUARANTEED. See tha the name "BUTTERMILK" is printed as above "in green bronze," and the name "Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Company, Chicago," in diamond on end of package. Beware of imitations.

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Sole Agents for Canada.

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Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

CARLTON WORKS,
ERSKINE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER,
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Have gained a High Reputation everywhere

FOR EXPORT TRADE.

They are put up in 1-lb., 2-lb., and 5-lb. Bottles. Packed in Casks or in 1 doz. Cases as required, and delivered F. O. B. at any Port in England. These Sweets are absolutely pure.

SARSAPARILLA AND SULPHUR TABLETS.

As it is extremely probable these Tablets will have a very large sale, we beg to advise Chemists that we guarantee every pound of Tablets to contain equal to 24 ozs. of Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, besides the usual quantity of Sulphur, thus securing a really valuable blood purifier.

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CHLORODYNE COUGH LOZENGES, CHLORODYNE JUJUBES,
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In every variety of size and strength. Curiously Strong, and Multum in Parvo Mints give the utmost satisfaction. Medicated Lozenges of Pharmacopœia Strength.

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ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES

Have an immense sale, both at home and abroad ; will keep in any climate, and give entire satisfaction. Put up in Tins containing 3 doz., 6 doz., and 12 doz. cakes.

THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES

(As per T. H. Pharmacopœia)

All Lozenges are sent out in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles (bottles free) but allowed for if returned.

Proprietary Lozenges Carefully Prepared, Stamped and Cut to any Size or Shape.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

Pyrotechnic Formulas.

FLASH POWDER.

Flash powders serve for theatrical purposes and are also particularly valuable as a source of light for instantaneous photography. Since the mixtures explode on concussion the materials should be mixed immediately before being used, by means of a piece of card or paper. Small capsules can also be made of from one-half to two grammes (7 to 30 grains) capacity, paper saturated with nitrate of soda or potash being used as an envelope for the capsule or cartridge. When this is done it is only necessary to apply a match to the exterior of the cartridge to set it off.

		Grammes.
(*a*)	Potassium permanganate in number 50 powder	40 (617 grains)
	Magnesium, number 30 powder	60 (926 grains)
(*b*)	Aluminium in number 30 powder	30 (462 grains)
	Antimony sulphide in number 30 powder	15 (232 grains)
	Potassium chlorate in number 20 powder	65 (1080 grains)

Both mixtures are very satisfactory in operation.

Translucent Emulsion.

W. H. Prestwich, of Tottenham, England, has patented a very simple, but, we believe, valuable addition to the ordinary gelatino-bromide emulsion. It is the addition of starch in the proportion of about 200 grains to 20 ounces of emulsion, which, according to the patentee, will prevent solarization and halation—which we very much doubt; and give to transparencies the appearance of being on finely-ground glass—about which we have no doubt at all.

In an emulsion for printing out paper the starch gives a beautiful mat surface, and the following formula is recommended as giving excellent results:

Water	20 ounces
Starch	200 grains
Gelatine	600 grains
Citric acid	50 grains
Sodium carbonate	70 grains
Barium chloride	53 grains
Silver nitrate	150 grains
Alcohol	1 ounce

The mixture of water, gelatine and starch to be raised to a temperature not exceeding 150° Fahr. and the barium chloride and silver nitrate to be added at a temperature not exceeding 110° Fahr.—*Photo Beacon.*

Ozokerite.

Ozokerite appears as a natural product which it is said is found only in Utah. Prof. Hirsching, of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, has prepared an analysis of several specimens of the product and accompanies his report with some interesting information about it. He finds the specific gravity to be 0.85 and the fusing point 60 deg.

It is used as a substitute for Bees Wax. It occurs in beds of Bituminous deposits near thistle and contains from 66 to 86 per cent of Paraffin. If Ozokerite be dissolved a White Paraffin is obtained which can be employed in the manufacture of candles and can also be used in ointments, pomades. With diluted Sulphuric Acid it is rendered perfectly white, and after fractional distillation a hard black waxy residue results, which is valuable as an electrical insulating material.—*Pacific Drug Review.*

Alkaloidal Reactions.

The paper lately published by M. Tanret on this subject, gives a vast amount of detailed information with regard to the methods it is necessary to employ in preparing reagents which will give constant results, and also with regard to the phenomena observed when the conditions are varied. Theobromine, he says, will not precipitate with Valser's reagent, but gives a black precipitate with Bourchard's solution. Colchicine behaves as if it were a mixture of true alkaloids, one of which is precipitated in acetic, and the other in sulphuric solution. No glucosides, he states, are precipitated by iodo-mercuriate of potassium in acetic solutions, whereas some of them are if in sulphuric solution. Such are vincetoxine, convallamarine and digitaline. The paper concludes with an account of the reactions of albumenoids, albumen and peptones, with the usual alkaloidal reagents.—*Journal des Pharmacie.*

How Licorice is Grown.

As grown at Pontefract, England where 300 acres are under cultivation, the plants are grown in rows, and attain a proper size in about four years. If allowed to grow five years the root is tough and woody. During the last two years, the plants being small, potatoes and vegetables can be grown between the rows, and these are of a superior sort, as the licorice ground is heavily manured. The roots extend downward from four to six feet, and as they are all dug up by hand the expense is quite an item. The digging takes place in September. The roots are stored in a cool place or packed in hand. They are next trimmed of all superfluous shoots and fibers, which are ground into powder, while the root proper is used for its juice. The buds and runners of the plant are saved, as it is from these that new roots are grown and not from seed.

Asaprol.

Still more notes on this new remedy are appearing. The last is a most useful account of its more characteristic reactions. Of these the following may be cited:— (1.) Acid nitrate of mercury gives in a 10 per cent. solution of asaprol a wine red color. (2.) With nitrate of uranium in acetic solution a puce colored solution results. (3.) With KOH and chloroform a fine blue color results. (4.) With perchloride of iron a green color results, changing to blue. M. Ismail points out that the salts of quinine are incompatible with this new remedy, since they at once precipitate a resinous body which adheres to the sides of the vessel, which is quite insoluble in water.—*Repertoire de Pharm.*

A New Test for Albumen in the Urine.

Dr. F. Spiegler (*Giornale Speciale di Farmacia*) recommends the following reagent, in testing for albumen, in the urine:

℞	Distilled water	200 gms.	℥ vi ss.
	Sublimate	8 gms.	ʒ ii.
	Tartaric acid	4 gms.	ʒ i.
	Cane sugar	20 gms.	ʒ v.

Some of the reagent is poured into a test tube and the urine is added, little by little, after previously being filtered and acidulated, taking care that the two fluids do not mix. If it contains albumen there appears at the point of contact a white precipitate at the zone of separation. This reagent will detect one part of albumen in one hundred and fifty parts of urine.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

Indian Native Pharmacy.

Competition among the natives is intensely keen, especially dispensing of physicians' prescriptions, which are taken from door to door, till a price lower than any already quoted is obtained, purity of drugs being left entirely out of question. In one street alone, near the Medical College, there are no fewer than 95 druggists' shops, all carried on by natives, some of them the merest hulks or boxes, where the proprietor (Messrs. Small Price & Co., or Messrs. Cheap John & Co., as actually copied from their signs) sits outside in the street, inviting the patronage of a drug-loving public.—*B. and C. Druggist.*

Testing Plaster of Paris.

Plaster of Paris is tested by simply rubbing a portion of it between the fingers; if particles of grit are felt, it indicates that the plaster has absorbed water and become deteriorated. A supplementary test may be observed by taking a pinch of the plaster again and immersing the fingers in water, then rubbing again. If, in both these tests, no grit is felt, and the plaster forms a thin creamy mixture in the water which easily rubs off the fingers, the plaster is fit for use.—*Charlotte Med. Jour.*

Guaiacol iodoform is prepared by digesting 4 parts of guaiacol, 1 part of iodoform and 1 part of expressed oil of almonds on a water bath. The oil is necessary to keep the iodoform in solution. It is recommended in tuberculosis of the joints. From 0.5 to 1 gm. is given at one injection.—*Pharmaceutische Centralhalle.*

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

MINOR EXAMINATION.

Montreal, April 17th, 1894.

N. B. You are requested to -

1. Write on one side of paper only.

2. Number your answers so as to correspond with the printed questions.

3. Number the sheets of paper in their proper order.

4. Candidates will be careful not to commence a new subject on the same sheet with another, and fold each subject separately, putting on the back of your sheet your number and name of the subject treated.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. (*a*) What are galbanum and tragacanth ? (*b*) Whence and how are they obtained ? (*c*) Name the B. P. preparations of each.

2. (*a*) What is Squill ? (*b*) Give its source, (*c*) habitat, (*d*) and name its official preparations, with strength and doses. (*e*) What is the difference in strength between the fresh and dried powder.

3. (*a*) State the percentage of the active ingredients in each of the following compound powders : Pulv. kino. co : pulv. ipecac. co : pulv. rhei. co : pulv. opii. co : pulv. scam. co : pulv. antimonial. (*b*) Give the dose of each.

4. Give the doses of the following : strychnine, arsenic, rhubarb, calomel, cocaine, codeine, eserine and opium.

CHEMISTRY.

1. (*a*) What is an alkaloid ? (*b*) Why is it called alkaloid ? (*c*) Name five alkaloids and one salt of each.

Give three laws of Chemical combination and explain each by example.

3. What is atomic weight ? Give atomic weights and names of K.- Na.- Sb.- P.- S.- Sr.- N. I.- What is molecular weight ? Give the molecular weights of the following salts : KI - $K_2 CO_3$, - BIO NO_3, - $KC IO_3$.

4. Give the physical characteristics of chlorine, iodine, hydrogen, oxygen, sulphur. How are they obtained ?

PHARMACY.

1. How is sulphurated potash made and of what salts is it a mixture ?

2. Name the official decoctions of the B. P. with strength and doses of each.

3. Name the B. P. inhalations with their strength.

Write out in full *in Latin* the formula for making one gross of pills, each pill to contain 1/5 gr quinine, 1/4 gr. dried sulphate of iron, 1/10 gr. ext. nuc. vom.

Direction. One pill three times a day after meals.

MAJOR EXAMINATION.

MATERIA MEDICA AND TOXICOLOGY.

1 (*a*) What is Codeia ? (*b*) How is it obtained ? (*c*) What are its distinctive characteristics and give the dose.

2. (*a*) Give the natural order, habitat and official parts of henbane, belladonna, Indian hemp, chiretta and manna. (*b*) Give their medicinal properties. (*c*) Name the preparations of each with their respective doses.

3. Give the toxic doses and chemical antidotes of the following substances : phosphorus, carbolic acid, blue vitriol, prussiate of potash, prussic acid, laudanum, chloral and atropine.

4. From what sources is elaterium obtained ? How is it collected ? How would you extract its active principle and what percentage should be obtained ? What are the doses of elaterium and elaterin respectively ?

BOTANY.

1. Define the terms : syncarpous, hilum, apetalous, tetradynamous, laciniate, hermaphrodite, dehiscence and extrorse.

2. Describe the germination of the dicotyledonous seeds and give the chemical changes which occur.

3. Diagnose the natural orders of Rosaceæ and Papaveraceæ, and name three official drugs of each.

4. Describe the course and elaboration of sap, and give an official example of a plant with (*a*) colored, (*b*) acrid, (*c*) milky, (*d*) resinous, (*e*) saccharine juice or sap.

CHEMISTRY.

Antimony — Give symbol, atomic weight and sources. Explain the difference between antimonii sulphidum and antimonii sulphidum purificatum. What is liq. antimonii chloridum of the B. P. ? How is it prepared ? Illustrate its preparation by equation.

2. How is the volume of gas affected by (*a*) changes of temperature, (*b*) changes of pression ? Suppose one litre of gas at 40° F. and 747 m. m. pressure, subjected to the temperature of boiling water and 996 m. m. pressure ; what variations of volume is to be expected ?

3. How would you distinguish chemically (*a*) nitrate of potash and chlorate of potash ; (*b*) sulphate of zinc and sulphate of magnesium ; (*c*) sulphate of morphia and sulphate of quinine ?

4. How may we get the formula of a compound from its percentage composition ? An organic body gives on analysis :

O, 51.06
C, 54.68
H, 4.255

99.995

Give its name, formula and official preparations.

PHARMACY.

1. Give tests of identity for morphia, narcotine, codeine and meconic acid. How may one gallon of tr. opii. B. P. be made with samples of opium containing 7½ per cent. and 11¼ per cent. of morphia ?

2. What is lead plaster chemically ? Represent in diagrams the changes which take place in its manufacture. Name the plasters and ointments which contain lead.

3. How is liq. ammon. made ? A druggist has five pounds of liq. ammon. of 28 per cent., how shall he make it into liq. ammon. B. P., and how much of the latter will he have in fluid measure ?

4. What are the official suppositories of the B. P. with their strength ? Which mode of preparation do you consider the best, and give reasons for ?

Pharmacists in South Australia.

The *Pharmaceutical Register* of South Australia for 1894, gives a total of 194 names, five being females. As to qualifications, 73 are registered as being members of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia ; 50 as in business before October 14th, 1841 ; 63 as assistants, and 5 as dispensers prior to that date ; and 3 on British certificates. It must not be thought that the 73 members mentioned above represent the full strength of the Pharmaceutical Society. As a matter of fact it embraces at present 141 of the total registrations.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

THIOFORM.—The basic di-thio-salicylate of bismuth is being put forward under this name as a good antiseptic, possessing all the virtues of iodoform without its disagreeable odor.—*L'Union Pharmaceutique.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

IN CITY, as improver, by young man of 3¼ years' experience. Will forward references and any needed information. Address -
"CHEMIST," Box 339, Chesley.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

MUST be strictly temperate, willing to work, and supply good references.
Apply A. S. GOODEVE, Box 339, Chesley.

FOR SALE.

ST. CATHARINES. -- The old established drug business lately conducted by A. Jukes & Co. Inventory of stock, etc., taken during March, may be seen on the premises. Address enquiries to
CHAS. LUGSDIN, ESQ., St. Catharines.

THE J. R. H. BRAND
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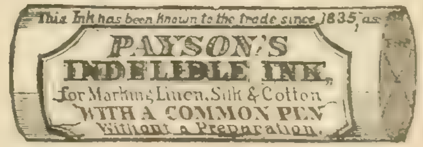
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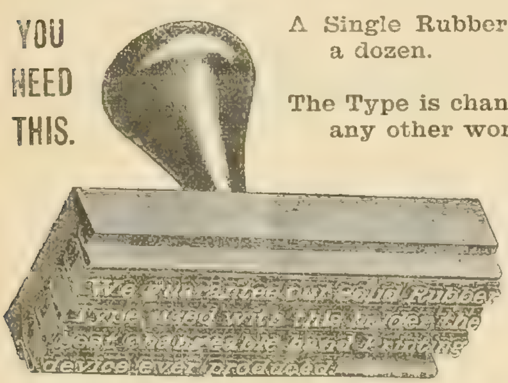
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Business Notices.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal, is called to the SPECIAL CONSIDERATION of the Business Notices.

Canadian Optical Institute.

The Optical Institute of Canada, announces the commencement of their next class of instruction for June 4th. See advt.

A Bushel of Flies.

We have received a copy of Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co's. new Show Bill "A Bushel of Flies." This is a great improvent on the one issued last year and will prove a most attractive advertisement for Fly Bads.

Do You Want a Wheel ?

Read the advt. of the Gendron Iron Wheel Co. in this issue and examine the styles offered. A card sent to the office in Toronto, Ont., or at Toledo, Ohio, will bring you their complete catalogue if you mention the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Holiday Fancy Goods.

Hemming Bros. & Co. announce in this issue that their travellers are now on the road with an exceedingly handsome display of fancy goods for the holiday trade. They are showing some new lines this season which should prove rapid sellers and are decidedly moderate in price.

Clinical Thermometers.

The Twin Half-Minute Clinical Thermometer advertised in this issue should prove a very acceptable one to the medical profession, and an examination of its claims will convince druggists the advisability of stocking this line and bringing them to the notice of their physicians.

Tanglefoot.

Besides being good policy it is always a pleasure to sell the best goods, goods your customers will be pleased with and for which you need never apologize, and one meriting your attention, with sticky Fly paper as with every other article there is only one best, and that is Tanglefoot, it is always uniform, never disappoints,

Malt Tablets.

The attention of the trade is invited to the advt. of the Gibson Malt Talbet Co., on the 2nd page of cover in this issue. The Malt Talbets prepared by this firm are of superior quality, both in appearance and taste and although only introduced to the trade within a few weeks have proved remarkably good sellers. These goods may be ordered direct as may be seen by the advt. or through the jobbing houses

A HASTY count through the new Baltimore, Md., city directory shows a list of 925 physicians, of whom 46 are homœopathic, 17 colored, 32 women ; five of the women are homœopathic, and one colored woman belongs also to that school.—*Ex.*

Books & Magazines.

The Delineator

for June is called the "Summer Number," and is a superb issue in every respect, the amount of practical and interesting reading matter being largely increased.

Pleasing For Women.

The womanly side of Queen Victoria is pictured exceedingly well—and appropriately, too, in this, the month of her seventy-fifth birthday—in an article on "The Womanly Side of Victoria," which Arthur Warren contributes to the May issue of the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Among the pictures in the article, those showing the Queen at breakfast and in her pony carriage are interesting and new.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.

In the May number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* appears, under the characteristic heading "On the Spot," the first of a series of personal reminiscences of an artist at the front, in the Secession War of 1861-65. These reminiscences, written and illustrated by Mr. Joseph Becker, the famous original "special for *Leslie's*," touch upon the contrasted humors and tragedies of war from the point of view of the soldier in the ranks ; and, being copiously illustrated with fac-similes of documents, sketches made on the field under fire, etc., present aspects of the great struggle in a new and peculiarly vivid light.

Scribner's Magazine

for May opens with an article of unusual importance, entitled "Some Episodes of Mountaineering," by Edwin Lord Weeks, describing some of his own stirring adventures, while mountain-climbing in the Alps, with illustrations furnished by the same hand. The other illustrated articles in the number are "The Provincials," by Octave Thanet, (one of her Sketches of American Types) with illustrations by Frost ; "Climbing for White Goats," a narrative of hunting adventures in the Rocky Mountains by George Bird Grinnell, with pictures by Ernest E. Thompson, and Philip Gilbert Hamerton's brief article on Jules Muenier, whose painting, "A Corner in a Market," serves as a frontispiece for the number.

The Review of Reviews

for May, in its "Progress of the World" department, covers the important topics of national aid to the Nicaragua Canal, our position in the Pacific Ocean, the question of trans-Pacific cables, our policy in Samoa, England's administration of the Fiji group, Hawaii's constitution-making, the patrol of Behring Sea, England's costly armaments, the Pope and the French Republic, the premiership of Lord Rosebery, the eight-hours day in England and other affairs of international interest. In the field of domestic politics, the quorum question in the House or Representatives, the tariff and the income tax in the Senate, New York's reform movement, the abandonment of prohibition in Iowa, and the liquor question in South Carolina, receive editorial treatment, and comment is made on the careers of the late Senator Colquitt and Vance.

The Pharmaceutical Era.

The May 1st issue of the *Pharmaceutical Era* is called its "Moving day Number," and commemorates the removal of that paper from Detroit to New York. We understand that the copies of this issue are the most elaborate ever sent out by any drug publication in this country, and the edition is said to be the largest ever issued by that class of papers. Over the regular cover of the journal has been placed a lithographed cover showing a moving scene on the front page, and a conspicuous New York view on the back cover. The reading pages of the issue have been materially increased, and are embellished throughout by attractive illustrations. Among the special articles is a sketch of the history and mechanical production of the *Era*, also an article on "A Druggist's Visit to New York." The advertising pages are very numerous, and the publication, as a whole, a credit to its publishers.

Antikamnia.

T. D. Finch, M.D., Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, says :

"I am convinced there is no remedy so useful and attended with such satisfactory results in the treatment of melancholia with vasomotor disturbances, anemic headaches, emotional distress and active delusions of apprehension and distrust, as antikamnia. It also increases the appetite and arterial tension, as well as being particularly serviceable in relieving the persistent headache which accompanies nervous asthenia.

As an antiseptic and antipyretic and antiperiodic, it is good, nothing better. It is especially beneficial in spasmodic asthenia, in hay fever, in whooping cough, in headaches, particularly of the nervous variety, also that from disorders of the digestive organs, or from the various neuroses.

In mild hysteroid affections, in the various neuralgias, particularly ovarian, in the nervous tremor so often seen in confirmed drunkards, also in delirium tremens, it is of particular service.

The pain of locomotor ataxia yields to treatment with antikamnia in a remarkable degree, its analgesic power being of a peculiar kind, in that it will relieve painful affections due to pathological conditions of the peripheral nerves, as neuritis, etc. ; also lumbago, sciatica and myalgia.

When pain is the prominent symptom, it is a desideratum, as its province is relief of pain in any and every form. And best of all, there is no danger of morphinism, no nausea nor malaise so common with opium and its preparations."—*Cincinnati Lancet Clinic.*

That Russia Leather Smell.

Birch tar oil is obtained by dry distillation, and the process by which the Russian peasants effect the operations is the most simple that can be imagined. A cauldron capable of being hermetically closed, set in a brick fire-place above the ground, is connected by means of a pipe with another cauldron buried in the ground. This is the whole of the apparatus. The upper cauldron is filled with dry birch bark, closed up, and then heated. The vapor which the enclosed bark gives off finds its way to the buried cauldron, is there condensed, and becomes a dark brown liquid. This is birch tar. The tar is allowed to get quite cool, and during this process there rises to the surface a vegetable acid contained in the tar, which must be skimmed off. On the tar being distilled, an oil with a peculiar smell, something like that of cedar wood, is formed, and it is this which imparts to Russia leather its peculiar odor.—*Cal. Druggist.*

The Paris Green Combine.

The American manufacturers of Paris green have succeeded in re organizing their combination and have advanced the minimum price from 10 cents to 17 cents. This is for quantities of five tons and over, which could last year be purchased from manufacturers outside the combine for 9½ cents. For smaller quantities the price is scheduled at 20 cents when the insecticide is contained in arsenic kegs, the rebates from this price, which are subject to the rules and regulations made in conformity with the request of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, ranging from one to three cents for from five hundred to ten thousand pounds respectively. No doubt this advance will enable the manufacturers to avoid their last year's surrender of all profit and allow them to make money out of their works once more. But if it results in a reduction of consumption the combine will soon go to prices again in the rush to make sales.—*Journal of Commerce.*

To REMOVE THE ODOR OF CODLIVER OIL.—Carlo Pavesi recommends the following process: Put into a glass mattrass 1 part of purified ivory black and two parts of finely ground roasted coffee to every 40 parts of the oil. Close the mattrass with a cork, place it in a water bath and heat for fifteen minutes at a temperature of 50° to 60° C. (120°-140°.) Let cool slowly, leave in contact for three or four hours, and finally filter. Keep in well-corked bottles. The oil thus treated loses every particle of its disagreeable taste and odor.

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ROLL SULPHUR, in bbls.
CHLORIDE LIME, in casks.
SALTPETRE XTALS, in kegs.
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POWDERED HELLEBORE, in bbls.
GLYCERINE, in tins.
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ALCOHOL, gal	$4 05	$4 25
Methyl, gal	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	45	50
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
ALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	65	75
Peru, lb	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb	75	80
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	16	18
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	7 50	8 50
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	75	80
powdered, lb	85	90
Juniper, lb	10	12
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	75	80
CAMPHOR, lb	60	65
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	2 00	2 10
Powdered, lb	2 10	2 20
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	16	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	40	50
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	16 00	17 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	6
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	25	30
Creosote, Wood, lb	2 00	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 15	1 30
ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Chamomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	75	80
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's lb	1 20	1 25
French, white, lb	40	50
GLYCERINE, lb	16	18
GUARANA	3 00	3 25
Powdered, lb	3 25	3 50
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Assafœtida, lb	25	28
Arabic, 1st, lb	65	70
Powdered, lb	75	85
Sifted sorts, lb	40	45
Sorts, lb	25	30
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 30	1 35
Guaiac, lb	75	1 00
Powdered, lb	95	1 20
Kino, true, lb	45	
Myrrh, lb	45	48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 75	5 00
Powdered, lb	6 50	6 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	40	45
Bleached, lb	45	50
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 15
Sorts, lb	45	75
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	30
Bitterwort, lb	27	30
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Hoarhound, ozs., lb	17	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, ozs., lb	15	20
Motherwort, ozs., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs., lb	18	20
Peppermint, ozs., lb	21	25
Rue, ozs., lb	30	35
Sage, Ozs., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, ozs., lb	18	20
Tansy, ozs., lb	15	18
Wormword, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
HONEY, lb	13	15
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	25
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb	25	28
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short. lb	22	25
Coca, lb	55	60
Digitalis, lb	25	30
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	25	30
Matico, lb	70	75
Senna, Alexandria, lb	25	30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
“ Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
“ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
“ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins....	1 50	1 75
“ Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins...........	2 00	2 00
Lupulin, oz...............	30	35
Lycopodium, lb.............	70	80
Mace, lb...............	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb...............	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb............	9	10
Irish, lb...............	9	10
Musk, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb.............	21	25
Powdered, lb..	25	30
Nutmegs, lb...............	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb............	10	12
Powdered, lb..............	25	27
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc., lb ½ and ½ ..	70	75
Citrine, lb...............	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz..........	15	18
Pepper, black, lb...........	22	25
Powdered, lb...............	25	30
Pitch, black, lb...........	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb..........	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl cash....	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd...............	12	13
Belladona, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb.........	80	85
Lead, lb................	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100.........	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb...........	2½	3
White, lb...............	3½	4
Resorcin, White, oz..........	25	30
Rochelle Salt, lb....	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb............	22	25
Althea, cut, lb..............	30	35
Belladona, lb.	25	30
Blood, lb...............	15	16
Bitter, lb.	27	30
Blackberry, lb...........	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb.......	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb....	20	25
Canada Snake, lb.........	30	35
Cohosh, Black, lb.........	15	20
Colchicum, lb...............	40	45
Columbo, lb...............	20	22
Powdered, lb.........	25	30
Coltsfoot. lb...............	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb........	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb.......	13	14
Dandelion, lb...............	15	18
Elecampane, lb.............	15	10
Galangal, lb..............	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	9	10
Ground, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb............	13	15
Ginger, African, lb...........	18	20
Po., lb...............	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb........	27	30
Po., lb...............	30	35
Ginseng, lb	3 00	3 25
Golden Seal, lb.............	75	80
Gold Thread, lb............	90	95
Hellebore, White, powd., lb..	.12	15
Indian Hemp...............	18	30
Ipecac, lb.................	2 65	2 75
Powdered, lb.............	2 80	3 00
Jalap, lb.................	55	60
Powdered, lb.............	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb...............	12	15
Powdered, lb.............	13	15
Mandrake, lb.............	13	18
Masterwort, lb............	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb..........	30	35
Powdered, lb......	40	45
Parcira Brava, true, lb.....	40	45
Pink, lb	75	80
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb............	20	25
Poke, lb............	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb.....	18	20
Rhatany, lb.........	20	30
Rhubarb, lb............	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb........	40	45
Cut, lb............	50	55
Senega, lb............	55	65
Squill, lb............	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb............	25	27
Unicorn, lb.................	38	40
Valerian, English, lb true....	20	25
Virginia Snake, lb..........	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb.............	15	18
Rum, Bay, gal................	2 25	2 50
Essence, lb..................	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz...............	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb..	13	15
Star, lb..................	35	40
Burdock, lb................	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	6	7
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb...............	1 25	1 50
Celery	30	35
Colchicum..................	75	80
Coriander, lb..............	10	12
Cumin, lb................	15	20
Fennel, lb.............. ..	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb.....	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb...............	4	5
Hemp, lb............	6	6½
Mustard, white, lb..........	11	12
Powdered, lb..........	15	20
Pumpkin, ...	25	30
Quince, lb.......... ..	65	70
Rape, lb..............	8	9
Strophanthus, oz...........	50	55
Worm, lb.............	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb.........	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb..	10	12
White, Conti's, lb...........	15	16
Powdered, lb.............	25	35
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb......	12	25
Spermaceti, lb.............	50	55
Turpentine, Chian, oz...	75	80
Venice, lb.............	10	12
Wax, White, lb.............	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped..........	5	6
Quassia chips, lb..........	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb....	5	6
Santal, ground, lb..........	5	6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb.............	12	13
Glacial, lb..............	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz.........	20	25
German, oz.............	10	12
Boracic, lb..............	20	25
Carbolic Crystals, lb.........	30	38
Calvert's No. 1, lb.........	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb.........	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb..............	65	70
Gallic, oz.	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.....	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, ½ oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz......	22	25
Muriatic, lb..............	3	5
Chem, pure, lb...........	18	20
Nitric, lb.............	10½	13
Chem, pure, lb..........	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb..........	75	80
Oxalic, lb...............	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb.......	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb.............	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz............	35	38
Salicylic, white, lb.........	1 80	2 00
Sulphuric, carboy, lb.........	2½	2¾
Bottles, lb..........	5	6
Chem. pure, lb..	18	20
Tannic, lb............	90	1 10
Tartaric, powdered, lb	40	45
Acetanilid, lb...............	90	1 00
Aconitine, grain..........	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb..............	1¾	3
Powdered, lb....	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb .880......	8¾	10
Ammonium, Bromide, lb.........	65	75
Carbonate, lb..............	12	13
Iodide, oz...............	35	40
Nitrate, crystals, lb..........	40	45
Muriate, lb..............	12	16
Valerianate, oz............	55	60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz.............	16	18
Antinervin, oz............	85	00
Antipyrin oz............	1 00	1 10
Aristol, oz	2 00	2 25
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb.....	25	30
Fowler's, sol., lb...........	13	15
Iodide, oz............	35	40
White, lb............	6	7
Atropine, Sulp., in ⅛ ozs., oz...	7 00	8 00
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz..	40	45
Salicylate, oz	30	35
Subcarbonate, lb.............	2 75	3 00
Subnitrate, lb.............	2 50	2 60
Borax, lb.............	9	10
Powdered, lb.............	10	11
Bromine, oz.............	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz.........	20	25
Iodide, oz.............	45	50
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb....	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz.............	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb........	35	38
Sulphide, oz.............	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz...........	10	12
Chinoidine, oz.............	15	18
Chloral, Hydrate, lb..........	1 00	1 10
Croton, oz.............	75	80
Chloroform, lb.......... ...	65	2 00
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz.......	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz.......	15	20
Cocaine, Mur., oz.............	7 00	8 50
Copper, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
Iodide, oz.............	65	70
Copperas, lb.............	1	3
Ether, Acetic, lb.............	75	80
Sulphuric, lb.............	40	50
Exalgine, oz.............	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	5 00	5 50
Iodoform, lb.............	6 00	7 00
Iodol, oz	1 30	1 40
Iron, by Hydrogen.............	1 00	1 10
Carbonate, Precip., lb........	15	16
Sacch., lb.....	35	40
Chloride, lb.............	45	55
Sol., lb.............	13	16
Citrate, U. S. P., lb.........	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb..........	75	80
And Quinine, lb..........	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry,. oz........	18	30
And Strychnine, oz........	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb........	.50	55
Ferrocyanide, lb.............	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz..........	20	25
Iodide, oz.............	40	45
Syrup, lb.............	40	45
Lactate, oz.............	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb......	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb..........	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb............	7	9
Exsiccated, lb.............	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb....	80	85
And Ammon. Tartrate, lb..	85	90
Lead, Acetate, white, lb........	13	15
Carbonate, lb.............	7	8
Iodide, oz.............	35	40
Red, lb.............	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.....	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Bromide, oz..........	40	45
Carbonate, oz.............	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz.............	50	55
Salicylate, oz.............	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb..........	55	60
Carbonate, lb.............	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb............	40	45
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.......	1¾	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb....	5	7
Menthol, oz.............	45	50
Mercury, lb.............	90	95
Ammon (White Precip.),.....	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb.......	1 00	1 10
Calomel, lb.............	1 15	1 20
With Chalk, lb	60	65
Iodide, Proto, oz.............	35	40
Bin., oz.............	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb.............	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb..........	70	75
Milk Sugar, powdered, lb.....	35	45
Morphine, Acetate, oz	2 00	2 10
Muriate, oz.............	2 00	2 10
Sulphate, oz	2 00	2 00
Pepsin, Saccharated, oz	35	40
Phenacetine, oz	40	45
Pilocarpine, Muriate, grain....	5	6
Piperin, oz.............	1 00	1 10
Phosphorus, lb.............	90	1 10
Potassa, Caustic, white, lb......	55	60
Potassium, Acetate, lb.........	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb....	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb......	25	30

Forgotten Friends, or Good Remedies Out of Fashion Reintroduced to Pharmacy.

DR. J. E. BLACKHAM, IN BRITISH AND COLONIAL DRUGGIST.

(Continued from Page 52, Feb. Number, 1894.)

CARRAGEEN. Irish moss, *Chondrus crispus*, natural order, *Algæ*, is a very popular remedy for consumption in Ireland. It is undoubtedly an excellent nutritive demulcent, but the idea that it has any specific effect against the *tubercle bacillus*, is, of course, fallacious. The decoction, however, is one of the best bases for cough mixtures I am acquainted with.

COCCULUS INDICUS.—The Levant Nut, *Anamirta cocculus*, natural odor, *Menispermaceæ*, was formerly in considerable repute for destroying the parasites in ringworm and pediculosis. Its active principle, picrotoxinum, which is now official, possesses all the bad and good qualities of the drug, and has been highly commended in the exhausting night sweats of pthisis.

CONTRAYERVA. *Contrayerva*, *Dorsteria contrayerva*, natural order *Moraceæ*, is highly esteemed in Jamaica and Trinidad for its tonic and diuretic properties. It is administered as a fresh infusion (one in ten, half-hour) in ounce doses every four hours, but its introduction into this country, many years ago, has not been attended with the success which West Indian practitioners say the drug deserves.

COTYLEDON UMBILICUS. The navel-wort. *Cotyledon umbilicus*, natural order, *Crassulaceæ*, now almost unknown to the qualified M.D., is still the sheet anchor of the herbalist, as it was that of the regular practititioner "when George III. was king," in the treatment of epilepsy, hysteria, St. Vitus' dance and other nervous diseases. It is certainly a reliable antispasmodic, worthy of being once more put on its trial in the treatment of the fearful neurosis, which, for want of a better name, our fathers called "the falling sickness."

CURCUMA. The *Curcuma longa*, natural order, *Zingiberaceaæ*, is held in high esteem by the natives of India as a carminative and tonic, and finds a place in most of their polypharmacy. I think it is worthy of a better position among our modern drugs than that of a mere test for alkalies.

CYMINUM.—The fruit of the umbelliferous plant *Cuminum cyminum*, is one of the oldest known, carminative stimulants. It is quite as useful as caraway or many of the carminatives still popularly prescribed, but now a days rarely finds its way to the English palate, save through a curry, or in that delicious Russian liqueur *Kummel*.

CYDONIUM. The seeds of the *Cydonium vulgaris*, natural order *Rosaceæ*, were very popular among a past generation of hairdressers as a constituent of quince hair wash, which was prepared from various formulæ, of which the following is a fair sample :

R	Quince seeds	1 part
	Glycerine	40 parts
	Rose water	80 parts

Mix. Macerate two days and then strain.

Therapeutically, the seeds are merely demulcent.

CYPRIPEDIUM. *Cypripedium pubescens* or *Parviflorum*, the well-known ladies' slipper, has a reputation as an antispasmodic in the same class of cases in which valerian is usually prescribed, and is still retained in the United States dispensatory.

DAUCUS CAROTA.—This humble member of the *Umbelliferæ* is still highly esteemed in country districts as a stimulating poultice for chronic ulcers, and was formerly widely used as a galactogogue. Carrots and celery boiled in milk constitute an old Antrim remedy for rheumatism.

DULCAMARA.—Although no longer official, the Bittersweet is still largely used in Ireland by both physician and quack. As an alterative, diuretic and diaphoretic, I have always found it infinitely preferable to sarsaparilla, which is still retained in the B. P. for two reasons : first, because it is costly ; and second, because, unlike the vulgar *Dulcamara*, it does not grow in England.

DIPHYLLA. The *Jeffersonia diphylla* is a member of the *Berberidaceæ*, and hails from the States, where it is attributed with most important anti-syphilitic properties by the Indians. It is a tonic, alterative and diuretic, and said to enter into the famous *Succus McDade*. Dose of the powder root, 20 grains.

DICENTRA.—This is another importation from the same region with similar properties. The tubers of the Turkey corn, or Corydalis (*Dicentra formosa*, natural order, *Fumariaceæ*), may be administered either as a decoction (1 in 20) ½ oz. to 1 oz. , tincture (1 in 10), 20 to 60 minims, or in the form of corydalin, the active principle in doses of from ½ grain to 3 grains.

EUPHORBIUM.—Although the concrete resinous juice of the *Euphorbia canariensis*, a member of the *Euphorbiaceæ* from the Atlas Mountains of North Africa, is well known in veterinary practice ; it is rarely if ever used by the physician. It was originally introduced as an irritant, errhine, emetic and cathartic, but has been abandoned owing to its extreme potency. Five-minim doses of a one-in-80 tincture have been used by the writer in spasmodic asthma and chronic bronchitis with considerable success. It has frequently been used as a poison, when the *best antidotes* are demulcent drinks and enemata, followed by opiates and stimulants, if necessary.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM.—The Boneset is another Indian remedy worthy of introduction into this country. It resembles chamomile, and belongs to the same natural order, and like it, is a valuable bitter tonic and emetic when given, as a warm infusion, but, unlike *Anthemis nobilis*, it is also a powerful diaphoretic and purgative.

FENUGREEK.—The *Trigonella fœnum-græcum* (natural order, *Leguminosæ*) is another plant better known to the veterinary than the medical prescriber. It is a cheap and effective aromatic carminative, worthy of a more important place than it now holds among this class of remedies.

FUCUS VESICULOSIS.—It is not generally known that the Bladder wrack was at one time included in the Dublin Pharmacopœia as a remedy for scrofula, various glandular and joint troubles, and purulent bronchitis. Of late years it has attained a world-wide reputation as a remedy for obesity, but its power of producing absorption of fat is by no means an unquestioned fact, as many authors consider it uncertain or powerless to produce the results attributed to it, and refer the so-called cures of obesity to the strict *regime*, dietary and otherwise, enjoined, and perhaps the mere alterative character of the drug. Whitla points out a fact which I can corroborate from my own experience —viz., "that the pig, which is regarded by some as closely allied to man in some physiological and structural points, has been fattened for the market on the *Fucus vesiculosis* in the North of Ireland."

GALANGA.—The root of the *Alpinia galangal* has been used as a substitute for *Zingiber officinale*, to whose natural order it belongs, and which it closely resembles in every way. It has a huge reputation among the peasantry of the north of Ireland as a remedy for toothache and neuralgia. The drug is a constant ingredient in many Chinese remedies, and is used by the descendants of Confucius in the treatment of ague and dysentery.

GALIUM.—Like navel-wort, wild rosemary, *Galium aparine*, natural order, *Rubiaceæ* was one of our old English remedies for epilepsy, and has long been used as a domestic remedy in Devon and Cornwall for the King's Evil and other scrofulous affections. Dr. Quinlan, of Dublin, has recently pointed out to the profession a property long known to the wise women of the Irish peasantry, viz., its action as a powerful stimulant and healer when applied as a poultice to chronic ulcers. It is an excellent palliative in cancer, Dr. Boyce recommending five ounces of the juice to be taken daily, and a strong ointment to be applied locally, in this loathsome disease.

(To be Continued.)

Brooklyn, N. Y., grocers are up in arms against Colgate's soap, the manufacturers of which sell it to consumers at retail prices. The Brooklyn Retail Grocers' Associations have passed a resolution not to handle this firm's goods.

Bromide, lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	14	16
Chlroate, Eng., lb	28	30
Powdered, lb	30	33
Citrate, lb	75	90
Cyanide, lb	40	55
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	4 00	4 10
Nitrate, gran., lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	50	55
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	30	35
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPYLAMINE, oz	35	40
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	30	32
Ozs., oz	35	38
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	3 75	4 00
SANTONIN, oz	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz	90	1 00
Fused, oz	1 00	1 10
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	63	65
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	40	45
Salicylate, lb	1 80	2 00
Sulphate, lb	2	3
Sulphite, lb	10	12
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	30	60
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	1 00	1 10
SULFONAL, oz	34	35
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	50	60
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	65	70
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	4 00	4 25
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 80	1 90
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	3 50	3 75
Cassia, lb	1 40	1 50
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	1 50	1 60
Citronelle, lb	70	75
Clove, lb	1 60	1 65
Copaiba, lb	1 60	1 75
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	5 00	6 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz	1 75	1 80
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	1 50	1 75
Lemon, lb	2 25	2 50
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 60
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 50
Orange, lb	3 75	5 00
Sweet, lb	3 25	3 50
Origanum, lb	65	70
Patchouli, oz	1 75	1 80
Pennyroyal, lb	3 00	3 25
Peppermint, lb	4 25	4 50
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 75
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	10 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	30
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	9 00
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	6 00	6 25
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	3 00	3 50
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	6 50	6 75

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	9	11
COD LIVER, N. F., gal	1 15	1 25
Norwegian, gal	1 50	1 60
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	65	67
Raw, gal	63	65
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 00	1 10
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 25	2 40
PALM, lb	12	13
SPERM, gal	1 75	1 80
TURPENTINE, gal	60	65

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"DERBY PLUG," 5c. and 10 cts., "THE SMOKERS' IDEAL," "DERBY," "ATHLETE" CIGARETTES,
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D. RITCHIE & CO., - - Montreal.

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business during the past month has been fairly active. On account of such an early spring there has been a demand for disinfectants, etc., unusual at this time of year.

Blue Vitrol and Paris Green are in large demand, being used as insecticides for trees.

Norway Cod Liver Oil is still high. Prices are nearly 100% higher than they were.

Silver is higher owing to an advance in bullion.

Cream Tartar and Tartaric Acid are dull and unchanged.

Camphor and Moth Camphor, in large demand. No special change in price.

The uncertainty still of the tariff leaves many values unsettled.

Opium is a little easier.

Morphia does not so far sympathise with it as price of it is firm.

England.

London. April 28th, 1894.

The tone of the market during the month has been quiet and business is not reported brisk in any departments. During the last week there have been one or two alterations of considerable importance, but the bulk of prices remain unchanged.

Mercury, which for some time has been easy, was raised by the importers and mercurials have followed suit.

Borax has suffered a considerable drop and Boric Acid is lower.

Cod Liver Oil is firmly held at high prices and everything points to higher figures still.

The new season's Oil of Lemon is just arriving and is quoted at exceptionally low rates.

Bergamot and Oil of Sweet Orange are in the same category.

Opium is weaker and lower prices are anticipated.

Ambergris is lower and Chirata has been reduced.

Chloroform, Chloral Hydrate, Ether and other products of spirit have been raised in accordance with the increased tax.

Lack of Enterprise

The Indian Journal of Pharmacy, the latest venture in pharmaceutical journalism and the only publication of its kind in India, thus scores the people of that portion of Her Majesty's Empire for their apathy in the matter of utilizing the products of that country. It says: "Year after year, *tons* of oranges, lemons, citrons, &c., go to waste and are swept away, as so much rubbish. These substances contain valuable oils, which could be readily extracted and locally sold for much less than what it costs to import them.

Pharmacy tells us that better and *surer* tinctures are obtained by maceration of *fresh* plants, &c., but as India is too lazy or too apathetic to manufacture for herself, she exports the rhizomes, roots, flowers, stems, &c., to Europe, and then imports them back in the tincture form: thus *twice* paying revenue, duty and freight, together with a large sum for goods, that would have cost her much less to prepare; did she but have the energy and enterprise. Figures will better illustrate our meaning. The average annual import of alcohol alone (*excluding* spirituous and alcoholic beverages) is about 8,000 tons, costing India some 3,61,60,,000 rupees, exclusive of revenue taxes. Now were she to distil her own alcohol, her *outside* cost for the above quantity would not exceed 2,68,80,000 rupees, and she would thus economize 92,80,000 rupees every year, from this source."

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 6. STRATHROY, JUNE, 1894. No. 6.

CANADIAN • DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS,
PUBLISHER

SUBSCRIPTION, $1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
Advertising Rates on Application

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the **15th** of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed
CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFIE,
16 Trulock Road, Tottenham,
LONDON, N

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Society Discounts.

The prevalence of the custom of giving discounts to societies is now so general that it is difficult to know where and how to attack the habit without treading on the corns of some of our friends.

A consideration of the subject from any aspect which might be presented in its defence is sure to give unsatisfactory results. The practice is certain to engender bad feeling between competitors in trade because it is a catch bid for support that is manifestly unfair to a more scrupulous rival. It cannot be kept strictly private, and is thus sure to cause a general belief that the tradesman who practices it has two prices, and thereby to induce a demand from those not favored to be taken within the inner circle. In small towns, where the practice more generally prevails, it severs any degree of mutual confidence which may have existed between rivals as to maintenance of prices, and thus brings about a general condition of trade in all lines which is neither satisfactory nor profitable. Applying this custom to the business of the druggist whose reputation is largely his stock in trade, we fear that should this be blasted by the suspicious impression that when he favors one customer he makes another pay for it, his future prospects are not likely to be bright. Such a departure from sound business and ethical principles can find no excuse, at least from those who are supposed to have higher aims than to take undue advantage of their fellow-tradesmen.

Judging the whole matter as generously and as fairly as we may, we can only come to this conclusion, that the practice is improper, unjust and subversive of the lofty aims which should dominate worthy societies and actuate conscientious business men in the conduction of their trade with the general public.

The P. P. A. of the Drug Trade.

The Provincial Pharmaceutical Association meeting is again approaching, and we hope the druggists of this Province are taking an interest in the matter. Past experience in this respect doesn't warrant great expectations, but we cannot help still entertaining the feeling that our fellow-druggists are sufficiently emulous of other and neighboring countries to strive with them in raising the standing and associate position of pharmacists on this continent.

Were we to say that the past history of pharmacy in Canada could be written in the single word, 'self,' we fear that the history would be as complete, as concise.

Such a lethargic condition is unworthy of us. We know that in our ranks we have many men of talent, and if but a tithe of these would but arouse themselves to a knowledge of how they could effectively expend a portion of their abilities for the good of the pursuit they are engaged in, and actively expend them for a short period each year, we would have no cause for complaint.

We believe that the few who have labored willingly in the past have had but little encouragement to continue their efforts, and that although still willing they want and must have support.

We would like every druggist to answer to himself the following questions :

Is the success of the Provincial Association desirable ?

Would its success be likely to be, immediately or in the future, beneficial to the drug trade and to me as a member of it ?

Would I be likely to promote its prosperity by my presence, speech or influence ?

Have I done my duty towards it in the past, and if not, can I afford to do so now ?

If these questions can be answered by every druggist in the Province so that he need not attend such a gathering, then the sooner that the drug trade of the Province can assign any rights they possess to a professional or a semi-professional position, the better.

There is little use in attempting to crow from the housetop, if we are in reality behind the barn. WAKE UP !

United Action.

The druggists of Toronto came to the conclusion that if it paid proprietors of patent medicines, who had no special sympathetic connection with the drug trade to advertise generally over the whole Province, it would pay them to advertise specifically in Toronto such remedies as they were most likely to have a reasonable and natural demand for.

They held a meeting, decided to place advertising contracts with the local papers and established a monthly subscription fund. The amount raised in this way was found to be ample to push matters strongly, and a competitive warfare with some of the cut-rate goods is the result.

The Toronto druggists are jubilant over the results achieved and are certain that their's is but an initial step for more general united action.

The feeling is becoming general that if the old patent remedies are to be sold at prices which mean a loss, some other avenue of trade than the drug trade must be the sufferer.

What the final outcome will be remains yet to be seen, but as the druggists feel that they are gaining ground every day on this line of action, they naturally conclude that the others must be losing somewhat. A few years ago it was a comparatively easy matter for patent medicine houses to induce druggists to distribute advertising matter over the counter for them, but to-day the advertiser is obliged to do his own distributing. Another feature of the matter which has been evolved by the cut in prices has been a growing lack of confidence on the part of the public in remedies which can be sold, presumably at a profit, at 65 cents instead of $1.00.

They fear that after the first buyer gets his profit, and the proprietor his slice, their share in value is not likely to be very great. The result has been a much more frequent demand upon the knowledge of the druggist who, under present circumstances, is not likely to turn it to account in the interest of those who manufacture goods he is obliged to sell at a loss.

The Druggist's Back Shelf.

It is doubtful if any part of a druggist's premises is so likely to contain goods which lie unproductive of profit as the the back shelf. Here overplus stock is stored; small quantities of material left after filling stock bottles and drawers, articles infrequently asked for, and a general heterogenous commingly of all kinds and qualities of goods which it would take an encyclopædian mind to keep track of. An attempt at systematic arrangement is rarely thought of, and only when stock-taking times come round does the average druggist become aware of the fact that he has duplicate quantities of goods, and goods which he had forgotten were in stock at all.

We are satisfied that to a lack of systematic arrangement and failure to frequently overhaul stocks many druggists could properly ascribe their failure to conduct business profitably within the narrow scope which their means will allow. Goods which are absolutely dead stock are valueless to the druggist, and should be disposed of for whatever they will bring. We will suppose that a druggist has goods upon his shelf which cost him one hundred dollars, but which would not bring that amount but might possibly sell for twenty-five promptly. If he lets them lie his one hundred dollars is as good as gone, but if he accepts the smaller amount the rapid turnover of good stock which it will purchase will soon recoup him for his loss.

The occasional careful scrutiny of our stocks will do us all good. But few of us have either money or goods which we can afford to have lying idle, and a little extra effort upon our part to dispose of stock which is apparently with us to stay will teach us that the back shelf deserves and and should receive due attention.

To Drug Clerks.

We invite all drug clerks to send in their names and addresses, giving also names of proprietors for whom they are working. These will be published monthly in our columns as a reference list in order that friends may keep track of their former associates, and also to encourage social and professional correspondence. All items of this nature will be placed in the "Drug Clerks' Column," and we trust that it will be fully taken advantage of.

Quebec Pharmaceutical Elections.

At the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held June 12th, in the lecture hall of Laval University, Quebec, the following gentlemen were duly elected as members of the new council for the term of two years, namely: Joseph Contant, Henry R. Gray, S. Lachance, David Watson, W. H. Chapman and W. A. Dyer. The election of officers of the Association will take place at the first meeting of the new council, to be held on July 3rd, next.

The O. C. P. Diploma.

A correspondent asks: "Where is the Diploma of the Ontario College of Pharmacy recognized?"

The following State and County Boards of Pharmacy are believed to register our four year apprenticeship graduates:—Alabama, District of Columbia, Florida, Janesville, North Dakota, Wisconsin, City and County Boards of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Georgia, Missouri and Illinois.

International Congress of Hygiene.

The next International Congress of Hygiene and Demography will convene at Buda-Pesth, Hungary, in September. A feature of interest to pharmacists in this Congress is the circumstance that the Organizing Committee has created a special section for pharmacy, of which Dr. Julius Jarmay has been appointed president; and he has issued a circular asking for the hearty co-operation of pharmacists of all countries. The following list of topics have been thus far selected for discussion:

I.

1. International Pharmacopœia.
2. Qualification of Pharmacists.
3. System of control for the free establishment and control of druggists' shops.
4. In what manner would it be possible to reduce the price of medicines so as to make them cheaper for the poorer classes, especially for the rural population?
5. Latest notes on the keeping and preserving of drugs.

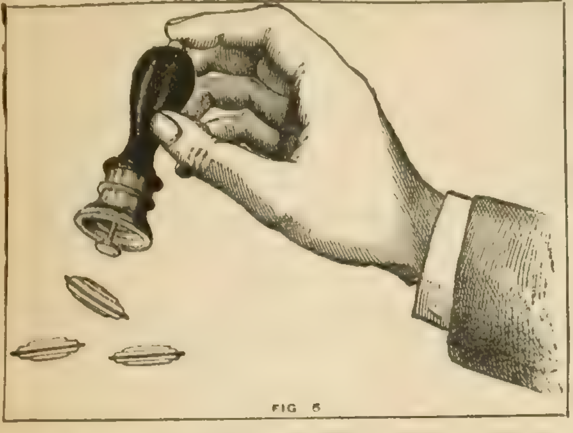
II.

1. The dispensing of drugs or medicines by physicians.
2. The proper regulation of State control over druggists' shops.
3. The sanitary evils arising from the sale of medicines the composition of which is kept secret.
4. The definition of herbs and the anatomical parts of herbs, as contained in the pharmacopœia.
5. The appropriate fitting up of the several parts of the pharmacist's premises.
6. The comparison of the quantitative analytical methods, as contained in the different pharmacopœias.
7. The rational denomination of new drugs.
8. The drugs of ancient and of present times.
9. Incompatible drugs.
10. Explosive combinations of medicines.
11. International unity for maximum doses.
12. Uniformity in the form of prescription.
13. Permanganate of sodium as an antidote for phorphorus.
14. Should the pharmacist be an examiner of food, drinks, and other articles of consumption?
15. Tokay wine as a remedy.
16. Preparations of quinine, and the quantitative determination of pure quinine in them.
17. The newest apparatus necessary for the examination of drugs.
18. Introduction and making known of Hungary's medicinal plants.
19. The limits of sensibility in the more important reactions as described in various pharmacopœias.
20. The determination of the active parts of the more important tinctures and extracts.
21. Color-blindness amongst Pharmacists.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for a young druggist whose expenses will be light. For sale an old established drug business in a rising village in the County of Middlesex, on the main line of the G. T. R. Store and dwelling excellent. Stock all clean and well selected. Expenses light and business satisfactory. Practically all cash. Reason for selling, failing health and a desire for retirement. Present proprietor ownes both store and dwelling, and will make terms right to suitable person. For further information apply to W. Murchison, 1418 Queen St. West, Toronto

S. Chapireau's Cacheteuses & Cachets.



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C. W. LePAGE & CO.,
59 Bay Street, TORONTO.

Optical ✳ Institute

OF CANADA,

TORONTO, - - ONT.

The next Class will be held on the First Monday in July.

Among recent Students taught at the Institute were:

W. J. P. Curry, Toronto.
T. C. Binkley, Hamilton.
Fred Clarinbowl, Hamilton,
I. R. L. Menshaw, Wingham.
W. A. McAsh, Detroit.
Fred B. Stracey, Brockville.
R. Hemsley, Montreal.
H. Powell, Stouffville.
G. Streamer, Toronto.
T. L. Gurd, Montreal.
R. A. Dickson, Montreal.
N. Beaudry, Montreal.
J. W. Browett, Ingersoll.
C. A. Olmsted, Ottawa.
E. H. Brown, Cornwall.
E. C. Mitchell, Kingston.
F. Sylvester, Ringwood.
And many others.

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or Lodge Paraphernalia of any kind?

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The Dominion Regalia Co.,

76 York Street, TORONTO.

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78 LONG LANE, - LONDON, E. C.
ENGLAND.

DO YOU SELL

Anything used in the Sick-room, the Hospital, the Dispensary, by Medical Practitioner or Patient in anyway connected with Surgery or the Practice of Medicine.

WRITE FOR OUR LIST.

145 Wellington St., West, TORONTO.

Chase's LIQUID GLUE

ALWAYS READY, WITHOUT HEATING !

Good housekeepers have it always in the house.

Packed in sizes from 1 oz. to 5 gallons.

SELLS ITSELF !

Quality Guaranteed !
Specify CHASE'S.

☞ Order of your Jobber or write for Sample and Price List to

GILMOUR & CO., Montreal.

THE J. R. H. BRAND

IS THE FINEST

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

Sold in 25 imperial gallon tin lined Barrels, and in 2 and 4 gallon Tins.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Direct correspondence to

JOH. RYE HOLMBOE,
TROMSO, NORWAY,
Sole Maker and Exporter.
Cable address "Rye.

NEW GOODS

Just Received.

10 Cases Giraud's Perfumes.
7 Cases Grossmith's Perfumes.
6 Cases Druggists' Sundries.

TOOTH BRUSHES in new patterns.
HAIR BRUSHES, long bristles, very fine.

Sponges.

Our new importations are splendid value. . . . .

J. PALMER & SON,

Manufacturers' Agents,
1747 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

FOR INFANTS OVER 3 MONTHS,

INVALIDS & CONVALESCENTS,

MILK GRANULES WITH CEREALS

IS THE IDEAL FOOD.

ITS MERITS ARE.

PERFECTLY STERILIZED MILK—THE FINEST SELECTED BARLEY AND WHEAT—THE WHOLE PARTIALLY DIGESTED—COMBINING TO MAKE AN EXCEEDINGLY PALATABLE AND NOURISHING FOOD.

—PREPARED BY—

THE JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF CO.

MONTREAL

The Lyman Bros. & Co.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

Have just received another shipment of

Marachale's

Celebrated Extracts in 20 oz. stoppered bottles.

220 bottles. 5 bottles, $2.10

Crab Apple Blossom.
Jockey Club.
Maigloeckchen.
Peau de Espagne.
Stephanotis.
White Heliotrope.
White Lilac.
White Rose.
Wood Violet.

Bourgeois'

Triple Extracts in 8 ounce bottles.

Kashmere.
Heliotrope.
Jockey Club.
Lilas.
Violet de Parme.
White Rose.

Baldwin's assorted

½ oz. Perfumes at - $2.00 doz.
1 oz. Perfumes at - 4.00 doz.

Any one who has handled their bulk goods will appreciate these put up in same style of bottle.

Trade Notes.

J. H. Nasmyth has repurchased his old business in Stratford, Ont.

R. W. Knight, druggist, St. John, N. B., has assigned to J. O. Beatteay.

Geo. Thompson, druggist, of Edmonton, N. W. T., has made an assignment.

The drug stock of A. Jukes & Co., St. Catharines, Ont., is advertised for sale.

Dr. C. B. Coughlin and F. Smith have opened a new drug store at Arthur, Ont.

David Calder, at one time drug clerk in Galt, Ont., has been murdered in Idaho.

W. C. Sutherland, druggist, River John, N. S., has assigned to F. C. Simpson, Halifax.

Stewart Burns, of the drug firm of Stewart Burns & Co., Sydney, N. S., died last month.

Jackson & Co., of Winnipeg, Man., have opened a branch drug store at Port Francis, Ont.

Tyrrel H. Duncombe, druggist, St. Thomas, Ont., is building a grand opera house in that city.

Harry Southcott, St. Catharines, Ont., has greatly improved his store with enlarged plate glass front.

W. Pennington has bought the stock of drugs, etc., of the estate of F. T. Carman, Moosomin, N. W. T.

Geo. A. Fear, Goderich, has assigned with assets, $2,700, and liabilities over $4,000, divided amongst over twenty creditors.

The drug stock of the estate of C. McCallum, London, Ont., was sold at 56 cents on the dollar to A. M. Smart, broker, of that city.

Arthur P. Tippit & Co., manufacturers' agents, have removed their head office from St. John, N. B., to 130 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

A. Hamilton & Co., Hamilton, Ont., have greatly enlarged and improved their store by throwing the two into one, making a more modern store.

Andrew Rutherford, of Garland & Rutherford, Hamilton, Ont., has offered the city a handsome new fountain in the event of their enlarging Gore Park.

R. Davis, formerly with D. S. Sager, Brantford, Ont., has formed a partnership with J. H. Nasmyth, druggist, of the same city, under the style of Nasmyth & Davis.

A. W. Harrison, who was formerly in the drug business in St. Thomas, Ont., and went to California some time ago for his health, died at Hagersville, Ont., last month.

The partnership is registered of Chas. Baddely and F. W. Sergeant, as patent medicine manufacturers, under the name of "Red Lion Manufacturing Co." Place of business, Montreal, Que.

The drug stock assigned by Mr. Geo. A. Fear, of Goderich, was purchased at London on the 7th inst., by G. W. Berry, of Lucknow. We understand the price paid did not much exceed fifty cents on the dollar.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Preliminary meetings have been held by the druggists of Charlottetown with a view to organizing a Pharmaceutical Association. One druggist has so far declined to join the others, but it is more than likely that the project will be carried to a satisfactory conclusion. It is contemplated to invite the druggists in other parts of the Province to join with the originators, in which event the Association will be styled the Prince Edward Island Pharmaceutical Association. Such an organization is much needed, especially in Charlottetown, and the druggists are to be congratulated in that, while former efforts in this direction have failed, the present preliminaries have advanced to such a satisfactory degree.

Mr. Davis, druggist, is contesting the honor of holding the long distance championship of P. E. I. in bicycle racing with a Mr. Moore, and the race is awaited with interest by the sporting community generally.

J. C. Milford has left the Island.

Mr. Manson, formerly of the Medical Hall, Charlottetown, has opened a drug store in Summerside. Summerside, like Souris, is now very fully supplied with druggists, Mr. Manson being the fourth.

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

The Montreal College of Pharmacy held its annual meeting last night, Mr. David Watson presiding. The Board deemed it advisable to offer an incentive to students, so as to induce a better attendance at the lectures. It was therefore decided to hold examinations at Christmas, and also at the end of the session. Prizes will be given to successful students. It was also decided that the diplomas issued by the College should be given only to those passing sessional examinations; the minimum number of points entitling a student to pass was fixed at fifty per cent. of the total number of marks. The last session was considered the most successful in the history of the college; the attendance of students was good and their conduct excellent. The number of students attending lectures during the year was 76. The number of members on the roll was 46. The college has a balance of $567.83 on hand. The building fund has a balance of $121.11. The reports were adopted. The prizes were presented to successful students by Mr. Watson and Mr. Lachance. Mr. J. H. Goulden won the second prize, Mr. H. W. Reynolds obtaining the first prize for botany.

First year chemistry—N. Langlois.
Second year chemistry—W. Lyman.
First year materia medica—James Franckum.
Second year materia medica—W. Lyman.

Special prizes were accorded Mr. Goulden and Mr. James Franckum. It was resolved that a committee of the college confer with the Pharmaceutical Association, in order to determine the desirability of inviting the American Pharmaceutical Association to hold the convention of 1895 in Montreal. The committee appointed consists of Messrs. J. E. Morrison, C. E. Scarff, W. H. Chapman, J. Jackson and S. Lachance. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Mr. David Watson.
Vice-president—Mr. S. Lachance.
Treasurer—Mr. A. Manson.
Secretary—Mr. E. Muir.

Executive Board—Messrs. J. R. Parkin, W. H. Chapman, A. J. Laurence, L. E. Tremble, W. S. Kelly, C. J. Covernton, J. E. Morrison, A. D. Mann and E. Giroux, jr.

Ontario Pharmacists.

ANNUAL MEETING OF DISTRICT NO. 7.

Minutes of the meeting of druggists of District No. 7, held at Fergus on Monday, May 8th, 1894.

Members present:—A. B. Petrie, W. G. Smith, Alex. Stewart, W. Herod and Chas. Law, Guelph; A. Turner and J. R. Dodds, Orangeville; R. H. Perry and R. Phillips, Fergus; T. P. Smith, Elora; J. R. Wood, Erin; A. Jamieson, Mount Forest; D. F. Kilgour, Arthur.

President A. Turner in the chair; R. Phillips, Secretary.

Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Moved by Alex. Stewart, seconded by W. G. Smith, that the name of Chas. Law be added to the membership of this Association. Carried.

Moved by A. B. Petrie, seconded by J. R. Dodds, that Mr. Law be added to the Committee on Chemistry, Pharmacy and Legislation; and Mr. Herod to the Committee on Trade and Commerce. Carried.

Moved by A. Jamieson, seconded by A. B. Petrie, that Messrs. W. G. Smith, Dodds, Perry, Turner, and the mover, be a committee to strike Standing Committees for the year. Carried.

Moved by Chas. Law, seconded by A. Jamieson, that accounts for expenses to Elora and Drayton, and Secretary for circulars, &c., $4.96, be paid. Carried.

The auditor's report, stating that the books were found correct, and showing amount on hand $62.24, was read, and on motion of Messrs. Dodds and Smith was adopted.

Your Committee on Chemistry, Pharmacy and Legislation beg to recommend the following to the Association:

"That this District recommend to the Ontario College of Pharmacy that this Dominion get up a Pharmacopœia of its own and separate from that of the British and United States.

"Also that this District appoint a committee consisting of the undermentioned members to assist the Council of the O.C.

P. in obtaining from the Ontario Legislature at its next session the desired amendments to the Pharmacy Act as proposed by the Council :—Dr. Herod, Messrs. W. G. Smith, T. P. Smith, Perry, Woods, Dodds, Turner, Stevenson, Jamieson, Law, Stewart, McCollom, Phillips, Hodgson, Kilgour, with power to add to their number."

The report was received and adopted.

A. B. Petrie then gave a full and satisfactory explanation of the amendments which the Council were endeavoring to obtain.

The Committee on Trade and Commerce brought in their report which gave an account of the trouble at Elora and Moorefield, and also at Guelph. The report contained a clause to the effect that this Association fix a price on baking powder and spices. Considerable discussion took place on this clause, and on a vote being taken, the report was thrown out.

The following officers and committees were elected on report of Committee :

President, R. H. Perry, Fergus ; 1st Vice, T. P. Smith, Elora ; 2nd Vice, A. Jamieson, Mt. Forest ; 3rd Vice, J. R. Dodds, Orangeville ; Secretary, Charles Law, Guelph ; Treasurer, R. Phillips, Fergus.

Chemistry, Pharmacy and Legislation.—W. G. Smith, J. R. Dodds, A. Jamieson, R. Hood, Chas. Law.

Trade and Commerce.—Messrs. Stevenson, Perry, Youmans, Stewart, Colcleugh.

Grievances—T. P. Smith, A. Turner, R. Phillips, J. Kilgour, J. Kamawan.

Entertainment.—Dr. Herod, Dr. Hopkins, Messrs. Forrester, Brown, Morris.

The price book was then gone over and revised ; and those articles dealt in by grocers and hardware merchants were marked G. P. (grocers' prices) and H. P. (hardware prices) as the case might be.

Moved by A. B. Petrie and seconded by Alex. Stewart, that we pledge ourselves to prepare a full line of elixirs, fluid extracts, syrups and tinctures according to the B. P., and as far as possible bring them under the notice of physicians so that they may perscribe them. Carried.

After votes of thanks were given to the retiring officers, the druggists in Fergus, and the Town Council of Fergus for use of hall, Mr. Perry, the newly elected president, took the chair.

Moved by Mr. Dodds and seconded by Mr. Jamieson, that the next annual meeting of this Association be held at Elora. Carried.

As a past-time during the recent dull and wet period a town druggist amused himself trying his clerks at recognizing samples of every-day staples. Out of twelve they only got three. While away to dinner the clerks turned the tables and out of twenty he only recognized twelve.

Notice.—We have the largest stock of ACME WATER COLORS in the world. Send for prices and discounts to dealers. Address, Shakelford & Brinker, Logansport, Ind., U. S. A.

Our Graduates.

The result of the Council examination for certificates of competency is always awaited with eager and anxious expectancy by candidates and their friends. With nearly every young man the determination of the examination is a matter of very serious importance, as comparatively few can afford extra time, labor and expense in repeating the ordeal.

To those who have passed we tender our warmest congratulations, and to those who have put forth honest and earnest effort and have yet fallen short we extend an encouraging expression of hope that success may attend them at the fall examination, while to those young men who have spent a goodly portion of their time and their parents' money in frivolous amusement, we tender a note of warning that only those who work can win.

PRIZE LIST.

College Gold Medal — A. J. Wilkinson, Windsor.

College Silver Medal -L. B. Ashton, Toronto.

Dispensing Medal -Theodore Sweet, Exeter.

Chemistry Medal—T. A. Henderson, Ayr, W. M. Woodburn, Ottawa, (equal).

Pharmacy Medal -T. A. Henderson, Ayr.

Materia Medica Medal—A. J. Wilkinson, Windsor.

Botany Medal -L. B. Ashton, Toronto.

HONOR LIST. -(Names in order of merit.)

*A. J. Wilkinson,
L. B. Ashton,
*J. A. Jamieson,
*E. B. Storey,
H. C. Thomas,
*Geo. C. Bowers,
*E. F. Armstrong,
*J. H. Seager,
*T. A. Henderson,
*A. M. Damsley,
G. W. Marshall,
*G. W. Mahood,
*F. E. Marshall,
*W. M. Woodburn,
*R. H. Walton,
*W. A. Coleberry,
*H. Brillinger,
*R. W. McClung,
*F. J. Miller,
*W. H. Watson,
*C. G. Mills,
*H. P. Elder,
*O'De Long,
*J. Broadway,
*T. Sweet,
*F. W. Niehans,
*J. E. Hovey.

The following, in addition to those on the Honor List, passed in all subjects :

*Ablott, W. R.
*Annis, M. B.
*Berry, J. F.
*Bower, J. D.
*Clements, J. H.
*Fletcher, T. G.
Heming, W. W.
Hooper, F.
*Johnston, John A.
*Keddie, W. G.
*Leslie, R. P.
*McCann, J. D.
*McMaster, John
*Nichol, W. T.
Pirt, A. E.
*Powell, W. H.
*Radford, J. H.
*Robinson, R. B. W.
*Rogers, Geo. E.
Small, G. A.
*Smith, J. A.
*Smuck, Chas.
Stevenson, E. B.
Turquand, B. D.
*White, G. A.

*Passed examination in Practical Chemistry.

PASSED IN FOUR SUBJECTS.

(Dispensing.)

Barnes, T. T
Bleecker, D. G.
Budgeon, B. R.
Bunting, F. B.
Hill, Reuben
Jackson, A. D.
Ross, A. H.
Thompson, J. A.
Mitchell, H. W.
Medley, W. H.

(Prescriptions.)

Barnes, T. T.
Bleecker, D. G.
Budgeon, B. R.
Dunn, S. L.
Hill, Reuben
Jackson, A. D.
Johnston, J. J.
Ross, A. H.
Mitchell, H. W.
Medley, W. H.

(Pharmacy.)

Budgeon, B. R.
Bunting, F. B.
Dunn, S. L.
Hill, Reuben
Jackson, A. D.
Johnston, J. J.
Ross, A. H.
Thompson, J. A.
Mitchell, H. W.
Medley, W. H.

(Chemistry.)

Barnes, T. T. Bunting, F. B. Thompson, J. A.

(Materia Medica.)

Barnes, T. T.
Bleecker, D. G.
Budgeon, B. R.
Bunting, F. B.
Dunn, S. L.
Jackson, A. D.
Johnston, J. J.
Ross, A. H.
Thompson, J. A.
Mitchell, H. W.
Medley, W. H.

(Botany.)

Bleecker, D. G.
Dunn, S. L.
Hill, Reuben
Johnston, J. J.

PASSED IN FIVE SUBJECTS.

Hanston, R. C. (all but Botany).
Ward, R. C. (all but Pharmacy).
McKinnon, A. (all but Pharmacy).

PASSED IN PHARMACY.

Seigley, John.

Eighty-eight candidates tried the examinations.

Fifty-two passed in all subjects.

Three passed in five subjects.

Twelve passed in four subjects.

University Examinations.

The following gentlemen are entitled to receive the degree of Ph. M. B. from Toronto University :—W. R. Abbott, M. B. Annis, T. B. Ashton, J. Broadway, C. G. Bowes, H. Brillinger, J. H. Clements, A. M. Dowsley, H. P. Elder, W. W. Henning, T. A. Henderson, J. A. Johnston, W. G. Kiddie, R. P. Leslie, J. D. McCann, R. W. McClung, J. McMaster, J. W. Mahood, F. E. Marshall, C. G. Melts, F. J. Miller, W. J. Nichol, F. W. Nichaus, T. H. Powell, T. Rowland, H. W. B. Scott, J. H. Seagers, J. A. Smith, C. Smuck, T. Sweet, H. C. Thomas, W. H. Watson, A. J. Wilkinson.

To take a supplemental examination in chemistry—G. W. Marshall and B. D. Turquand.

Movements of Graduates.

The recent graduates of the O. C. P. have already commenced to distribute themselves throughout the neighboring States and Provinces.

Wm. H. Watson, Phm. B., of Stayner, class 1894, having accepted a position in Bridgeport, Conn , as manager.

H. Brillinger, Phm. B , class 1894, has secured a first class position in Owego, N. Y., which he will enter on July 1st. Meantime he is relieving in a Syracuse pharmacy.

G. Marshall, class of 1894, has departed to North Dakota to assume charge of a store there.

E. B. Stevenson, class of 1894, the "out of sight" dispenser, has been engaged by a Port Arthur pharmacist, where he will dispense pills, suppositories, plasters and the like, of such a type of perfection as to make the doctors' eyes bulge.

R. W. McClung, Phm. B., class of 1894, will manage the pharmacy of Mr. Scarlett at Manitou, Man.

Howard F. Cant, Phm. B., class 1893, is employed in a prescription pharmacy in Brewsters, a suburban town of New York city.

At a recent examination by the Board of Pharmacy of the State of West

When You Want

HAIR BRUSHES

Try what ARCHDALE WILSON & CO. can do for you.

We are Agents for one of the largest manufacturers, and have Brushes made specially to suit the Canadian Drug Trade.

We believe our Brushes are **VERY MUCH BETTER VALUE** than other makes. Please test this assertion for yourself.

TOOTH BRUSHES

Try what ARCHDALE WILSON & CO. can do for you.

As sole Canadian Agents for MESSRS. THOMAS FRERES, France, we secure discounts not given to other buyers, and are therefore enabled to sell at very low prices.

SPONGES

Remember that all our prices have been reduced, and that our assortment is as large as ever.

WHITAKER & GROSSMITH'S

English Transparent Soaps. Ask for our reduced prices.

CHAMOIS SKINS

At exceedingly low prices. Comparison invited.

ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY

(CLARKE, NICHOLLS & COOMBS) in great variety.

Archdale Wilson & Co.

Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, - - HAMILTON, ONT.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1855 (39 YEARS.)

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT. NEW YORK.

WE OFFER to the trade full lines of the following Standard Pharmaceutical Products of our own manufacture, as well as many specialties not classified under any of the general heads, but fully described in our PRICE LISTS and CATALOGUES, any of which will be mailed, post-paid, on application.

ASSAYED FLUID EXTRACTS Standardized and of uniform and unvarying strength.

SOLID EXTRACTS -Prepared with great care at a low temperature to insure the resinous and volatile principles from injury in manufacture.

ELIXIRS, WINES, TINCTURES, OINTMENTS and CERATES.

PILLS SUGAR COATED, of all tints. **GELATINE COATED,** extremely soluble with continuous coating, no pin holes.

(We have perfect facilities for turning out Pill work of all kinds, and solicit correspondence.)

CONCENTRATED LIQUORS ; DIGESTIVE FERMENTS ; Lozenges, Eff. Granular Preparations.

CASCARA SAGRADA In form of Fluid and Solid Extracts, Cordials, Pills, and Granules.

PERFUMES Handkerchief Extracts, Toilet Waters, Sachet Powders.

SPECIALTIES.

STEARNS' WINE OF COD LIVER OIL WITH PEPTONATE OF IRON. An entirely new and original preparation which contains 25 per cent. of pure Cod Liver Oil, as represented by its active principles and alkaloids. Modern investigation has proven that the value of Cod Liver Oil as a medicinal agent is not due simply to the fact of its being an oil, but to the valuable active principles which it contains. Each fluid ounce of the Wine contains four grains of PEPTONATE OF IRON, a readily assimulated and valuable form of Iron, it being partially predigested and free from styptic properties. **In pounds, $8.00 per dozen.**

STEARNS' CASCARA AROMATIC. (THE ORIGINAL) A fluid extract of prime and selected two year old Bark, which is sweet in taste instead of being bitter, as is the ordinary fluid extract, powerful yet gentle in effect, and in addition does not gripe. An ideal laxative, prescribed by physicians everywhere. **Price, $1.20 per pound,** not more in cost than ordinary bitter fluid extracts.

DIKE'S PEPSIN Is superior because of its high digestive power (1-3000 U. S. Ph. 1890). Its odor is sweet and wholesome. It is soluble, and can be dispensed in prescriptions in solution. It retains its activity indefinitely. It is free from peptone and other bodies which attract moisture and make a pepsin gum up. On this account it can be combined safely with powders without special precaution.

To recapitulate: If a reliable, odorless, sweet, beautiful, non-hygroscopic Pepsin in scales, which is reasonable in price, of full strength of the U.S. Ph., is wanted, Dike's will fill the bill, and is the only pure Pepsin that will meet all these requirements.

Price, 75 cents per ounce.

STEARNS' INSTANT HEADACHE CURE Is the best and most satisfactory preparation of the kind on the market. Sells on sight and makes customers wherever sold. **$1.50 per dozen** Kept in stock by all leading wholesale houses.

We will be pleased to mail samples of our Specialties to any druggist or physician, on request.

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver.

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists.

CHEVRIER

General Depot : PARIS, 21, Faubourg Montmarte, 21

This Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver, prepared by M. CHEVRIER, a first class Chemist of Paris, possesses at the same time the active principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and the therapeutic properties of alcoholic preparations. It is valuable to persons whose stomach cannot retain fatty substances. Its effect, like that of **Cod Liver Oil,** is invaluable in **Scrofula, Rickets, Anœmia, Chlorosis, Bronchitis** and all diseases of the **Chest.**

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote.

General Depot : PARIS, 21, Faubourg Montmarte, 21

CHEVRIER

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists.

The beech-tree Creosote checks the destructive work of **Pulmonary Consumption,** as it diminishes expectoration, strengthens the appetite, reduces the fever and suppresses perspiration. Its effect, combined with **Cod Liver Oil,** makes the **Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote** an excellent remedy against pronounced or threatened **Consumption.**

BUY

ADAMS' ROOT BEER.

Pays Well, Sells Well, and Gives Satisfaction.

Retail, 10 and 25 cts. ; Wholesale, 90c. and $1.75 per doz., $10.00 and $20.00 per gross.

Place it on your list and order from your next wholesale representative.

The Canadian Specialty Company,

DOMINION AGENTS. TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Virginia, three of the O. C. P. 1893 boys headed the list.

C. E. Brennan, Phm. B., O. C. P., class 1893, is located in Brooklyn, N. Y., and is not obliged to work on Sunday.

J. M. Spencer, Phm. B., medallist O. C. P., class 1893, is preparing to enter the study of medicine during the coming winter.

Walter B. Scott, Phm. B., a recent graduate of O. C. P., will also study medicine. It is expected that he will make further investigations as to the correct chemical composition of CHI_3, and perhaps overthrow the theory advanced by no less an authority than Rowland, the noted analytical chemist and investigator of artificial foods.

N. T. McLean, Phm. B., of the class of 1893, is employed by the Bolton Drug Co., Brooklyn, N, Y., as head dispenser.

W. F. Farries, class of 1893, and recently of Kirby Bros., Ottawa, has secured a very desirable position in New York city. He writes: "They don't work me to death here either as I was lead to suppose they would."

J. W. Reed, Phm. B., medallist of class of 1893, who is also following his profession in New York city, thinks seriously of beginning the study of medicine.

R. E. Strong, Phm. B., class of 1893, who has been in the emgloy of Dyer & Co., Montreal, ever since his graduation, has been visiting in this Province. He reports that eight of his classmates are employed in that city.

V. Mundy, Phm. B., and R. S. McCuen, both of the class of 1893, are very much pleased with their recently acquired positions in New York city.

British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

The following circular has been issued by the Secretary Registrar of the B. C. Association:

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR, Enclosed you will find voting paper; the election is for three members to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of D. S. Curtis, New Westminster, T. M. Henderson, Victoria, and T. E. Atkins, Vancouver. You will take notice that D. S. Curtis declines to stand for re-election; the members who do not retire this year are Thos. Shotbolt and John Cochrane, Victoria, H. McDowell, Vancouver.

The following, who were nominated, decline to stand for election: Messrs. Geo. Chadwick, D. E. Campbell, Jos. H. Emery, E. S. Hiscocks, J. A. Tepoorten, J. L. White, J. Andrews, E. Pimbury, Charles Nelson, H. Rogers, J. R. Seymour, J. M. Atkins, H. H. Watson, J. F. Jaeck, H. Ryall, Geo. T. Burnett, S. A. Muir, and S. Clarke, M. D. It is very desirable that every member should vote, and without delay, and show they have some interest in the Association. Stamped envelopes are enclosed for reply.

Employers should see that their clerks and apprentices remit their dues in time, (before May 31st.) See By Law No. 3.

I would also notify those interested, that the Council have had a regulation poison book printed, in accordance with the Act, and that they may be had from the Registrar at one dollar each, post paid. Yours truly,

CHARLES NELSON, Sec. Registrar.

The Annual Meeting of the Association will be held in Victoria on the 11th of June.

Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, ENG., May 26, 1894.

It is satisfactory to record that the only gold medal awarded at the Medical Exhibition at the Congress at Rome was bestowed upon Messrs. Oppenheimer & Co. for their palatinoids. I take some credit for the extraordinary increase in the popularity of these improved pharmaceutical preparations, since it was in these columns that I first pointed out the future that was before Messrs. Oppenheimer if they judiciously pushed these goods. I also directed the attention of the firm to the fact that they were neglecting their best friends—the chemists—by not introducing palatinoids solely through the ordinary channels. Since then they have carried this policy out thoroughly and have consequently met with almost unique success. The special feature about the latest award is that it was obtained practically in open competition with the world and particularly for the novel and beneficial value of their invention. I understand the American patent has been disposed of to a well-known New York firm, so that Canadians will probably receive their supply through that source.

The death of Professor Romanes, F. R. S., which occurred suddenly early this week from apoplexy, is a sad blow to science. He was undoubtedly one of the most distinguished disciples which Darwin made, and, unlike Sir John Lubbock, F. R. S., who was also a pupil and friend of the great naturalist, he never deviated from the paths of science. His latest work was a defence of the natural election theory against some of the recent variations introduced by German theological and scientific writers. Professor Romanes was born at Kingston, Canada, in 1848, and took honors in the Natural Science tripos whilst at Cambridge in 1870. He was Croonian lecturer to the Royal Society in 1875. In 1880 he was invited to accept the chair at Oxford University, and, whilst there, he founded a series of "Romanes lectures," the first of which was delivered by Mr. Gladstone, the second by Professor Huxley, and the latest by Professor Weismann.

Amongst the novelties introduced by chemists here which have "caught on" with the public are moulded figures of naphthaline. These are made to be suspended and act as a disinfectant and antiseptic of some value. The cost of commercial naphthaline is very small, particularly if bought by the cwt., and is very easily moulded into fanciful shapes. It is melted by heat and poured into these moulds into which copper wire, bent into a loop, is inserted. When cold it is used by merely being suspended in suitable places, and it slowly evaporates at ordinary atmospheric temperatures. In some instances, eucalyptus oil has been added in just sufficient quantity to give a faint odor, and color can be added to render them attractive. The "sanitary slates" introduced by Beedzler & Co., are just plates of naphthaline enclosed in leather frames and form convenient and attractive disinfectant agents. Another form of disinfecting and antiseptic agent has recently come much into vogue. It is our old friend, permanganate of potassium, enclosed in a porus cell or special shaped bottle. If employed in a bottle the cork or stopper has to be arranged so that water can find its way in and percolate out, saturated with the salt. The cell or bottle is inserted in the house cistern and each time the flush is caused, a fresh quantity of permanganate passes automatically into solution.

Disinfectants suggest detergent preparations. The principle of these is certainly the alcoholic solution of coal tar. In spite of the never-ceasing flow of new disinfectants, chiefly of coal tar origin, the original preparation holds its own. As an application in skin diseases it is still popular and useful. The usual forms of preparing this article by means of an alcoholic tincture of quallaia bark, is expensive and unnecessary. A strong decoction of the bark should be made by boiling and then concentrating. The crude coal tar, obtainable from any gas works is then added and the necessary amount of spirit. After macerating together for 48 hours it can be decanted from the undissolved tar.

One of the most useful articles that a chemist can introduce is a mouth wash, of an antiseptic and detergent nature. It should be colored and of a pleasant nature, whilst the introduction of quillaia is an advantage or a small quantity of soap may be used. The antiseptic should either be thymol or carbolic acid, and either myrrh or rhatany should be an ingredient. Bottles should be provided with sprinkler tops and an effective label, especially designed. If the chemist determines to run it as a *specialite* he cannot do better than devise a name and register it. Fancy names are now as common as big gooseberries, but nevertheless they are very useful and effective for proprietary preparations.

It is often remarked concerning druggists as a class that they miss innumerable opportunities, which, in other traders' hands, would be golden. As an illustration, it was pointed out that in spite of the formula for tincture of chloroform and morphine in the British Pharmacopoeia, a druggist will often sell a brand where he could actually sell his own article. Perhaps the spirit of substitution is breathing under this. If so, let me say that that is not what is meant. In many instances customers would prefer the preparation made by the druggist himself, whose composition is exactly known to him, than an advertised article of which he can know only what the manufacturer cares to tell him. Indeed, it would appear as if our information concerning the much advertised brands of chlorodyne has been incorrect. We now have it on the statement of two of the leading manufacturers that there is no prussic acid in their specialty. Of course, the suggestion naturally arises, has the composition been altered since the difficulty arose about the the sale of chlorodyne and the poisons' regulations? If this supposition be correct it only confirms the helplessness of druggists in the matter of these proprietary preparations and should determine each to have something suitable for cases in which these articles are usefully employed. Then, it must be admitted that druggists rarely utilise their windows in the effective manner to command business that characterizes the dry goods store. Too often they ignore the influence of seasons upon their trade and local affairs are not utilized to their advantage. In my next letter I propose to give a few hints on general and particular forms of judicious advertising for the druggist, which have proved successful in this country. Our cousins in the States are too ready to sneer at the methods adopted by the pharmacists in England for building up trade, but, after all, some useful lessons may be learned from a country that has produced a Beecham, a Pears, and a Mellin.

Copying Inks.

The essential quality of copying ink is that it shall enable one or two copies of the written matter to be taken by applying dry or damped paper to its surface and applying a light or heavy pressure. A good kind of copying ink is obtained by mixing alum and logwood extract or decoction with the addition of some sugar, salts or glycerine, to enable it to be transferred in part to all copying paper. Inks of this kind have a violet tint, give a purple toned writing, and gradually become dark on the paper. The copies obtained are pale at first, but slowly darken.

RECIPES FOR COPYING INKS.

1. Ingredients :

2½ lbs. extract of logwood.
10 ounces alum.
2½ ounces sulphate of copper.
2½ ounces sulphate of iron (ferrous sulphate).
5 ounces of brown sugar.
1 pint of water.

Boil all the above ingredients in the water until dissolved then filter it through a felt filter bag, and mix it with a solution of 2½ ounces yellow chromate of potash dissolved in one pint of water, and mix this compound with a solution of 10 ounces sulphindigotic acid in 10 fluid ounces of glycerine. The result is not a cheap ink, but a capital one.

2. The following ink is very fluid, which readily flows from the pen, and does not need a press to yield copies in black ink. Into one quart of distilled water put 5 ounces coarsely pounded extract of logwood and 1¼ ounces crystalized carbonate of soda, and heat the mixture in a porcelain evaporating dish, until all the extract is dissolved and the fluid becomes of a deep red color, then remove the vessel from the source of heat and stir into the mixture 5 ounces of glycerine of specific gravity 1.25, also 75 grains yellow chromate of potash (dissolved in a little water), and 1¼ ounces of gum arabic, reduced to powder, and dissolved in just sufficient water to form it into a thick mucilage. The ink is now ready for use.

3. Ingredients :

2 lbs. Aleppo galls, bruised.
2 gallons of water.
10 ounces sulphate of iron (ferrous sulphate).
8 ounces gum arabic.
Potassic permanganate solution.
Extract of logwood q.s.
Sugar q.s.

Boil the galls in one gallon of water for an hour, using a copper vessel, and replace the water loss by evaporation, strain the fluid, and again boil the galls with the second gallon of water for an hour, and strain, then mix the two quantities of strained fluid, and immediately put in the iron sulphate and the gum, and shake or stir the mixture until these solids are dissolved, then add a few drops of the solution of potassium permanganate, and strain the whole through a horsehair sieve, then put in the sugar in the proportion of half an ounce to the gallon of fluid and a little extract of logwood, to give the ink a blacker color when written with.

4. One authority prepares a copying ink thus :

A concentrated solution of logwood is treated first with one per cent. of alum and then with one per cent. of lime water, until a permanent precipitation is formed. A few drops of a weak solution of chloride of calcium are added, until a blueish black color is obtained, then hydrochloric acid is added, drop by drop, until the liquids turn red. A little gum and about one per cent. of glycerine are then added, and the ink is ready for use.

In No. 1, the sulphindigotic acid is obtained by dissolving 2½ ounces of indigo in 50 ounces of fuming sulphuric acid, and diluted with 200 ounces of water.

No. 2 can be made into a writing ink by leaving out the gum and glycerine and adding one ounce of logwood extract, dissolved in one pint of water, and adding 15 grains or more of sulphate of copper to increase the blackness of the compound.

5. The following is the formula of a blueish black copying ink :

4½ ounces Aleppo galls, free from insulbites.
1 drachm cloves, pounded or pulverised.
40 ounces cold water.
1½ ounces purified sulphate of iron.
35 grains purified sulphuric acid.
¼ ounce of sulphindigotic acid, in the form of a thin paste, and either entirely neutral or nearly so.

This ink is prepared by putting the galls and cloves into a vessel capable of holding about four gallons. Pour the water on them, allow to digest for a few days, with frequent stirring, then filter off the fluid into a second vessel of the same size and add the iron salt, and when this has entirely dissolved the acid is added, and the whole quickly shaken. Finally the indigo is put in and mixed by shaking, and then the whole filtered for copying ink ; 5½ ounces of galls are used.

6. A French formula for a copying ink consists of :

165 parts, by weight, of beer.
9½ " gall nuts.
3 " gum arabic.
4 " calcined sulphate of iron.
2 " tormentil root (portentillatormentilla.)
1 " lampblack.
1 " rock candy.
6 " white sugar.
½ " honey.

All of the solids are dissolved in the beer, and when the whole is of a homogeneous consistency it is ready for use.

7. Ingredients :

3½ ounces of gall nuts in coarse powder.
3½ ounces extract of logwood.
50 ounces tormentil root, bruised.
30 ounces vinegar.
50 ounces water.
18 ounces sulphate of iron.
3½ ounces alum.
25 ounces water.
6 grains indigo carmine.
One-tenth ounce gum arabic.
100 grains white sugar.

Boil the logwood extract and the gall nuts and the tormentil root in the 50 ounces of vinegar and 50 ounces of water mixed for one hour, then strain the fluid, separately dissolve the iron salt and the alum in the 25 parts of water, and mix this with the strained logwood extract, and in the mixture dissolve the indigo carmine, the gum and white sugar

8. A simpler formula consists in boiling 4 ounces of extract of logwood in a mixture of one gallon of water and one gallon of vinegar, with 3 ounces of sulphate of iron, 2 ounces of alum, 2 ounces of gum arabic, and 4 ounces of sugar.

9. Ingredients :

8 ounces Turkish gall nuts in powder.
4 ounces sulphate of iron.
2 ounces gum arabic.
1 ounce alum.
1 ounce indigo.
12 ounces vinegar.
60 ounces beer.

Put all the solids into a stoneware or glass vessel, and pour the vinegar over them, and let the whole digest for twenty-four hours in a moderately warm place ; then add the beer, and let the whole rest undisturbed for a few days or a week ; then strain off for use. The vessel should be left uncovered, so that the air can get access to the contents, as it is the oxidizing effect of the air on the iron salt that increases its intensity of color.—*American Stationer.*

JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTER.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON—New York.

HAS BEEN ADOPTED BY OVER 400 HOSPITALS AND MANY THOUSANDS OF PHYSICIANS AS THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE — AS GIVING MORE IMMEDIATELY PRONOUNCED AND UNIFORM ACTION THAN ANY OTHER KNOWN.

Order of your wholesale house and specify

JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

Prices and all information on application to

THOS. LEEMING & CO.,
25 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.

—THE—

LADIES' SILVER CACHOUS

(Rose Flavour.)

"Impart a Delightful Odour to the Breath."

Put up in the Pretty, Novel, and Convenient Pocket Bottle.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO STOCK THIS ATTRACTIVE ARTICLE.

ALL PASCALL'S SPECIALTIES
MAY BE OBTAINED FROM
ANY WHOLESALE HOUSE.

J. PASCALL, LONDON, S. E.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, DOGS, ETC.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon ; at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion —and pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **$1.00.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.
To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.

TRADE C_6H_5 MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gals. strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder and Public Institution in the Dominion.

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FOR THE PROTECTION OF

CLOTHING,
WOOLENS,
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—AGAINST—

MOTHS AND INSECTS.

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LONDON, ONTARIO.

Bole, Wynne & Co.

Wholesale Druggists

—AND—

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

We would be glad to correspond with Druggists in Western Provinces when in the market.

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ONTARIO - VACCINE - FARM.

Pure and Reliable Vaccine Matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, $1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65 cts.; single Points, 20 cts. Discount to the trade.

Address all orders **VACCINE FARM,**
A. STEWART, M. D. **Palmerston, Ont.**

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Magic Catarrh Snuff

(REGISTERED)

This preparation has been proved to be a POSITIVE CURE for

Catarrh,
Cold in the Head,
Catarrhal Deafness,
Infuenza, Etc.

PROPRIETOR—T. Kennedy, Montreal.

Wholesale of Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal.
Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal and Toronto.
And all leading Druggists.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.

GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

GRAY'S DENTAL PEARLINE, an excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

GRAY'S SULPHUR PASTILLES, for burning in diphtheritic cases.

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all of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street,

(Corner of Lagauchetiere)

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Major's Cement.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

Universally acknowledged to be the Best and Strongest preparation ever offered to the public.

For repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Leather Belting, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc.

**Price, $1.00 and $1.50 per doz.
15 and 25 cents per bottle.**

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of Leather Goods.

**Price, 80c., $1.00 and $1.50 per doz.
10, 15 and 25 cents per bottle.**

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes and all kinds of Rubber Goods.

Price, $1.00 per doz.; 15c. per bottle.

The Leather and Rubber Cements are superior to any in the market, and can be used by any one, as the directions are given so explicitly. It is put up in two ounce bottles, one quart and one gallon cans.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing Wood, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc., always ready for use.

**Price, 80c. and $1.00 per doz.
10 and 15 cents per bottle.**

A. MAJOR CEMENT COMPANY,

232 William St. - New York City.

A. J. LANGLEY. T. M. HENDERSON.
J. N. HENDERSON.

LANGLEY & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Wholesale Druggists

21 and 23 Yates Street,

VICTORIA, - B. C.

JOS. E. SEAGRAM

WATERLOO, - ONTARIO,

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

PURE SPIRITS,

Rye and Malt Whiskies.

"OLD TIMES" & "WHITE WHEAT."

Final Examination, Department of Pharmacy, University of Toronto.

The following are the questions submitted at the recent examinations for the degree of Phm. B. at the final examination, Department of Pharmacy, University of Toronto:

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—JOHN MUNRO, B. A.

1. Explain fully the meaning of the following equations:

(*a*) $2HMnO_4 + 5SO_2 + 2H_2O = 3H_2SO_4 + 2MnSO_4$.

(*b*) $2H_2SO_4 + Cu = CuSO_4 + SO_2 + 2HO_2$.

2. "The hydrates of Tin have both acid and basic properties." Give equations for chemical reactions which illustrate this statement.

3. Write equations of methods for the separation of:

(*a*) Arsenic from Mercury.
(*b*) Copper from Cadmium.
(*c*) Aluminium from Chromium.
(*d*) Zinc from Manganese.
(*e*) Barium from Magnesium.

4. A solution is known to contain a Lead, a Silver or a Mercurous Salt. How would you determine which of these it contains?

5. Illustrate by equations the reactions of:

(*a*) Hot sulphuric acid with metallic Silver.
(*b*) Lead sulphide with Nitric acid.
(*c*) Stannous chloride (in excess) with Mercuric chloride in solution.
(*d*) Copper sulphate with Potassium ferrocyanide in solution.
(*e*) Arsine (AsH_3) with Silver nitrate in solution.
(*f*) Ammonium sulphide with Ammonium chloride in solution.
(*g*) Ferrous sulphate with Potassium permanganate and Sulphuric acid in solution.
(*h*) Alcohol with Potassium bichromate and Hydrochloric acid in solution.

6. One gramme of a Copper ore, when dissolved, is precipitated by Hydrogen sulphide, and the precipitate, Cupric sulphide, is found to weigh one gramme. Find the percentage of Copper in the ore, and the volume of Hydrogen sulphide, measured at 17° C. and 770mm. Bar., required for the precipitation of the Copper in 10 grammes of such ore.

THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—JOHN MUNRO, B. A.

1. Define the laws illustrated by the compounds of Sulphur and Chlorine which have the following percentage composition:

Sulphur, 47.49%, 31.13%, 18.44%.
Chlorine, 52.51%, 68.87%, 81.56%.

Give other illustrations of these laws.

2. Explain and illustrate the statement, that Chromium forms three series of compounds resembling those of Magnesium, Aluminium, and Sulphur respectively.

3. Describe methods of preparation of Iodine, Nitric acid, Mercurous chloride, and Sodium bicarbonate. Give the physical and chemical properties, and the uses of these bodies.

4. Give an account of the preparation and properties of the principal Hydrides.

5. Mendelejeff, in his classification of the elements, places Oxygen, Sulphur, Selenium, and Tellurium in the same group of elements. Assign reasons for this classification.

6. Write a short account of the chemistry of Copper, or of Arsenic.

7. Show how the Empirical formula, the Molecular formula, and the Structural formula of Acetic acid can be determined. Upon what assumptions are Structural formulæ based.

8. Write equations, illustrating the preparation of Ethane, Butyl alcohols, Propionic acid, Oxalic acid, Glycol, and Aniline.

9. Compare the reactions of Alcohol with those of Phenol.

10. Give a brief account of the Amines and Amides or of the Mercaptans.

PRACTICAL PHARMACOGNOSY.

Examiner—J. T. FOTHERINGHAM, B. A. M. B., M. D., C. M.

1. Identify and name the microscopic specimens marked 1, 2, 3 and 4.

2. Name the gross specimens marked A, B, C, D and E.

3. Oral.

BOTANY.

Examiner—T. MCCRAE, B. A.

1. Describe the minute structure of a typical leaf, and give the principal structural modification of leaves.

2. Give the histological structure of a typical vegetable cell, with the principal points in its development and reproduction.

3. What are the special characters of the natural orders, Leguminosæ, Liliaceæ and Compositæ?

4. Define the terms: (*a*) species, (*b*) fruit, (*c*) pollination, (*d*) phyllotaxy, (*e*) root. Write short descriptive notes on (*a*) styles, (*b*) stomata, (*c*) fibrovascular bundles.

5. Saprophytic and Parasitic Plants. Define, give examples of each, and describe their peculiarities.

6. Fertilization. Define and describe how brought about, with the various means which help "cross-fertilization."

7. Give an account of respiration as it exists in the vegetable kingdom.

MATERIA MEDICA, ETC.

Examiner—J. T. FOTHERINGHAM, B. A., M. B., M. D., C. M.

1. Give source, natural order, habitat, chief constituent and medicinal use of Adeps Lanæ Hydrosus, Hydrastis Rhizoma, Jaborandi, Cascara Sagrada, Senna, Ecballii Fructus, Santonica, Manna, Digitalis Folia and Galla.

2. Give mode of preparation of Camphora.

3. Describe Gentianæ Radix and Caryophyllum.

4. Give at least one distinguishing mark of each of these leaves: Matico, Coca, Jaborandi.

5. Name preparations and doses of Scilla.

6. Give drugs and botanical sources from which the following principles are obtained: Emodin, eserine, cathartic acid emetine, beberine, pelosine, arbutin, sparteine, bassorin, saponin.

7. Give a very brief account of the considerations governing dosage in any given patient.

8. Mention chief channels of elimination of drugs from body.

PHARMACY.

Examiner—CHAS. F. HEEBNER, PH. G., PHM. B.

1. *Pharmaceutical Assaying*: (*a*) Outline a practicable method for determination of alkaloid in a tincture or fluid extract of a plant-drug (assuming the native alkaloidal salt to be a tannate) fixed oil being also an extracted constituent. (*b*) State alkaloidal requirements for official Citrate of Iron and Quinine. (*c*) Give method of assay.

2. *Alcohol*: (*a*) Mention the official simple alcohols. (*b*) Explain difference between Absolute Alcohol, Rectified Spirit and Proof Spirit. (*c*) Given commercial alcohol, sp. gr. 0.820, containing 91% absolute alcohol by weight; how much shall be used to make two Imperial pints of spiritus Tenuior, and how much water?

3. State the conditions governing the proper storing of the following, giving *reasons* in full: (*a*) Santoninum, (*b*) Syrupus Ferri Iodidi, (*c*) Spt. Ætheris Nitrosi, (*d*) Æther Purus, (*e*) Hydrargyrum cum Creta, (*f*) Liquor Chlori, (*g*) Oleum Amygdalæ Amaræ, (*h*) Potassii Permanganatis.

4. (*a*) Mention the properties of a model pill mass. (*b*) What are essential features to perfect manipulation in addition to the selection of a proper excipient? (*c*) On what grounds should pill-varnishing be condemned? (*d*) What is keratin, and why is it used in pill-coating? (*e*) Mention a superior coating, having the same object in view, and state method of application.

5. Describe methods of manipulation essential to the exhibition of each of the following in pill form: (*a*) Potassium Iodide. (*b*) Creosote. (*c*) Camphor. (*d*) Silver Oxide. (*e*) Potassium Permanganate.

6. *Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi*: (*a*) State method of preparation. (*b*) Give reasons for use of each ingredient. (*c*) Indicate the resulting reaction by equation. (*d*) State pharmacopœial requirements as to strength. (*e*) Outline method of testing its strength, indicating reactions. (*f*) Mention its incompatibles.

7. Give methods for determining presence of: (*a*) Hard paraffin or earth wax in Cera Flava. (*b*) Alcohol in volatile oils. (*c*) Phosphorous Acid in Phosphoric Acid. (*d*) Ferrous salt in Liq. Ferri Perchloridi Fort. (*e*) Iodate in Potassium Iodide.

Acetanilidum: (*a*) How prepar (*b*) Chemical formula. What chemical test distinguishes it from (*c*) Phenacetin, (*d*) Phenazone? (*e*) Which of these three popular antipyretics is freely soluble in cold water? (*f*) Which is incompatible with spirit of nitrous ether?

9. Give important medicinal constituent, strength and dose of each of the following: (*a*) Tinct. Nucis Vomicæ. (*b*) Opium. (*c*) Ext Cinchonæ Liq. (*d*) Tinct. Strophanthis. (*e*) Ether. (*f*) Pil. Saponis Co. (*g*) Syr. Ferri Iodidi. (*h*) Liq. Morphinæ Sulphatis.

10. State officinal or official names of (*a*) Pil. Rufi, (*b*) Lait Verginale, (*c*) Elixir Proprietatis, (*d*) Jesuit's Balsam, (*e*) Liver of Sulphur, (*f*) White Precipitate, (*g*) Brown Powder.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Examiner—CHAS. F. HEEBNER, PH. G., PHM. B.

1. Prepare Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury in accordance with the following formula, submitting the product and the answers to the subjoined questions:

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.

Mercury	2.00.
Prepared Lard	9.10.
Nitric Acid 42°	5.68.
Olive Oil	14.19.

(Solids by weight, liquids by measure.)

Dissolve the mercury in the nitric acid using gentle heat. Fuse the lard in the olive oil, and while the mixture is at a temperature of about 70° C., add the above solution—also at the same time temperature—mixing them well. If the mixture does not froth very soon after mixing increase the heat until it does. Stir well while cooling.

(*a*) Write equation indicating reaction of nitric acid on mercury.

(*b*) State reasons for employing heat in making this solution.

(*c*) Why should excessive heating be avoided.

(*d*) What change do the fats undergo while preparing the ointment.

(*e*) Why should "frothing" be forced.

(*f*) State necessity of stirring mixture well while cooling.

(*g*) What might result if the acid should happen to be under strength.

2. Ascertain the specific gravity of the powder submitted (showing all calculations) and report on the same as indicated below:

(*a*) Number of powder....

(*b*) Weight of powder taken....

(*c*) Weight of an equal volume of water...

(*d*) Specific gravity of powder....

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner—CHAS. F. HEEBNER, PH. G. PHM. B.

1. Give translation of the following, as nearly literal as possible:

℞. Quininæ disulphatis grana triginta, instilla e limone recente quantum sufficit succi ad quinam solvendam et adde Aquæ uncias decem, et strychninæ sesquigranum.

Signe. Misce fiat mistura cujus sumat cochleare unum maximum bis in die, circa horam undecimam matutinam et quartam horam pomeridianam.

2. Expand into full Latin and give literal translation:

℞ Ferri carb.	ʒ iijss.
Rhei pulv.	gr. xxv.
Ol. anthem	gtt. x.
Cont. rosæ	q. s.

M. et ft. mass. in pil. XL div. et. sig. sum. æger iij octavis hor.

3. Write the following expressions without abbreviations and translate: (*a*) Cras noct. sumend, (*b*) Aq. astrict., (*c*) Har. pil. sum. iij., (*d*) M. et instilla gtt. iv auri p. r. n., (*e*) Ft. pulv. emetic. statim sumend, (*f*) Mitt. in vitro chart. nig. involuto, (*g*) Div. in part. duodec. quarum cap. i secund. vel tert. quaque hor., ex cyath. parv. lact. vaccini recent. absente febre, (*h*) Si. feb. adest., (*i*) In latus aut dext. aut sinistr.

Translate the following prescriptions, criticise freely and state how you would meet any difficulties which might arise in dispensing:

4. ℞ Potassii chloratis	ʒ iij.
Cocainæ hydrochloratis	gr. ij.
Mellis depurati	f ℥ ss.
Aquam puram ad	f ℥ iv.

Misce ft. solutio.

Sig. Gargarisma. More dictu sæpe utend. de die in diem.

5. ℞ Ammonii chloridi	ʒ ij.
Hydrargyri perchlor	gr. j.
Potassii iodidi	ʒ j.
Tinct. calumbæ	f ℥ j.
Tinct. zingiberis	f ʒ ijss.
Morphinæ hydrochlor	gr. jss.
Aquæ q. s. ft	f ℥ iv.

Misce ft. mistura.

Sig, Cochl. mod. ex cyatho aq. ter. quarterve die sumend.

6. ℞ Potassii iodidi	ʒ jss.
Tinct. gent. comp	f ʒ iv.
Spt ætheris nitrosi	f ʒ iij.
Acidi nitromuriatici dil	f ʒ ij.
Syr. aurantii	f ʒ iv.
Aquam ad	f ℥ iv.

Misce ft. mist.

Sig. Capiat cochl. ex paululo aquæ frigidæ post cibos.

7 ℞ Tinct. ferri perchlor	f ʒ iij.
Liq. ammon. acet	f ℥ iv.
Glycerini	f ℥ i.

Misce ft. mist.

Sig. Coch. medium omni bihorio primo die deinde tertia quaque hora si tussis increbuerit.

8. ℞ Chloralis hydratis	gr. lxxv.
Potassii bromidi	ʒ ij.
Elix. aurantii	f ℥ j

Misce ft. solutio.

Sig. Exhibe cochleare med. ex aqua cum nocturna vigilia premitur.

9. ℞ Ferri et ammon. cit	gr. lxxii.
Tinct. nucis vom	f ʒ ij.
Sodii bicarbonatis	ʒ j.
Syrupi simp	f ℥ j.
Aquam ad	f ℥ vj.

Misce et ft. mist.

Sig. Cochl. med. t. i. d. p. c. sum.

10. (*a*) Write dispensing notes on combinations of pepsin and bismuth in liquid mixtures. (*b*) Cite two instances where a dispenser would be wholly justified in substitution.

PRACTICAL DISPENSING.

Examiner—CHAS. F. HEEBNER, PH. G., PHM. B.

NOTE.—Candidates will dispense the following preparations with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, labelling and finishing the medicines, as if designed for patients. The order and cleanliness in which each dispensing desk with its stock of utensils is left, *will be rated.*

MISS FLETCHER, Carlton Street.

℞ Ext. belladonnæ	gr. xx.
Hydrargyri oxidi rubri	℈ jss.
Axungiæ porcina ad	ʒ vj.

Misce s. a. et ft. ung.

Sig. Saepe ad humerum dexterum applicandum.

GEORGE G. MILLS, ESQ.

℞ Plumbi acetatis	gr. ijss.
Opii pulv	gr. ss.

M. fac pilulam et dentur tales doses decem.

Sig. Cap. pil. ter quarterve die.

MISS DODGE, Parkdale.

℞ Olei jecorcis aselli	f ℥ jss.
Creasoti	f ʒ j.
Olei menthæ pip	gtt. v.
Pulv. acaciæ (opt.)	q. s.
Aquam ad	f ℥ iv.

M. ft. emuls.

Sig. Exhibe cochl. parv. ij ex cyatho lactis post prandium et post cœnam quotidie.

MR. BOLTON, Ross Avenue.

℞ Magnesii carb	ʒ ss.
Rhei pulv	ʒ j.
Tragacanthæ pulv	gr. x.
Aquam ad	f ℥ iv.

M. ft. mist.

Sig. Coch, ex cyatho aquæ mane meridie et vesperi.

THOMAS W. ROWLAND, ESQ., Yonge Street.

℞ Ext. belladonnæ	0.065.
Plumbi acet	0.099.

M. ft. suppos. et mitte tales quatuor.

Sig. Statim utend. et repetend. p. r. n.

PURE POTASSIUM IODIDE for triturating thiosulphates or acids is prepared by Groeger as follows: Dissolve 40.0 g. of pure potassium permanganate in 1000 cc. of hot water, add 20.0 g. of potassium iodide previously dissolved in a little water, heat for thirty minutes on a boiling water-bath, and then add drop for drop alcohol until the excess of potassium permanganate has been removed. Now filter, and to the alkaline liquid add acetic acid to produce a distinctly acid reaction, and evaporate to 50 cc. After cooling the separated crystals of potassium iodide are washed with strong alcohol.—*Zeit.f. Ang. Chem.*

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We are special Wholesale Agents for the Dr. Eseljay Medicine Company. Send us your order for ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES.

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Clarence St., LONDON.

SIMPLE, BUT SURE!

SOMERVILLE'S
M. F. COUGH
CHEWING GUM.

FIVE CENTS PER BAR,
TWENTY BARS ON A HANDSOME
STANDING CARD.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE HAVE IT.
PRICE 65c. PER CARD.

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ALPHA RUBBER CO. Ltd.

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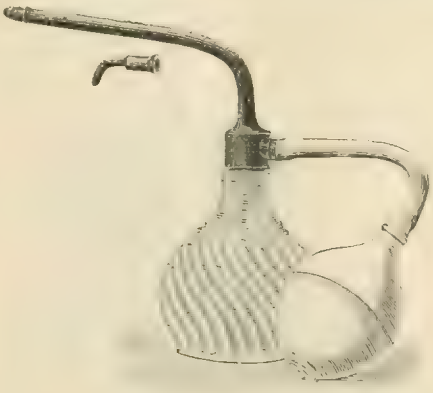
Manufacturers of Fine Rubber Goods.

Our New Line of Hard Rubber Continuous Spray Atomizers.

The "BETA"
With 3 Tips.



The "GAMMA"
With 2 Tips.

The "DELTA"
With 1 Tip.

THE "ALPHA" CONTINUOUS FLOW SYRINGES. **THE "OMEGA" CONTINUOUS FLOW SYRINGES.**

We manufacture a full line of Rubber Goods for Druggists and Stationers.

Our goods are to be had from the Wholesale Drug Trade, or

P. O. Box 28. ALPHA RUBBER CO. Ltd., Montreal.

World Wide Popularity.

THE DELICIOUS "CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM" PERFUME.

Put up in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 oz. Bottles.

And the Celebrated CROWN LAVENDER SALTS.

No articles of the Toilet have ever been produced which have been received with the enthusiasm which has greeted the ***Crab Apple Blossom Perfume*** and the ***Crown Lavender Salts.*** They are literally the delight of two continents, and are as eagerly sought in New York and Paris as in London. Annual Sales, 500,000 Bottles.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., 177 New Bond St., LONDON.

Wholesale of **MESSRS. LYMAN, KNOX & CO.,** Montreal and Toronto,
and all leading druggists.

WM. J. DYAS, Manufacturers' Agent.

Chemicals,
Druggists' Specialties,
Proprietary Medicines.

WAREROOMS & LABORATORY:
Strathroy, Canada.

TORONTO OFFICE:—11 RICHMOND ST. WEST.

To the Trade.

In all localities from which we have secured and published testimonials for our **Dodd's Kidney Pills,** the sale has been greatly increased, which resulted to the benefit of the druggist as well as ourselves.

We would therefore respectfully request all druggists to forward us the names of any of their customers who have been cured or benefited by our **Dodd's Kidney Pills,** and secure us the testimony for publication if possible. In return for which we will be pleased to give them the benefit of any advertising connected therewith if desired.

Thanking the Drug Trade for their assistance towards the success of our Remedies, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of same.

Respectfully,

THE DODDS MEDICINE CO., Limited.

Toronto, March 1, 1894.

The Montreal Optical & Jewellery Company

(LIMITED)

The only firm of Manufacturing Opticians
in the Dominion.

Prescription Work a Specialty.

Country orders filled with care and promptitude.

If you are dealing in OPTICAL GOODS it will PAY YOU to do business with US, and if you are not doing so already, write and get our Catalogue and Price List.

EXCELSIOR

Drug = Mixer = and = Sifter.

IMPROVED AND PERFECTED

For Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, Perfumers, Etc.

Suitable for the manufacture of Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Face Powder, Condition Powder, and for the Compound Powders of the Pharmacopœia.

THESE ARE MADE IN THREE SIZES:

SUITABLE TO MIX—5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 25 lbs.—at $6, $12 and $18 Each.

Easily
Cleaned
and
no Wood
to Scent.

Dust
Proof
and
Changeable
Sieves.

Rubber Brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

These machines mix the powders thoroughly and then force them through sieves of the proper fineness for the intended powders. Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer.

This Mixer and Sifter is handled by the prominent wholesale druggists of the United States and gives general satisfaction. Amongst those handling them are: Morrison & Plummer, Chicago; Bullock & Crenshaw, and Smith, Kline & Co., Philadelphia; W. H. Scheffelin & Co., and McKesson & Robbins, New York, and others.

The 10 lb. Mixer is specially adapted for the general requirements of the Retail Druggist.

WM. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ontario, Sole Agent for Canada.

Why the Physician Should Not Dispense.

Various reasons are advanced from time to time in excuse for the medical man who dispenses his own medicines, but rarely, if ever, are the considerations which should weigh with the medical man commencing practice, as to whether he should or should not dispense. Among the various reasons which may be brought forward against his making up his own medicines may be mentioned the following as being most important:

1. The Loss of Valuable Time. The time of a medical man is valuable, since his charges vary from 1s. in the lowest districts to 5s. or even 10s. 6d. per visit. Of course, no account is taken in these figures of those medical men who are specialists since they charge specially high fees. A visit rarely lasts more than half an hour, most generally a few minutes only.

From these it is clear that the time spent in doing the dispensing can be more profitably spent in looking for patients; for by being at hand in an emergency, on the corner of a street where an accident has occurred, or among a crowd witnessing a football match, a case may be secured, which would have probably gone otherwise to a hospital or infirmary.

The Large Supply of Drugs and other Requisites Needed. -In order to supply all cases a considerable amount must be spent for drugs and accessories, such as measures, pill machines, &c. A time also must occur when medicine is urgently required, which may be out of stock. Again, care is required to prevent such medicines as are stocked from becoming deteriorated, either by age or a loose stopper or other causes.

3. The Extra Labor Involved.—When the physician has only a little practice it may not be irksome to do extra work but when a busy time comes, and, as is the case, after a hard day's work he has a dozen mixtures to make up it becomes a question of overwork. A physician, like other men, can only do a day's work without injury. Again, in order to make say 10s., it is wonderful what amount of toil on the part of the dispenser is required.

4. Loss Through Counter Prescribing of the Pharmacist. In nearly all cases where this exists it is due entirely to the fact that the medical man dispenses his own drugs, and, since the chemist must live, he is obliged often to resort to this method of making a livelihood.

5. The Loss of Status. -The doctor who does not dispense, and his brother who does, are quite distinct in point of respectability, for the former is looked up to as a physician, and is able to charge a larger fee than the other can do by giving his medicine in.

6. Inferior Drugs and Substitution. The wholesalers cannot find such a fruitful field for passing off their inferior drugs and old stock as among medical men. For even supposing they get time to dispense, there is still less time to analyse and detect adulterations, besides the want of chemical skill needed for such work.

7. The Necessary Skill.—Hitherto I have assumed that he possesses the required skill and training, but where has he got his experience? When one remembers that he goes through the farce of a three-months' course at a dispensary, and that the subsequent teaching of anatomy and surgery drives out what little he has picked up in this way, it is obvious that he is ill fitted to encounter the difficulties which render dispensing an art requiring years of patient toil and mature experience, which the chemist alone possesses.

8. The Loss of the Pharmacists' Recommendation. The relations between the medical man and the chemist ought to be friendly, not hostile, since they are both of them engaged in a common object, one as the judge of ailments and the remedies, the other as the preparer and distributor of these remedies.

Now, their relations cannot be cordial when any of their common interests clash, as is certainly the case when the medical man, on the one hand, dispenses and the chemist, on the other hand, diagnoses and prescribes for those who visit his shop.

I am inclined to think that no chemist takes up counter-prescribing from choice, but from necessity, and would gladly yield it up if the doctor were to let him have his legitimate work—viz., dispensing.

A doctor who belongs to a club has often to find the medicine, but even in an extreme case like this it would certainly be an advantage to come to an arrangement with the chemist, who is usually anxious to meet the doctor with much reduced rates.

It is well known that the public have little faith in a club doctor; this may be due to the cheapness at which these clubs pay their medical men precluding them [the medical men] from giving what is proper, if expensive.

It is a matter of everyday occurrence for the chemist to be asked to name a medical man, and his recommendation has great weight

On account of this reason alone he can put in the way of the medical man more money in a month than he would gain in a year by doing his dispensing.—E. J. E. in *Chemist and Druggist.*

Castor Oil as an Adulterant.

L. Maupy describes a method of detecting castor oil in croton oil or copaiba, which is based on the reaction that occurs when castor oil is subjected to dry distillation in the presence of potash of soda, sebacic acid and caprylic alcohol then resulting from the decomposition of ricinoleic acid, thus:

$$C_{18}H_{34}O_3 + 2KOH = C_{10}H_{16}K_2O_4 + C_8H_{18}O + H_2.$$

The sebacic acid, obtained by treating the alkaline sabacate with a mineral acid, is insoluble in cold, but soluble in boiling water. Oleic acid submitted to distillation also yields sebacic acid, but the latter is not produced from olive or poppy oil in presence of excess of alkali, and it is probable that in this respect castor oil may be peculiar. In testing suspected copaiba ten grams of it are warmed gently in a silver capsule with as much dry caustic soda. When the effervescence subsides the odor of caprylic alcohol will indicate the presence of any castor oil. Subsequently, the product of the reaction is treated with about fifty grams of distilled water and warmed to assist solution. When cold the insoluble resin is filtered out, and the liquid treated in a porcelain capsule with excess of nitric acid. It is then boiled and filtered while hot. On cooling, if castor oil has been present, a white precipitate of sebacic acid forms, which is soluble in boiling water and precipitated from the solution by subacetate of lead as sebacate of lead. This process is said to detect as little as a few drops of castor oil in ten grams of copaiba. In the case of croton oil the procedure is the same, except that only five grams of oil should be treated and the other substances reduced in quantity by half.—*Rocky Mountain Druggist.*

Essential Oils.

Practically all of the essential oils of orange and lemon coming to this country are more or less adulterated, and curiously enough, these sophisticated essences are often preferred by buyers. One reason is that their perfume is more apt to be more agreeable when they are diluted. Oil of lemon, weakened by an admixture of nearly odorless turpentine, has a more pleasant smell than the genuine. A mixture of bergamot with lemon and sweet orange oils is more pleasing to the nose than the plain essence and besides this, it is claimed that the adulterated oils keep better. Bergamot, the most costly, is adulterated with oil of sweet orange, turpentine, mineral oil, pitch and essence of peppermint. Pitch is employed for coloring, and stearin is added to increase bulk and weight. The most important adulterant is turpentine, which is so nearly related chemically to the oil of lemon—both being terpenes—that its presence as an ingredient can hardly be detected by analysis. Considering that every year Canada imports $66,110 worth of these oils, the fact that they are thus adulterated, becomes important.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Notice.—We have the largest stock of Acme Water Colors in the world. Send for prices and discounts to dealers. Address, Shakelford & Brinker, Logansport, Ind., U. S. A.

Restoration of Resinified Essential Oils.—Equal parts of borax and animal charcoal are mixed with water, and the essential oil, well shaken with the mixture, then separated and filtered.—*Jour. de Pharm. d'Anvers.*

Canadian Druggist
WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

JUNE 15TH, 1894.

BEGINNING with the fall term of 1895, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy will require all students who are candidates for her degree of Graduate in Pharmacy to enter for a three years' course, or coming from other colleges, and passing examinations for advanced standing, to take a corresponding portion of that time.

ANGUS BUCHANAN, Reeve of Kemptville, a prominent druggist, and formerly a member of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, has been nominated as the Reform candidate for the Local Legislature for Grenville. It is high time thet we should have representation in Parliament, and we trust that before another general election takes place several others of our pharmaceutical confreres will be found willing to serve their province and their country in legislating for its welfare.

THE following amendments to the "Amended Tariff" are those which particularly interest the drug trade:—Antiseptic surgical dressing, such as absorbent cottons, cotton wools, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauze and oakum, prepared and used as surgical dressings, plain or medicated, 20 per cent. Condensed milk—old tariff, 35 per cent. when not sweetened, 1¼ cents per pound when sweetened, and 35 per cent; as proposed, 30 per cent.; as adopted, 2 cents per pound. Castor oil—old tariff, 7 1-5 cents per gallon, as proposed 7 1-5 cents per gallon, as adopted 6 cents per gallon. The item, albumenized and other papers chemically prepared for photographers' use, was reduced from thirty-five to thirty per cent. ad valorem, and was made to include "films."

WE are in receipt of a table on "The Oils and Oleo Resins of the United States Pharmacopœia, 1890," compiled by Albert N. Doerschuk, Ph. G., Kansas, Mo. This table will be found valuable to students, and may be relied upon as accurate in all its details. The official Latin and English names, as well as the origin, process of production, chemical composition, medical properties, doses, etc., are given in tabulated form and altogether it presents a useful reference sheet for pharmacists. A copy may be had by remitting 5 cents to the Editor, *Meyers Brothers' Druggist*, St. Louis, Mo.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Chemist and Druggist* writes that "mucilage of acacia prepared with aqua camphoræ keeps excellently, and a leading Dublin house has long prepared it on this basis. This same house prepares the official waters in quite a unique way, which is worthy of incidental mention. No stock bottles of medicated waters are kept, the assistant preparing each and all of them by adding two drops of their respective essences to the ounce of aqua fontana at the moment of dispensing. Peppermint, spearmint, dill, aniseed, caraway, cinnamon, and fennel waters are all prepared in this *secundum artem* method, the spirit being used instead of an essence in the case of camphor water. Rose, elder-flower, cherry-laurel, and orange flower waters were the only distilled waters kept on the premises when I was an assistant there, about three years ago.

THE next meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference will be held at Oxford, Eng., commencing July 31st.

Things Well to Remember.

It pays to remember that customers are independent of your store.

It pays to remember that every permanent customer secured gains others for you.

It pays to remember that we all like to be pleased, and that if we do, our customers are apt to.

It pays to remember that our first duty is to please our customers according to their notions; our second, according to our own.

It pays to remember that an evident grudging response to a customer's request is apt to be noted to our discredit.

It pays to be kind and courteous always. It pays, and pays well, to be attentive to the wants of children.

It pays to remember that children early form likes and dislikes, that youthful impressions are lasting, and that where they like to deal their parents are most apt to.

It pays to remember that in business it is well to curb your own opinions when they conflict with your patron's.

It pays to remember that when you advise customers sarcastically to go elsewhere to get things cheaper, they are apt to do so to your loss.

It pays to respect yourself and to endeavor to win the respect of others.

It pays to have as many friends and as few enemies as possible.

It always pays to win; study how, why, when and where.

A Valuable Specialty.

Radlauer, of Berlin, is introducing a specialty, which, with the strong endorsation it has received from leading medical practitioners of Germany, must prove an attractive and satisfactory article in this country. "Antiseptic Mouth Pearls," as he calls this specialty, are a combination of valuable antiseptics which have proved efficacious in catarrhal affections of the mouth and mucous membrane of the pharynx, sore throat and quinsey, and are especially serviceable as a preventive of diphtheric coating. As a corrective of foul and offensive breath and for the use of smokers, they are far ahead of anything we have yet met with. These pearls are put up in handsome tin boxes, are convenient to carry in the pocket, and will be found a particularly good line for dealers.

The American Pharmaceutical Association.

The Committee on Membership desire to call attention to the following circular containing some extracts from the Constitution and By-Laws.

The aim of the Association is to unite the educated and reputable pharmacists and druggists of America in the following objects:

1. To improve and regulate the drug market, by preventing the importation of inferior, adulterated, or deteriorated drugs, and by detecting and exposing home adulteration.

2. To encourage proper relations between druggists, pharmaceutists, physicians, and the people at large, which shall promote the public welfare, and tend to mutual strength and advantage.

3. To improve the science and art of pharmacy by diffusing scientific knowledge among apothecaries and druggists, fostering pharmaceutical literature, developing talent, stimulating discovery and invention, and encouraging home production and manufacture in the several departments of the drug business.

4. To regulate the system of apprenticeship and employment, so as to prevent, as far as practicable, the evils flowing from deficient training in the responsible duties of preparing, dispensing, and selling medicines.

5. To suppress empiricism, and to restrict the dispensing and sale of medicines to regularly educated druggists and Apothecaries.

6. To uphold standards of authority in the education, theory and practice of pharmacy.

7. To create and maintain a standard of professional honesty equal to the amount of our professional knowledge, with a view to the highest good and greatest protection to the public.

Every pharmacist and druggist of good moral and professional ssanding, whether in business on his own account, retired from business, or employed by another, who, after duly considering the objects of the association and the obligations of the Constitution and By-Laws, is willing to subscribe to them, is eligible to membership.

The business of the Association, which is not of a scientific character, between the times of meeting is in charge of a Council composed of 17 members; the acts of said Council, however, are subject to revision by the Association.

The annual dues payable by each member are $5.00, and this is the only expense connected with membership (initiation fee not being required) unless a certificate of membership is desired, which

BY HANDLING

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SEALED

STICKY FLY PAPER

THE DRUGGIST AVOIDS

COMPLAINTS, ANNOYANCE AND LOSS.

Every Purchaser is Satisfied and Pleased. Every Sheet Used Sells More.

PRICE REDUCED. PROFIT LARGER THAN EVER.

The Wax Sealing Border surrounding each sheet of Tanglefoot permanently restrains the soft catching material and preserves each sheet until used, preventing Loss and Annoyance to the dealer and the Displeasure of the user.

Tanglefoot is spread upon paper made especially for the purpose; designed to be strong, impervious to the sticky composition and practically air tight, it perfectly fulfills its peculiar functions.

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Each box is provided with one Holder free for the dealer's own use or to be presented with a liberal purchase of Tanglefoot. It is the only device useful, practical or desirable.

A successful Sealing Border must be firm enough to hold the catching material in all positions.

It must adhere closely to the paper yet separate readily at all temperatures.

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It must not increase in adhesiveness at a high temperature to cause the paper to tear in separating the sheets.

In fact the Border as well as the Sticky Material must retain its identity over a range of all climatic conditions from Manitoba to the Equator and as far South.

These qualities the Sealing Border of Tanglefoot embodies to perfection and is the only successful device yet invented for the purpose, giving universal satisfaction.

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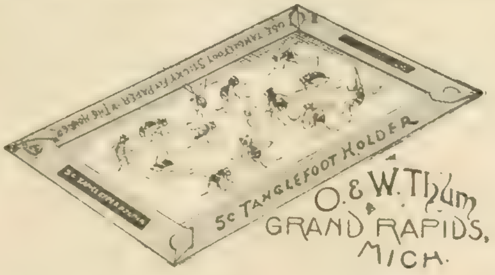

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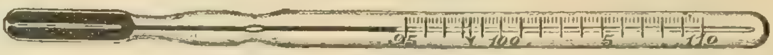

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With the atmospheric register at 60°, if "THE TWIN" be immersed in warm water of 105°, the mercury will reach that degree in less than **20 Seconds.**

The welding the two bulbs into one without any intervening space renders "THE TWIN" much stronger and less liable to break than any other heretofore offered.

It will also be found much more convenient to carry, requiring less room in a case or in the vest pocket. For these reasons, as well as for its **Guaranteed Accuracy,** "THE TWIN" is universally recommended by the medical profession.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. *PRICE, $2.00 EACH.*

25% Discount to all Physicians and Dealers who mention the CANADIAN DRUGGIST. If in Gold Case with Chain and Pin, $2.00 net.

JOHN BARRY, Patentee and Maker, 62 Fulton St., N. Y.

IN THE COMBINATION OF ANTIKAMNIA AND QUININE, ANTIKAMNIA BEING SEDATIVE IN CHARACTER, OVERCOMES THE SYSTEMIC DISTURBANCES WHICH FREQUENTLY FOLLOW QUININE EXHIBITED ALONE INDICATED IN HEADACHE, BACKACHE, ACHING OF TH- LIMBS AND ALL MALARIAL CONDITIONS.

THE SALICYLATES HAVE LONG BEEN RECOGNIZED IN ALL FORMS OF RHEUMATISM. SALOL IS SALICYLIC AND CARBOLIC ACIDS PERFECTLY COMBINED.

IN COMBINATION WITH ANTIKAMNIA THE EXCELLENCE OF BOTH IS MAINTAINED FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN OR INTERNAL ANTISEPTIC EFFECT.

Trade supplied by all Jobbers in Canada, United States, and Mexico.

Radlauer's Somnal.

AETHYL-CHLORALURETHAN.

(REGISTERED)

THE NEWEST & MOST EFFICIENT SOPORIFIC REMEDY.

Taken in doses of 32 grains, or half a teaspoonful, in milk, ale or cognac, produces in half-an-hour a quiet refreshing sleep, lasting from six to eight hours, with no unpleasant after effects. The effects of SOMNAL are more pleasant than those of Chloral Hydrate and Morphia. Experiments made in the Town Hospitals, Moabit and Friedrichshain, Konigliche Charite and Konigliche Universitats Poliklinik, Berlin, have shown that SOMNAL does not accelerate the pulse and does not upset the stomach. SOMNAL is especially recommended for Nervous Insomnia, Neurasthenia, Spinal Complaints, Infectious Diseases, Paralysis, Melancholia, Hysteria, Morphinismus, and Diabetes. The low price of SOMNAL enables its use in the poor and workmen's practice and in hospitals.

Radlauer's Antinervin.

(SALICYLE BROMANILIDE) in the form of Powder, the most efficacious Antipyretic, Antineuralgic, and Antinervine.

ANTINERVIN replaces and surpasses Antipyrin, has no hurtful secondary effects, and is cheaper. Taken in doses of 8 grain four times a day, it is an excellent remedy for Feverish, Catarrhal and Rheumatic Pains.

ANTINERVIN is of especial service in cases of Influenza, Neuralgia, Asthma, Tuberculose, Yellow Fever, Malaria, Migraine, Gout, Rheumatism in the Joints, Diphtheritis, and other typical Fevers.

MANY GOLD MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED.

S. RADLAUER, Kronen Apotheke, FRIEDRICHSTRASSE, 160, BERLIN, W.

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HAS THE HIGHEST RECOMMENDATION.

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TINS—Gallon, Quart & Pint. Also in Bulk in Barrels & Kegs

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AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION.

can be procured from the treasurer upon payment of $5.00.

Aside from the enjoyment of pleasant social features which form a part of the annual reunions of the Association, personal attendance at the meetings is amply repaid by the opportunity of participation in the discussions of the numerous scientific, commercial and legislative matters brought before the different sections.

Every member in good standing is entitled annually to receive gratuitously a bound volume of about 1,000 pages or more, containing a full account of the proceedings of the annual meeting, including the various papers read and discussed and also the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy, which latter is recognized as a most valuable addition, being a thorough digest of every thought and labor in the pharmaceutical world. This volume, which is carefully compiled by the Permanent Secretary of the Association, is alone worth the amount of the annual contribution, and in the course of years becomes a most important part of the pharmacist's library.

Organized in 1852 with 18 members, the Association now has a membership of over 1,600, but even this number represents only a small percentage of those actively engaged in the field of pharmacy. By special resolution, the annual meetings are held alternately in large cities and desirable country resorts, thus affording a most agreeable variety for recreation. During the past 40 years all sections of the country have been visited from Toronto to New Orleans, and from New York to San Francisco. This year the Association will meet during the month of September at that most delightful mountain resort, Asheville, North Carolina, so well and favorably known to all tourists. It is hoped that a large attendance of new members will be present.

Any member of the Committee will be glad to give additional information if desired.

All applications for membership must be accompanied by the amount of one year's dues ($5.00) in advance, and should be so forwarded to the Secretary of the Committee on Membership, George W. Kennedy, Pottsville, Pa. If more convenient they may be sent through the Special Members of the Committee appointed for the respective States and Provinces.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

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Geo. W. Kennedy Pottsville, Pa., Secretary.

Amongst those on the Special Auxiliary Committee are:

Ontario John Lowden, Toronto.
Quebec S. Lachance, Montreal.
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island F. C. Simson, Halifax.

Hydrocyanic acid is formed, according to Buris & Evans, in the manufacture of oxalic acid from sugar and nitric acid.

Granular Effervescent Preparations.

BY AUGUSTUS BRADLEY.

This form of medication is a most pleasing one for the exhibition of many nauseous and disagreeable medicines and those remedies where the assistance of the sedative action of carbonic acid is desired.

Not many years ago the effervescent draught was considered indispensable, but at present it has comparatively fallen into an unmerited oblivion.

It is, however, again making its appearance in such localities where it is extensively advertised.

Carbonic acid is very useful in therapeutics; and it promotes absorption, acting promptly as a cardiac or cerebral stimulant.

Dr. Frank Woodbury, of Philadelphia, says: "It is strange that modern works on therapeutics so generally ignore the effects of certain carbon dioxide as a medical agent. The tissues are bathed with it; and the blood constantly contains a large proportion (twenty per cent. by vol.)

"Experiments show that blood has nearly twice the affinity for carbonic acid that pure water possesses, and will absorb twice its volume. As carbonic acid is always present in the animal body it must play an inportant part in nutrition, though the point is hardly within the scope of my paper. We may say, however, that since it appears to be the normal stimulant to the pneumo-gastric nerve at both of its extremities, it probably has other functions. At all events, the popular view that carbonic acid is purely and simply a waste product in animal organism is clearly erroneous. I believe myself that it exerts very important influence by retarding oxidation and preventing excessive combustion in the tissues of the body."

The efficacy of these preparations, as a class, depends principally upon the amount of available carbonic acid gas contained therein. The worthless (non-effervescent) stock upon our shelves, in main, prompted me to devise a scheme whereby they could be supplied by the pharmacist fresh on a short notice.

I propose in this paper to relate a few experiments, with results, also giving methods and formulas, with an apparatus of my own get-up, whereby the retail pharmacist can prepare his own granular effervescent preparations, and not be dependent upon the wholesale manufacturer as heretofore. These preparations are made by causing a mixture of powdered ingredients, consisting of sodium bicarbonate, tartaric or citric acids, sometimes both, and the medicament to become sufficiently moistened as when in such pasty condition, rubbed through a coarse sieve and dried, granules are produced.

Each article should be separately powdered and dried before mixing, the citric acid to be added last and rubbed in quickly.

The drying apparatus should be previously heated for the reception of the moist granules. The proper pasty consistence of the mixture is only ascertained through practice, some mixtures requiring more of the moistening agent than others.

The selection of a cheap moistening agent seems to me to be an item of great importance, especially when large quantities are to be made.

Samples are prepared with ether, amylic alcohol, chloroform, live steam, syrup, carbon disulphide, etc., but with each too great a loss of carbon dioxide resulted during manipulation to encourage the use of any.

Water or moisture being the prime cause of this loss, I concluded that if a liquid containing no water at all be used granules could be made without any loss of gas.

I was aware that absolute alcohol contained practically no water, but also that if it answered from this standpoint, its expensiveness would discourage its use. However, a small quantity of a mixture was tried, but owing to the hygroscopic properties of this alcohol the experiment proved a failure. In a few minutes after the granules had been removed to be dried, decomposition took place, resulting in an abherence and puffing up of the granules, showing too great a loss of gas.

Purified benzin was next tried, but owing to the disagreeable taste, odor, and too easily crushed condition of the dried product, it was abandoned.

Benzin, with different percentages of absolute alcohol, resulted likewise.

After numerous experiments I found 95 per cent. (by vol.) ethylic alcohol, as recommended by the National Formulary, to be the best agent for general use.

I use four copper-wire sieves, Nos. 6, 20, 40 and 60, No. 6 to pass the pasty mass through the glass shelf, No, 20 to separate the dried granules from the dust (some manufacturers, to prevent any loss, do not separate it.) Nos. 40 and 60 are used for thoroughly mixing the different ingredients.

I like the copper-wire sieves the best, owing to their less liability of being attacked by corrosive agents.

The temperature of the drying apparatus, with but a few exceptions, should always be constant, taking care not to allow it to go above 158 degrees F., for fear of converting the sodium of bicarbonate back into the carbonate, through the loss of carbon dioxide, and also the formation of caramel in those preparations containing sugar with tartaric acid.

The loss in weight encountered in drying the following articles, as found in commerce, are:

Citric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.
Sodium bicarbonate, 2 to 3 per cent.
Tartaric acid, 1-500 per cent.

The use of tartaric acid alone, as recommended by the National Formulary, leaves the granules too soft. An addition of citric acid will them firmness, and render their taste more acceptable to the majority of people.

There is no class of preparations that require such special care as these. The absence of moisture is absolutely essential, therefore the bottles should be thoroughly dried and hermetically sealed immediately after being filled. Those composed of iron, pepsin and their compounds should be stored in amber or blue glass bottles.

I will submit a few formulas, which I have compiled and am using, most of which, in course of preparation, require some special precautions, which will, however, present themselves to the operator upon his first attempt.

The samples that I have presented were prepared in the drying apparatus, which I will later on explain.

FORMULAS.

1—Granular Effervescent Caffeine Citrate.

Caffeine citrate	20 grains.
Sodium bicarbonate	600 grains.
Citric acid	300 grains.
Tartaric acid	240 grains.
Powdered sugar	620 grains.

2—Granular Effervescent Caffeine Citrate and Phenacetin.

Caffeine citrate	20 grains.
Phenacetin	100 grains.
Sodium bicarbonate	600 grains.
Citric acid	300 grains.
Tartaric acid	240 grains.
Powdered sugar	620 grains.

3—Granular Effervescent Potassium Bromide.

Potassium bromide	1-2 troy oz.
Sodium bicarbonate	3 3-4 troy oz.
Tartaric acid	1 1-4 troy oz.
Citric acid	2 troy oz.

4—Granular Effervescent Caffeine Citrate and Potassium Bromide.

Caffeine citrate	50 grains.
Potassium bromide	1-2 troy oz.
Sodium bicarbonate	3 3-4 troy oz.
Tartaric acid	1 1-4 troy oz.
Citric acid	2 troy oz.

5—Granular Effervescent Magnesium Sulphate.

Dried magnesium sulphate	400 grains.
Tartaric acid	300 grains.
Citric acid	240 grains.
Powdered sugar	460 grains.
Sodium bicarbonate	600 grains.

This is practically identical with the granular effervescent magnesium citrate on the market.

6—Granular Effervescent Vichy Salt.

Potassium bicarbonate	45 grains.
Sodium bicarbonate	5 troy oz.
Magnesium sulphate	45 grains.
Sodium carbonate	5 troy oz.
Tartaric acid	1 1-2 troy oz.
Citric acid	2 troy oz.

7—Granular Effervescent Pepsin.

Pure powdered pepsin	50 grains.
Citric acid	1 3-4 troy oz.
Tartaric acid	1 1-2 troy oz.
Powdered sugar	1-2 troy oz.
Sodium bicarbonate	3 3-4 troy oz.

8—Granular Effervescent Pepsin and Bismuth.

Pure powdered pepsin	50 grains.
Bismuth & ammonium citrate	50 grs.
Citric acid	1 3-4 troy oz.
Tartaric acid	1 1-2 troy oz.
Powdered sugar	1-2 troy oz.
Sodium bicarbonate	3 3-4 troy oz.

I am reliably informed that these preparations are not much used in the Southern States. This is no doubt due to the want of push and advertising by those houses making specialties of them.

By calling the physicians' attention to them, and furnishing a few samples, I do not hesitate to say that this most pleasing form of medication will be revived.—*Proceedings of North Carolina Pharm. Association.*

Dead Stock in a Drug Store.

BY M. W. SEARBY.

The pharmacist is a professional man, the druggist is a storekeeper, and, presumably, a business man. Few men are so constituted either by nature or training as to combine both. Those very qualities which fit a person to become a pharmacist, seem, in the judgment of many, to be antagonistic to his ever becoming a successful trader. The nicety, the carefulness for minute detail, the exactness and slowness which become a habit to the chemist, conflict with the energy and dispatch necessary in business operations. The slow and thoughtful methods pursued in pharmacy, microscopy and other studies that now form a part of the pharmacist's education, induce a habit that is unfavorable to the successful prosecution of trade. You can push trade, but you can't push chemical and microscopical operations. Patience, watchfulness, caution and scrupulous exactness are needed in pharmacy, but in business you need promptness, energy, decision, with some degree of diplomacy. Is it any wonder then, that we rarely find all those qualities in any one man?

So well is the dual character of the apothecary of the 19th century understood in Great Britain, that he is there called a "chemist and druggist," the term *chemist* implying that he is a scientific man, while the word *druggist* indicating that he is a trader—a man who lives by buying and selling drugs.

On this side of the Atlantic we are no less traders than our brethren on the other side, but we are making far more strenuous efforts than they to be recognized as members of a profession. It is doubtful if we are any more entitled than they to be so considered. Indeed, it will not be many years before we shall be less entitled than they, if our colleges do not insist upon a higher grade of general education before matriculation; already, both in Great Britain and Canada, they are becoming more exacting than we in this particular.

I am an advocate for a more liberal scientific education of pharmacists, believing that it is only as we are superior in attainments to the average storekeeper that we can retain our hold upon the public and claim from them the respect that is due to the profession of pharmacy; but at the same time I recognize the importance of a careful attention to the business end of the druggist's calling. The mere fact that we deal in drugs, that is to say, in goods which have such a slow sale that their very name is indicative of unsaleableness: the mere fact, I say, that we deal in drugs, predisposes us to rest in undue content while we see the same old goods standing on our shelves from month to month, if not from year to year, with but little sale.

Had we been trained to handle other merchandise, we should chafe at the sight and take some steps to get rid of the dead stock which we now hold on to so complacently. My attention was brought to this matter a few days ago by the necessity of making arrangements to place a new line of goods in some convenient part of the store. The idea naturally suggested itself to me to remove some of the dead stock to a less convenient part of the store; and when about to select the goods in question, I looked around to see what line of goods had the smallest sale in proportion to the room they occupied. It will, I am sure, surprise some of our members when I tell them that the articles that could with the greatest convenience be placed in a back room, where they would only be called for a few times in each month, were some of our oldest and staunchest friends; those which we have looked upon from our boyhood as the main source of the druggist's profit, namely, the pharmaceuticals and the crude and powdered drugs. Herbs have already long since been relegated to the privacy of the closet or store room, but it seems almost a sacrilege to think that if a live business man should for a time take possession of a drug store, he might lay his unconsecrated hand upon the shop bottles containing powdered drugs, syrups, tinctures and fluid extracts, and consign them to a subordinate place. One of the first provisions we make in fitting up our stores is for a certain amount of wide-mouthed bottles containing powdered drugs and chemicals. Many of these chemicals retain their hold upon the profession and are still used with sufficient frequency to warrant their retention on the front shelves, but powdered drugs are very little used and could just as well be in the back room. As for syrups, a few are used at the prescription counter, but how many of them are sold at retail? Where is the sense, therefore, in allowing them to occupy a prominent place in the store? Why not keep them behind the prescription counter, where they properly belong? The same may be said of tinctures. Any druggist can count on his fingers the number of tinctures which he is called upon to sell with any frequency. The rest, like the syrups, belong to the prescription counter. But even for this purpose they have been almost entirely superseded by fluid extracts, which in turn are rapidly giving place to the alkaloidal and other active principles and the various forms in which concentration and convenience of dosage are provided.

Any pharmacist who will take the trouble to note the quantity of all the pharmaceutical preparations which he makes, with the date of their manufacture, will be surprised to find how seldom he makes such preparations as the tinctures of kino, columbo, cubeb, hyoscyamus, rhubarb, and twenty other tinctures that might be named. If he will note the

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Read at a Meeting of California Pharm. Society.

value of all the tinctures in his store, and also note the amount of the same which he sells each month, he will come to the conclusion that about the deadest stock in his whole establishment is found in his tincture bottles.

I have thought this matter of sufficient importance to invite the attention of our members to it, and more particularly of the younger ones. If the conclusion to which I have arrived be correct, it is manifest that most of our stores are arranged to suit the business that was carried on a generation ago, and that the modern drugstore should have fixtures and arrangements widely different. Indeed, were I to fit up a new store at the present time, it would be altogether unlike any drugstore I have ever seen, for I should make ample provision for many articles that are now crowded away in closets without sufficient room for convenient handling, and should reduce the space allotted to galenical preparations and powdered drugs to at least one half of what they now occupy.

The question may be asked, if these galenical preparations, crude and powdered drugs deserve to be assigned to such a subordinate position in a drugstore, what preparations should take their place? This question must be answered by each man according to the business which he is doing; but, in a general way, I would suggest that many of the goods which we sell are unduly crowded in our cases and closets, lacking proper display, and so meeting with smaller sales than they would have had if seen to better advantage. The newer pharmaceuticals, such as gelatine and sugar coated pills, tablet triturates, hypodermic tablets, various forms of suppositories, bougies, etc., should be more conveniently placed and even displayed. Much more room should be given to the storing and displaying of atomizers, syringes, inhalers, and all the modern appliances for medication. The pharmacist's own preparations—legitimate pharmaceuticals, not quack medicines—should be displayed so as to attract attention and secure sales.

It is not necessary that I should pursue this matter further. My intention in preparing this paper was simply to call attention to the fact that times are changing and in a certain sense we should change with them. Many remedies highly esteemed thirty years ago are fast going out of use; new remedies, and new forms of administering old ones, have come into use, and if we would keep up the business end of our calling as other traders do, we should keep the new articles to the front, at least to a sufficient extent to show the public that we have new goods and that we are live business men. Having done this, I content myself with leaving this stray thought chiefly for the benefit of the younger members of our body.

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What a College of Pharmacy Does for a Drug Clerk.

ALBERT H. BRUNDAGE, PH. G., M. D., President of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy.

This title refers to the average Drug Clerk.

Not to one of those extraordinary persons for whom nothing can be done.

But for the ambitious, enterprising, average Drug Clerk, a College of Pharmacy can do much, and the work and training it provides will be invaluable to him.

A young man who is confined to the routine of business life, and consequently looks at things more from a business than from an educational standpoint—as, owing to the conditions which maintain, a clerk in a drug store more or les does—soon finds study irksome, and is not inclined to extend his investigations beyond the apparent necessities of the business.

In the early part of his career in the drug business the work and service of the drug clerk are of a character that demand most of his time and afford him little opportunity for study, investigation or experimentation, even if he be so inclined.

What time he has to himself is as a rule too limited to permit of his making constant and extensive progress in study. Such inquiries as he is inclined to make, as to reasons, rules or purposes in pharmaceutical methods, often those about him are either too much engaged to answer or have long since forgotten the answers, if they ever knew them.

Such conditions as these will soon check and stifle any ambition to know more than the bare necessary facts of the business. Thus the young drug clerk fails to lay a good pharmaceutical foundation, his professional ability is dwarfed and future success restricted.

As he rises higher in position in the store the business makes a less pressing demand upon him for study, and consequently he studies less, depends on observation, previous experience and short cuts in Pharmacy more, rather than study out principles and details.

Thus he is induced to make his knowledge of the business more or less superficial, rather than extensive and fundamental.

He imitates, not originates; depends on practices rather than is guided by principles; is more thrifty than thorough, more sagacious than studious, more clever than capable.

What study he does engage in is apt to be irregular and disconnected rather than regular and systematic.

The Drug Clerk's remedy for all these most unsatisfactory circumstances and conditions lies in a good College of Pharmacy education.

In such an institution his environments and the influences brought to bear upon him, will be in many respects different. He will be taught how to study. His flagging energies will be stimulated. If possible, a deep interest will be awakened. His attention will be directed to methods and measures calculated to bring about the best results in the shortest time and surest way. He will be taught and have carefully explained to him the fundamental principles and requirements of the art he is to practice. He will be guided, encouraged and stimulated in his efforts to make himself a thoroughly capable Pharmacist.

In studying pharmacy, chemistry, botany, materia medica, microscopy, etc., at a College of Pharmacy, a student is led along carefully, steadily and regularly from simple principles to advanced investigations and ripe conclusions.

He is under the guidance, instruction and discipline of men who have each made an extended study of the subject he teaches; and each makes it his profession to know more about that subject than the average pharmacist does or can.

By study, experience and training each teacher has qualified himself to most advantageously present his subject to the student; has learned what difficulties are usually met and how to overcome them; the advisability of dwelling upon certain points, and the unwisdom of doing so upon others.

The college student usually deals with a subject in four ways—he reads it, hears a lecture upon it, is quizzed upon it and has laboratory practice in it.

By these means, he is thoroughly drilled in it.

By the dependent and sequent character of the college instruction, the student is taught to adopt orderly, thorough methods, and to employ deductive reasoning.

The right kind of help afforded him at the right time, as dictated by the experience, observation and knowledge of the teacher, begets in the student confidence, interest, energy and often even enthusiasm in his study and work.

The association with other students ofttimes begets life-long and cherished friendships, and is sometimes a material aid toward a social position.

The examples afforded by the teachers, learned in their various branches of Pharmacy, often have a very salutary effect on the Drug Clerk's life and future.

While there is always room at the top, it is usually crowded at the bottom. What takes little or no effort, there are always many ready to seize. Human nature seeks a sinecure. That which is the result of long, careful and sound training is most likely to be appreciated. As a rule, the more extended and laborious the process, the higher the product.

The more thorough, capable and successful a man becomes in any given line of work, the more difficult to replace and valuable he becomes in it; the nearer the top he stands in it; is the master of its rewards, having mastered it.

But in order to secure such results he must avail himself of every opportunity and advantage, must find his deficiencies and remedy them; his weak points and strengthen them; his strong points and increase their potency.

Therefore, to the ambitious, average drug clerk a good College of Pharmacy is the means to secure all these desirable ends; it is the place which provides all the foregoing good and proper things for its students, for the drug clerk.

Read before the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 10, 1894.

Forgotten Friends, or Good Remedies Out of Fashion Reintroduced to Pharmacy.

DR. J. R. BLACKHAM, IN BRITISH AND COLONIAL DRUGGIST.

(Continued from Page 139, May No., 1894.)

Gaultheria. The *Gaultheria procumbens*, natural order, *Ericacea*, popularly styled Winter Green, Partridge Berry, or Mountain Tea, is an old remedy for rheumatism recently re-introduced. It was formerly in repute as an aromatic stimulant, emmenagogue, and astringent, but its main utility seems to be in the treatment of acute rheumatism, as it contains natural salicylic acid, which many therapeutists maintain succeeds in cases where the artificial acid wholly fails to give relief. Dr. Seelye says of the oil :—"It has all the valuable properties of salicylic acid to which it is closely allied. Its action is more prompt and efficient in obstinate cases; it has a more agreeable taste; relapses under its use are less frequent; the unpleasant effects of overdosing are no greater, and it is less depressing. Cardiac complications are no more frequent. It is important not to substitute oil of birch (which it resembles closely) or a diluted article for it. Large and frequent doses (10 minims in water and glycerine every two hours) are necessary to get the best effects. It is an excellent palliative in chronic and irregular forms of rheumatism, and a local anodyne to inflamed joints."

Geranium Maculatum. The rootlets and rhizome of the spotted geranium or cranesbill, once highly prized in this country, are still valued in America as a mild unirritating astringent in infantile and puerile diarrhœas. It is quite as useful as rhatany as a gargle in various forms of sore throat, is a good application to piles, and excels most vegetable astringents in the treatment of leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa. The dose of the infusion (1 in 20) is 1 to 3 ozs., of the tincture (1 in 10) 1 to 2 drs., and of the powdered root, 10 to 30 grs.

Geum Urbanum.–The well known common avens or herb bennet, *Geum urbanum*, nat. ord., *Rosaceæ*, is in great favor among the rural herbalists of the Midlands as an anti-dyspeptic remedy. It is certainly a good bitter tonic, resembling dandelion.

Grana Paradisa. Few, if any, chemists are aware that the sale of the seeds of the *Amomum melagueta*, natural order, *Zingiberaceæ*, is governed by a special Act of Parliament, yet by 56 George III., cap. 58, it is enacted, "No brewer or dealer in beer shall have in his possession or use grains of paradise, under a penalty of £200; and no druggist shall sell it to a brewer under a penalty of £500 for each offence." Like the levant nut, it is now rarely used for adulterating beer, but wholesale druggists will do well to bear in mind the above statute. Therapeutically the grains of paradise constitute a valuable carminative, largely used in Africa by the natives, but seldom used in this country, except in cattle medicines.

Helleborus Niger.—This ranunculaceous plant, from the sub-Alpine regions of Europe, has long been considered a powerful ecbolic or abortive, and drastic purgative. It is a useful emmenagogue in those cases benefited by aloes and myrrh, when administered in doses of 5 to 10 grs. of the powdered rhizome, or $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm of the tincture (1 in 8, proof spirit, percolate). Like colocynth it should be sold with caution to the general public.

Hydrangea Aborescens.—Seven barks is a popular remedy for gravel and stone in the bladder, among the poorer classes in the United States. It is taken either in 30 to 60 gr. doses of the powdered root, or ounce doses of a 1 in 20 decoction four times daily.

Hydrocotyle.–The pennywort *(Hydrocotyle Asiatica)* is a member of the *Umbelliferæ*, highly esteemed by the native doctors in the East as a tonic and alterative in the treatment of the scourges of Oriental sensuality, syphilis and leprosy. Eight grains of the powdered leaves should be administered in milk thrice daily.

Ignatius Amara.—The bean of St. Ignatius *(Ignatis Amara*, natural order, *Loganiaceæ)*, from the far-off Philippine Islands, is a valuable bitter tonic and nervine stimulant, similar to nux vomica. Dose of the extract $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.

Inula Campagna.—Elecampane has long been used by the peasantry in Ireland and on the Peninsula as a specific in consumption, whooping cough, and various enteric affections. Its active principle *Helenin*, has recently been advocated by the physicians of the General Hospital at Madrid in the treatment of tuberculosis. It is certainly a powerful non-irritating antiseptic, of great value for intra-uterine injection, and for destroying the bacilli in ozæna, anthrax, and all purulent discharges. It is used as an antiseptic as a 1 in 1,000 or 1 in 1,500 solution, and has no toxic properties. Ferran lauds its properties in destroying the comma bacillus of cholera and Baeza says it will cure infantile diarrhœa in doses of $\frac{1}{12}$ gr., and the summer diarrhœa of adults in doses of 2 grs., quicker than any other remedy. Whitla says of this product, from one of our oldest friends, that "It promises from the Spanish accounts of its use to become one of our most valuable therapeutic weapons."

Indigo.—It is not generally known that indigo was formerly highly esteemed in the treatment of epilepsy.

Ipomæa Cærula.—This valuable convolvulaceous plant is an excellent substitute for jalap. It acts similarly to this drug, except that it never gripes and has no unpleasant taste. The tincture of the seeds (1 in 5) is an inestimable addition to our vegetable cathartics, in doses of 2 drachms and upwards.

Iris.—Orris root, or rather rhizome *(Iris florentina*, natural order, *Iradaceæ)*, was formerly used as a purgative and emetic in large doses, but has now, with more or less wisdom, been handed over to the sole use of the perfumer.

Iridin.—The blue flag *(Iris versicolor)* is a member of this order, which is destined to hold a good position in British therapeutics. It has long been used as a liver stimulant, and anthelmintic in America, and a limited experience of its utility enables the author to advocate its administration in sluggish liver, and the group of symptoms conveniently labelled Biliousness.

Juglans Cinerea.–The butternut (natural order, *Juglandaceæ*) is an excellent purgative, painless, rapid, non-osmotic and efficient. An extract is prepared from the inner bark, which may be administered in 10 gr. to 30 gr. doses.

Juglans Regia.—The walnut, another representative of the same order, introduced into this country from Persia, was at one time highly esteemed in the treatment of scrofula, but is now only used as a hair-dye.

Licoperdon Giganteum.—The puff-ball (natural order *Trichogastres*) has long been known to possess hæmostatic properties, and ranked with cobwebs for stopping bleeding among the simple remedies of the Midland peasantry. It has been introduced as a surgical dressing and advocated in bleeding from the alimentary tract.

Lythrum.—The root and dried leaves of this beautiful wild flower, the purple loosestrife, a member of the *Lythraceæ* is largely used by the "herb doctors" in rural districts as an astringent bitter tonic, similar to chirata.

Manaca.—The root and stem of the *Franciscea uniflora* (natural order, *Scrophulariaceæ*) has been used by the North American Indians for immemorable ages in the treatment of the disease, to which they, of all nations, seem most susceptible, namely, syphilis. It is recommended in chronic rheumatism, and has undoubted diuretic and emmenagogue properties. The best method of administration is to prepare a fluid extract in the same manner as extract of cascara sagrada, and give teaspoonful doses thrice daily.

Marrubium. -Horehound *(M. vulgare*, natural order, *Labiatæ)* a fine old English expectorant, has for some reason been expunged from British official remedies. In the writer's hands it has proved much more valuable than many of the much vaunted galenical expectorants.

Melissa Officinale.—Balm—a well-known member of the *Labiatæ*—was formerly a favorite basis for nervine tonics, in the form of a 1-in-20 infusion.

Mentha Pulegium.—Pennyroyal is an excellent emmenagogue and carminative, which, in spite of many slights from official authorities, holds, and will continue to hold, a secure position among the indigenous remedies of England.

(To be Continued.)

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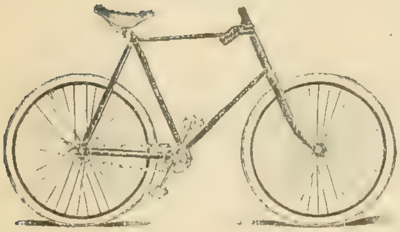

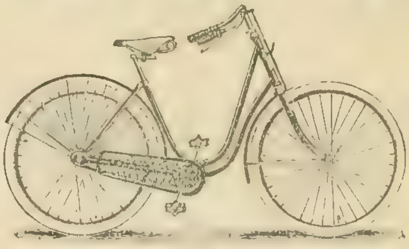

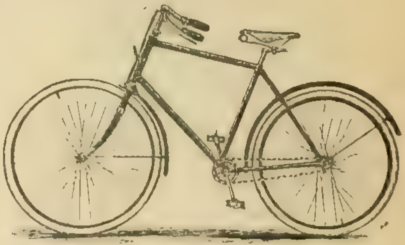

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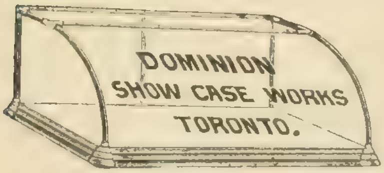

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Substitution.

Recent developments concerning certain practices in the retail drug trade afford ground for expressions of regret that they should obtain in any degree, and particularly to the extent it seems they do. We refer especially to substitution, in its most offensive and reprehensible form, and it is surprising that so many supposedly reputable druggists are found practising it. Not long ago it was shown that St. Louis and Chicago druggists, when the proprietary article Listerine was called for, in more than half the cases would dispense some substitute, without any attempt to inform the customer that the imitation was given. For example's sake, the proprietors of the preparation made it very warm for some of the substitutors, and others promised over their signatures to sin no more. The condition of affairs prevailing in the cities named was found existent in many others, the extent of substitution being proven far greater than had been thought possible. Manufacturers of other proprietaries have been pursuing like investigations, with the same results, and we understand that offenders are to be brought to a full realization of their responsibility. There is a large class of proprietary medicines which are particularly subject to the attack of the substitutor. Not the ordinary, popular patent medicine, sold only in package form, but those which are exploited principally to the physician, and directed in prescriptions, being used by the dispenser in portions from the original container. Here is offered abundant chance for substituting an imitation for the genuine. Listerine, Antikamnia and many others are examples of this class. The substitutes vary wonderfully in physical and chemical characteristics, in some instances being such palpable frauds that sight alone will detect the imposture.

A few words to druggists anent substitution. There are two forms of substitution, one thoroughly reputable, honest and professional, the other a fraud and dishonest. The honorable variety is where the druggist, with no deception, no false representations, with the consent of physician or customer, brings into play his own professional knowledge and skill in opposition to the article called for. But, observe, there must be no deceit in this matter. It is perfectly legitimate to try and sell your own preparation, provided it be understood by the customer that it is yours. But the substitution complained of is not of this kind. It is dishonest and disreputable in every respect. The customer or patient has the right to get what he believes he is getting, and the druggist defrauds him if he doesn't supply it when he pretends to. An excuse frequently advanced for substitution is that physicians prescribe every new preparation called to their notice. They specify a certain make, when the druggist may have in stock his own or some other equally efficacious. A single prescription may be all that is received for that particular make, and the remainder is a dead loss. Much sympathy is felt for the druggist in this unpleasant predicament, but strict honesty should lead him to procure the goods ordered or refuse to put up the prescription. The only incentive to substitution is the desire for greater profit, but a business built up from dishonest practices is not a stable one. The arguments in favor of substitution are fallacious, based upon unsound premises. To those who at times may feel tempted to replace the directed article by another, we would say, don't. Loss of immediate gain is amply compensated by ultimate success and a character for strictest probity in professional dealings.

Substitution, besides being a dishonest, is a dangerous practice. The exact composition of a proprietary article is seldom known, and to replace it with a guess mixture is a risky business. The substitution of cheap and inferior drugs for the pure and genuine is equally reprehensible.

We would not sermonize, and our views on this matter are, we believe, in sympathy with those of all conscientious pharmacists, but we could speak a word of warning to those whom nothing but a good fright will turn to better ways. Several producing chemists and pharmacists have become tired of the practices of the substitutors, and propose to bring them up with a round turn, and have inaugurated a searching inquiry in all the trade centres of the country. While we know of no concerted action, the investigation will be most thorough. If friendly, cautious and considerate treatment do not avail, counsel has been retained to prosecute vigorously those who refuse more amiable methods. The manufacturers are right in this determination, and have the approval of the better class of pharmacists. Whatever be the nature of the proprietary article (good or bad) the druggist who secretly substitutes is guilty of theft. The infringement of trademark rights must not be overlooked. This is a serious legal offence, the penalty for which is of a heavily unpleasant character. We encourage the supplying of popular demand by medicines of your own compounding, every manner of inducing the physicians to employ your preparations rather than the proprietaries and semi-proprietaries, so long as this is all done openly and above board, but have no sympathy for the dishonest substitutor, and would see him get his deserts.—*Phar. Era.*

Ovules, Suppositories, Bougies and Intra-Uterine Crayons.

V. J. Pequart, pharmacist, of Verdun-sur-Meuse, contributes the following to *l'Union Pharmaceutique:*

Glycerin, solidified by the addition of gelatin, renders great service in preparing this class of remedies. As an excipient it is easy to manipulate, and if certain precautions are taken it readily combines pharmaceutically with such active medicaments as tannin, the extracts, iodoform, salol, sublimate, etc. The price, withal, is very moderate, an item to be consulted in these hard times. As it is always important that the pharmacist should have a modus operandi that he can rely upon in all cases, I offer the following:

FOR OVULES AND SUPPOSITORIES.

White gelatin, best . . . . 30 parts
Distilled water . . . . . 45 parts.

Leave in contact for two or three hours and then add:

Pure glycerin (30°) . . . 165 parts.

The medicament should be added to the glycerin before mixing. If it is insoluble in that medium it must be pulverized as finely as possible and suspended in it.

Melt in a water-bath, and agitate to secure homogeniety. As soon as this is effected, let the mixture cool down to about half the original temperature, and then pour into moulds. This cooling is the more essential in those cases in which the remedy is merely suspended in the vehicle. The use of the water-bath is essential, from the fact that gelatin once superheated refuses to solidify. Preserve the product in lycopodium.

BOUGIES PORTE REMEDE.

The preparation of bougies in which an active remedial agent is contained (*bougies porte-remede*) comprehends two operations, viz.: The preparation of the inert core, and the preparation of the active mass to cover the same.

Preparation of the inert core mass.—Take of

Best white gelatin . . 20 parts.
Distilled water . . . . . . 10 parts.
Glycerin, pure . . . . 30 parts.

Let the gelatin and water remain in contact as before, add the glycerin and melt together in the water-bath. When homogeneous pour out on a shallow tin tray, or on a perfectly flat sheet of tin slightly turned up around the edges ($\frac{1}{16}$ inch is sufficient), which has been well warmed, as this insures a sheet of gelatin of even thickness. The sheet should be about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch (1.5 millimeter) in thickness.

When quite cold and solid, with a knife and straight-edge, cut the plaque into strips 1-16 inch wide and 6 inches long, put them in a dry, cool place and leave them for several days to dry out, and thus lose a part of their elasticity.

Preparation of the active mass.—Take of

Pulverized gum acacia . . . . . 5 parts.
Milk sugar . . . . 20 parts.
Honey . . . . 1 part.
Glycerin, pure . . . . 1¼ parts.
The active substance, the quantity prescribed.

If necessary, add sufficient water (never more than a few drops) to give a proper consistence. Mix and make a mass. Roll out this mass on a slab well dusted with lycopodium, as you would in making pastelles, to about the thickness of parchment paper. Then, with the knife and straight-edge, divide the thin leaf into the same number of strips as you have corerods, making each strip $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. If you have carefully measured the thickness of the sheet, each strip will be about $\frac{4}{10}$ inch wide.

When your strips are ready, place a core-rod on each one, and roll it up so that $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of the envelope will remain at one end. This serves as a means for properly pointing and rounding the bougie into an olive-shaped mass of active ingredient. In order that the core and envelope shall adhere properly to each other it is necessary to wipe the lycopodium off the core and the envelope with a damp sponge passed over each at the moment of rolling. After the bougie is finished roll it in lycopodium again.

INTRA-UTERINE CRAYONS.

Make a pill-mass with the following ingredients :

Pulverized acacia	5 parts.
Milk sugar	20 parts.
Honey	1 part.
Glycerin, pure	$1\frac{1}{4}$ parts.
Active ingredient, as prescribed.	

Roll into crayons about $\frac{1}{12}$ inch in diameter, and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long. Let dry for a day or two, and then plunge each crayon into the inert mass directed for ovules and suppositories (first formula above), heated so as to be sufficiently fluid for the purpose. Withdraw at once, let cool off, and preserve in glass tubes hermetically sealed at each end with plugs of paraffin. The tubes should be thoroughly dried before putting the crayons in them.—*Nat. Druggist.*

Oil of Golden Rod.

The oil commonly known under this name is that obtained from the "Sweet-scented Golden Rod" (*Solidago odora*, Aiton). There are, however, in the northern United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, no less than 42 species of *Solidago* which have been botanically described, and all of which are known generically as Golden Rod. Many of these species possess to a greater or less extent aromatic properties, and some of them are so abundant in certain localities as to be regarded as common weeds.—*Schimmel's Report.*

EMULSION LIKE FERMENT IN FUNGI.—A ferment analogous to emulsion has been discovered by E. Bourquelot (Jour. Phar.) to exist in fungi parasitic on trees. Since glucosides are generally present in the bark and cambium of trees, and seeing that parasitic fungi flourish more on trees of that description (willows and populars, for instance), the author is of opinion that this ferment enables them to obtain by its assistance the glucose necessary for their support.

MR. JOSEF WENDLER, a Bohemian glass manufacturer, has written to the Government asking for information as to the advisability of removing his factory to Canada. If he does, he will bring 500 families with him, the heads of which are employed in his works.

Pharmacy Abroad.

WOMEN PHARMACISTS IN NORWAY—Norway has just acquired its first woman-pharmacist. in the person of Miss Helga Eide, who has passed her pharmaceutical qualifying examination in Christiania, and received her degree with the qualification "valde bene." At the same time Miss Helga Spanberg (also as the pioneer of her sex), acquired the medical degree.

⁂

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The annual meeting of this Society was held in Sydney on March 20. The Secretary read his report (the eighteenth) to a gathering of ten, Chairman included. The subscriptions, it was stated have been "cheerfully paid," and the Society is richer by 93*l.* 15*s.* than at the time of the publication of the previous balance sheet. Its assets are now worth 567*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* Twenty-one new members joined during the year, representing an increment, in numbers, of twenty. The President, Mr. Brothwood, in his address, congratulated the Society upon having passed through the financial crisis in the colony's affairs almost unscathed, but times are still so much out of joint that any social gathering or pharmaceutical dinner is out of the question at present. There is an unfortunate tendency among N. S. W. pharmacists to engage apprentices without much regard to their mental equipment or their suitability, in other respects, for a pharmaceutical career. As a result of this practice, the proportion of failures at the pharmaceutical examinations is exceedingly large. The long-delayed Pharmacy Bill still hangs fire. The Parliamentary bigwigs have been interviewed for the purpose of getting them to facilitate its passage, but all in vain. The Labor party are now to be called to the rescue. "We have reason to believe," said the President, "that the Labor section of the House will be favorable to the measure, and there is little doubt that if the Bill were taken in hand by the Government it would pass in a comparatively short time. We can only account for the delay in two ways—(1) That there must be some adverse influence at work, of which we know nothing, or (2) that the hands of the Government are so full that it is utterly impossible to have the Bill brought forward."—*Chem. and Drug.*

⁂

THE NEW ROUMANIAN PHARMACOPŒIA.—The third edition of the Roumanian Pharmacopœia has been already referred to in these columns, but a more detailed notice is needed of it. Whilst the fact that the language is one of Latin origin renders the text easy to follow to foreigners, in sense, the literal meaning is, of course, not easy to make out. Hence it is regretable that so our continental friends think—a Latin translation of the methods should not have been added. The Pharmacopœia is divided as follows: -Preface, materia medica, chemical products, galenical products and veterinary preparations. A full series of tables is added. Alphabetical order is adopted in all the parts. Under the 170 substances described, each plant has the rules which should guide its gathering, selection, drying and age, appended. The microscopic and anatomical characters of the plants and starches are fully detailed. For the balsams, gums, resins, fatty bodies are given—in addition to the density, the point of fusion and solubility—a series of tests to determine their purity and to detect adulterations. The estimations of opium and cinchona are substantially the same as those of the French Codex. The following five plants, not in this latter, figure in the Roumanian Pharmacopœia :—*Cascara sagrada*, *Hamamelis virginica*, *Hydrastis canadensis*, Kola nuts and *Strophanthus hispidus*. The description of their preparations (wines, tinctures, syrups, &c.) are described here, instead of under the heading of galenical preparations, which would have been preferable. It is rather surprising to see included the following chemical preparations: White oxide of antimony, ferrous chloride, lactate of quinine and hypochlorite of sodium. Amongst "new" remedies, mostly synthethic, we may mention—acetanilide, antipyrin, kairine, cotoine, coumarin, exalgin, phenacetin, icthyol, iodol, saccharin, salol, soziodol, sulphonal and thallin.—*B. and C. Druggist.*

SOME REASONS FOR DAILY EXERCISE.—1. Any man who does not take time for exercise will probably have to take time to be ill. 2. Body and mind are both gifts, and for the proper use of them our Maker will hold us responsible. 3. Exercise gradually increases the physical powers, and leaves more strength to resist sickness. 4. Exercise will do for your body what intellectual training will do for your mind—educate and strengthen it. 5. Plato called a man lame because he exercised the mind while the body was allowed to suffer. 6. A sound body lies at the foundation of all that goes to make life a success. Exercise will help to give it. 7. Exercise will help a young man to lead a chaste life. 8. Varied, light and brisk exercise, next to sleep, will rest the tired brain better than anything else. 9. Metal will rust if not used, and the body will become diseased if not exercised. 10. A man "too busy" to take care of his health is like a workman too busy to sharpen his tools.—*Glasgow Herald.*

MIGRAININE.—A mixture, according to the *Prager Rundschau*, of antipyrin, citric acid and caffeine in definite proportions. It may be regarded as a citrate of antipyrin and caffeine, though it is doubtful whether it is a true chemical combination or not. Overlach states that he has employed it against migraine for over five years, with highly gratifying results. According to this author it is valuable in headaches of all descriptions and in influenza, grippe, etc. The dose is 1 gm.

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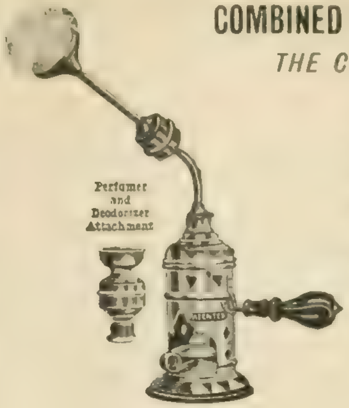

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Potassii iodidi	gr. iv.
Sodii sulphitis	gr. xl.
Aquæ	q. s.

Rub the chemicals with the water until the solution becomes colorless. Then add :

Adipis benzoati	℥ j. M.

—*Atlanta Clinic.*

RUSSET SHOE POLISH.

(1.)	Beeswax	1 part
	Oil of turpentine	4 parts
(2.)	Oil of turpentine	20 parts
	Yellow wax	9 parts
	Soap	1 part
	Boiling water	20 parts

Dissolve the wax in the turpentine on a water-bath ; dissolve the soap in the water ; mix the two solutions. Stir until cold.

(3.)	Annatto Gamboge	aa ½ ounce.
	Catechu	1 ounce.
	Acacia	½ ounce.
	Hydrochloric acid	1 ounce.
	Water	q.s.ad.40 ounces.

Rub the annatto and gamboge with the whole of the acid and a portion of the water, and add this to the remainder of the water previously mixed with the catechu and acacia.—*Bull. Pharmacy.*

CELLULOID VARNISH.

Pyroxylin (soluble gun cotton)	5 grains.
Ether	47 grains.
Alcohol, 95 per cent	1 fl. dr.
Camphor	3 grains.

Pour the ether over the pyroxylin, add the alcohol and finally add the camphor.

This varnish may be colored by the addition of anilines. It is particularly adapted for covering paper labels.

GELATINA ZINCI CARBONATI.

(Zinc. Carbonate Gelatin.—DEITERICH.)

Zinc sulphate	3 ounces.
Sodium carbonate	3 ounces.
Glycerin	4 ounces.
Gelatine	1 ounce.

Distilled water, sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the zinc sulphate to a clear solution in 200 grammes 20 fl. ounces of distilled water. Dissolve the sodium carbonate in 200 grammes—20 fl. ounces —of distilled water, filter each solution, mix and wash the resulting precipitate until free from sulphate. Place this in a cylindrical vessel, the bottom of which is covered by a linen cloth. Allow to drip and pour the glycerin upon the precipitate. Collect the liquid that drips off and use this to swell the gelatin. Now weigh the mixture of glycerin and precipitate, also weigh the gelatin solution, mix the latter with the precipitate, warming gently, and lastly add sufficient distilled water to make the whole weigh 100 grammes—10 ounces.—*Amer. Druggist.*

GLACIALIN.

(Milk preserving powder.)

Boric acid, powdered	600 grains.
Sodium bicarbonate	900 grains.

Add 1 gramme—15 grains as much as would be held on the point of a small table-knife, to one quart of milk, then boil the milk for at least a quarter of an hour.—*Pharmaceutische Centralhalle.*

REMEDY FOR PIMPLES.

M. Petrini, pharmacist of Galatz, recommends the following, which will prove an excellent seller as a cosmetic preparation against pimples :

Resorcin	1 gm.
Ichthyol	2 gm.
Castor oil collodion	30 gm.

Mix and dissolve.

Put the following directions on the bottle : "If there are any pimples containing pus—pustules— open them and press out the matter. Apply the preparation with a camels'-hair pencil for three consecutive days, letting each layer remain in place while the succeeding one is applied. At the end of five or six days the covering will detach itself and fall, or may be pulled of. If the pimples still remain, repeat the operation a second, or even a third time." Three applications usually cure the worst case of pimply acne. Where the pimples are few and diffused each can be treated separately.

MEERSCHAUM CEMENT.

A cement that will join meerschaum may be prepared by dissolving casein in solution of sodium silicate—water glass—and stirring into this calcined magnesia. This must be used at once. The casein is prepared by allowing perfectly skimmed milk to curdle, filtering off the whey and washing the casein residue with water.

PASTE FOR CLEANING SHOW WINDOWS.

Cut up fine two parts castile soap in three parts of boiling water and dissolve. To the solution add four parts of prepared chalk, three parts of Vienna chalk and two parts finest tripoli. Stir thoroughly homogeneous, put into molds and let set. Another formula is as follows : Three parts castile soap, four parts boiling water, two parts jewelers' rouge, five parts prepared chalk and three parts burned hartshorn. Mix in a similar manner.

AN IODOFORM EMULSION for injection into tubercular fistules is prepared readily according to Lucy, as follows : 3 parts iodoform are triturated with 1 part powdered starch, 20 parts glycerin and 12 parts water added, and the mixture warmed slightly. This emulsion is perfect and permanent.

Insecticides.

FOR PLANT LICE AND SLUGS.

(Comptes Rendus.)

Staphisagria seed	5.0
Quassia chips	25.0
Water	850.0

Boil down to three-fourths of the original volume. After cooling, strain and apply to the plants afflicted with lice and aphides by means of a syringe or watering pot.

KEROSENE INSECTICIDE.

(U. S. Dep. Agriculture.)

Kerosene	67.0
Soap, common or whale oil	33.0
Water	33.0

Dissolve the soap in the water heated to boiling, and then add boiling hot to the kerosene. Make into an emulsion by churning by means of a force-pump and spray nozzle for 5 to 10 minutes. Milk may be substituted for the soap solution. This insecticide acts by contact and is applicable to all non-masticating insects, and also to many of the mandibulate insects when arsenites are not advisable. For scale insects, dilute with 9 parts of water ; for most other insects, dilute with 15 parts. In the latter proportion this kerosene emulsion is also employed against underground insects and white grubs. It is washed down at frequent intervals for several days with large quantities of water.

BENZIN INSECTICIDE.

Benzin, deodorized	fl. oz. 16
Oil cedar	fl. oz. 1
Oil wintergreen	fl. oz. 1

This is certain destruction to cockroaches, bedbugs, fleas, ants, and other insects. This mixture is said to greatly resemble Kern's Insect Annihilator.

GRASSHOPPER EXTERMINATOR.

(Landwirthsch, Versuchsstation.)

1.	Soft soap	10
	Ammonia	500
	Water	500
2.	Crude carbolic acid	1
	Soft soap	10
	Kainite	10
	Water	100

Two liters of either mixture will suffice for each square meter of soil. The soil should subsequently be plowed in order to destroy the eggs of the locusts. Kainite is the impure Strassfurt potassium and magnesium sulphate.

GERMAN INSECTIFUGE.

Sodium borosalicylate	2.0
Decoction quassia	98.0

This bitter solution, in Germany known as *liquor insecta fugans*, is claimed to be one of the very best applications to ward off biting insects of any kind.—*Western Druggist.*

MOISTURE ON THE COVER-GLASS.—The cause of a deposit of moisture on the under side of the cover-glass must be sealing up before the object or the base on which it lies is thoroughly dry, or perhaps through the ring not being cemented properly on the glass slip, and so allowing the medium in which the finishing cement is dissolved to get through into the cavity in the cell in which the object lies, and condensing on the cover. The cure : With a sharp knife scrape off the ring of cement which lies on the surface of the cover-glass, also slightly down the side, about the thickness of the same ; then warm the cover-glass slightly over a small spirit-lamp, moving it about to prevent cracking it, and it should be then easily removable with the knife without injury either to the glass or object ; then, before replacing, take care that the object is thoroughly dry. If the ring springs off instead of the cover-glass only, dry thoroughly ; then put just sufficient cement underneath to attrch to glass, and let dry thoroughly before finishing off.-*Microscop*

Photographic Notes

Mixtol.

Dr. Ch. Decaux, of Caen, has lately published a formula for a compound developer, which no doubt will meet with the approval of the most pronounced amateur.

Boiling water	1000 ccm.
Sulphite of soda	120 grams.
Hydrochinone	15 grams.
Eikonogen	10 grams.
Red prussiate of potash	20 grams.
Carbonate of potash	75 grams.
Caustic potash	15 grams.
Bromide of potassium	1 gram.
Glycerine	10 drops.

For instantaneous exposures the above concentrated developer can be used with but a small addition of water. For time exposures 3 parts Mixtol to 2 parts water. Above solution keeps well, and according to the learned compounder can be used repeatedly. P. S.—A leading Philadelphia amateur, who dropped into our sanctum while we were translating the above, states that in his experience with mixed developers, he would say that if 10 grams Metol (Andressen), 5 grams glycerine (Hauff), and 25 grams carbonate of soda (C. P.) were added to above it ought to be an ideal developer.—*Am. Jl. Photo*

Living Photographs.

The latest sensitive plate for photography, is a film of living bacteria. At a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, Professor Marshall Ward showed a photograph taken on such a plate. It consisted of a bit of landscape, rather closed in with trees in the background, and with banks of grass and brushwood in front. It was a fair average photograph. The lights were formed where the bacteria had been killed by light during the exposure. The trouble, however, is that one cannot "fix" such a negative, because the living bacteria—which form the shadows—are most positive in their determination to live, and spread themselves over the gelatine occupied by the dead bacteria, the result being that the photograph grows more "fuzzy" day by day. *Chemist and Druggist.*

Development.

The Eastman Company have been for some time at work upon the partial development process as applied to gelatino-chloride paper, for though the published formulæ were applicable to Solio paper, the Company thought that something still better and simpler was possible. They now publish the result of their researches, which is given below, and in a letter accompanying the circular inform us that they consider the results even superior to those obtained by printing-out. The time may be from one-twentieth to one-fourth of that required for printing out, and the developing instructions are:

DEVELOPER. Develop until print shows all the detail and about half the strength required in a finished print; this will take ten to thirty minutes.

SOLUTION NO. 1.

Hydrochinon	½ oz. (avd.)	1 part.
Sulphite soda	½ oz. (avd.)	1 part.
Potassium bromide	1 oz. (avd.)	2 parts.
Ammonium bromide	2 oz. (avd.)	4 parts.
Water	64 oz. (½ gal.)	128 parts.

SOLUTION NO. 2.

Caustic soda	¼ oz. (avd.)	1 part.
Water	16 oz. (1 pint)	64 parts.

SOLUTION NO. 3.

Tannic acid	8 grains	1 part.
Water	1 ounce	60 parts.

To develop 10 or 12 prints take

No. 1	5 ounces	40 parts.
No. 2	1 ounce	8 parts.
No. 3	1 dram	1 part.

The print will, when first put in the developer, fade away to a pale yellow; then will slowly develop up to a point showing about as much detail and about one half the strength as a finished print, remaining yellow, however; if the developer works too fast dilute with water.

As fast as developed throw prints into a solution of Acetic Acid, 3 drams per gallon of water. Wash five minutes in frequent changes of running water; then tone in combined bath as usual. No extra fixing.

Increasing Contrasts in Photographs.

According to the *Scientific American*, if a negative is very weak, and it is desirable to increase the contrast, print until the shadows are darker than is desired in the finished picture. There is quite a little latitude in the printing, and experience will soon teach the right amount. Tone as usual, but bear in mind that under the following treatment the silver, not the gold, is dissolved, so that the finished print will have the appearance of having received further toning. If an absolutely black and white picture is desired, the toning should be carried tolerably far.

After toning, immerse in the following, which should be made up fresh for each batch of prints:

Ferricyanide of potassium	1 grain.
Water	16 ounces.
Nitric acid	30 minims.

Leave in this from one to five minutes, according to the contrast needed. The time cannot be told accurately by the appearance of the prints, for they are reduced very little in this solution.

After removing, wash slightly and place in fixing bath, which is made as usual, and in the case of solio paper use the formula given by the makers. In the fixing bath the prints rapidly become lighter, and if they have remained long in the previous bath the contrast produced will be very great. Leave in the fixing bath perhaps a little longer than usual, to insure the removal of all the silver salt. When fixed, wash as thoroughly as usual.

If in the ferricyanide solution the nitric acid be omitted, the print may be left in the solution until it assumes the desired shade, and it will not be reduced any further in the fixing baths. The objections to omitting the acid are: The print is almost sure to be discolored, the grain of the paper is liable to show, the coating of the paper is sometimes eaten off in places, and it is more difficult to get the required contrast.

The action of the ferricyanide of potassium without the nitric acid present is to form with the silver a soluble double cyanide; but when the acid is present, it probably breaks this up, forming an insoluble cyanide, which afterwards dissolves in the hypo solution.

Either under or or over-exposed negatives can be made to yield quite presentable pictures by this method, and it would be of value whenever pictures with great contrasts are required, as for wood engravings.—*Amer. Jour. Photography.*

To Print in a Background.

Employ a light background in taking the print, so that when printed it appears on a plain and slightly toned paper. The figure is then painted over with some non-actinic water-color—gamboge, for example, so as to protect it from light in the second printing. When the color is dry, the print is exposed behind a landscape negative, care being taken that it is not deeply tinted. In washing the print prior to toning the color is removed, leaving the paper perfectly clean.

To Make Saturated Solution

Get a glass funnel with fairly long stem, and a bottle provided with ring of cork and glass stopper [such as Rose's lime-juice cordial bottles]; pass the funnel through the ring, and fill the bottle with water until it touches the end of the stem of the funnel, then run the funnel down tight into the cork ring. Put in the neck of funnel a large crystal of the salt to be dissolved, and pile up crystals over it, then add just sufficient water to reach above the big crystal. The arrangement is then self-acting, only requiring crystals to be placed in the funnel as they are dissolved. For larger bottles, an india-rubber ring from a soda-water bottle round the stem of the funnel answers equally well—*Pacific Coast Photographer.*

Draining Racks.

Take a piece of board, say 20 by 6 inches, and, with a marking gauge set to to 1 inch, draw two lines along one surface of the wood 1 inch from each edge, then at intervals of about 1½ inches draw lines across the board; where the lines intersect drive in wire nails, leaving them sticking up about two inches. The negatives lean against one pair of nails and are prevented from slipping by the pair in front, which again support another negative. Of course, care must be taken that the film side of the negative does not come in contact with the nails.

To preserve paste add to each liter, before boiling the starch, 0.1 gram of oxy-naphthoic acid.

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WE HAVE A FULL LINE OF WATER COLORS FOR THE TRADE. WRITE FOR DISCOUNTS.

PHOTOGRAPHERS Leading Professional and Amateurs
—USE THE—
WALPOLE HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA

Every lot tested chemically and photographically before shipping. If your supply man does not keep the Walpole Hypo we will supply your wants, *1 lb. or tons.*

WALPOLE CHEMICAL WORKS, Walpole, Mass.

Drug Store Fittings
A SPECIALTY.

Druggists about to remodel their stores or fit up new buildings, will find it to their advantage to write us for designs and estimates. We have something new and original for each customer.

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Our Specialties:
TURKISH DYES.
DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FOLLOWING:

Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment.
Gray's Anodyne Liniment
Dr. Wilson's Antibilious Pills
Dr. Wilson's Persian Salve.
Dr. Wilson's Itch Ointment.
Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir.
French Magnetic Oil.
Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges.
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Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.
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IT PAYS TO HANDLE
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WATER OF BEAUTY.

A true specific for all Skin Diseases.

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It gives satisfaction to you customers.

It is a reliable, safe and sure preparation.

It has been on the market for 25 years.

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Boulanger's Cream Emulsion.	$4.00	50c.
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Laboratory St. Johns, Que.

The Montreal Chemical Co.
MONTREAL.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

Spend Your Outing on the Great Lakes.

Visit picturesque Mackinac Island. It will only cost you about $12.50 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by travelling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath-rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit. Daily between Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The cabins, parlors and staterooms of these steamers are designed for the complete entertainment of humanity under home conditions; the palatial equipment, the luxury of the appointments, makes travelling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive phamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. & T. A., D. & C. Detroit, Mich.

DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

CARLTON WORKS,
ERSKINE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER,
1, GLASSHOUSE YARD, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, ENGLAND.

SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS

Have gained a High Reputation everywhere

FOR EXPORT TRADE.

They are put up in 1-lb., 2-lb , and 5-lb. Bottles. Packed in Casks or in 1 doz. Cases as required, and delivered F. O. B. at any Port in England. These Sweets are absolutely pure.

SARSAPARILLA AND SULPHUR TABLETS.

As it is extremely probable these Tablets will have a very large sale, we beg to advise Chemists that we guarantee every pound of Tablets to contain equal to 24 ozs. of Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, besides the usual quantity of Sulphur, thus securing a really valuable blood purifier.

HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHLORODYNE COUGH LOZENGES, CHLORODYNE JUJUBES,
PEPPERMINT LOZENGES,

In every variety of size and strength. Curiously Strong, and Multum in Parvo Mints give the utmost satisfaction. Medicated Lozenges of Pharmacopœia Strength.

DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

VOICE AND THROAT LOZENGES
FOR SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES

Have an immense sale, both at home and abroad ; will keep in any climate, and give entire satisfaction.
Put up in Tins containing 3 doz., 6 doz., and 12 doz. cakes.

THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES
(As per T. H. Pharmacopœia)

All Lozenges are sent out in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles (bottles free) but allowed for if returned.

Proprietary Lozenges Carefully Prepared, Stamped and Cut to any Size or Shape.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

Photographic Chemistry.

One of the leading exponents of photography said of it the other day that "as ordinarily practised it is an empirical art. Although it is founded upon, and intimately connected with, certain branches of chemistry and optics, very few photographers know anything of these sciences." We may go further and say that comparatively few of those who have such knowledge, and take up photography as a pastime, ever think of applying their science to the elucidation of the mysteries, or the improvement of the processes of photography. We think it appropriate, in publishing to day the report of our postcard photographic competition, to emphasise these statements, and to call the attention of pharmacists to the field of interesting chemical study which is open to them in photography, and the possibility there is of combining the pleasures of research with a profitable branch of business. Few chemists who take up the business in photographic materials do not at the same time dabble in the art themselves, and it is their experience in the dark room which should furnish them with much food for thought, problems for experiment, and special information for their customers. The dry plate is the first problem, and one worth a great deal of study. How few ever think what it is! Still fewer, if any, know what it is. The method of preparation is simple enough. A solution of gelatine and potassium bromide is made, and rendered faintly acid with hydrochloric acid, or this acidification may be omitted. Then a solution of silver nitrate, plain but sometimes ammoniacal, is added and followed in some cases by an alkaline iodide, and by more gelatine. The mixture, or emulsion, as it is called, is brought to a boil, and upon the length of boiling depends the sensitiveness of the dry plate prepared from the emulsion. After the boiling the mixture is allowed to set for twenty-four hours, more or less; it is then sifted, and the shreds are washed with water to free it from soluble salts. Obviously, in the double decomposition of silver nitrate and potassium bromide, soluble potassium nitrate is formed, and how it is possible to remove this by washing a refractory and amorphous substance like gelatine is beyond the pharmacist's ken or anybody else's. The dry plate, then, is composed of gelatine, silver bromide, and maybe silver chloride and iodide, *plus* an indefinite amount of other chemicals introduced in the course of manufacture and not removed by washing. Difficulties are continually cropping up in the path of the amateur photographer, such as spotting, fogging, staining, &c., of the plate, which no external agency can explain, and which may be traceable to interactions of the substances composing the sensitive film. We are apt to forget that substances which are extremely prone to change under the influence of light are equally changeable—frequently more changeable under chemical contact; in fact, there is nothing more uncertain than the chemical molecule, and it is to its uncertainty that AgBr owes its place in photography. Here, then, is the pharmaceutical chemist's first problem—how to introduce into the sensitive film silver bromide only, with gelatine and water as the mechanical agents for spreading the particles of the sensitive salt. It is a common notion that the sensitiveness of a plate depends upon the amount of silver in it—the more silver the more rapid the plate. On this point there has been quite a flutter in photographic circles lately, resulting from analyses of the more popular plates showing that the amounts of silver bromide present were variable and inconstant. The analytical data have been suppressed, and a flood of apologetic reasoning has been poured out in justification of the higher charges for the more rapid plates. It seems that we pay for the greater care required in the manufacture of the rapid brands. That is perfectly justifiable. But what are the chemical or physical conditions which determine greater rapidity? Mr. Chapman Jones says that, given certain physical conditions, "the plate with the smallest amount of silver would be the best," which view necessarily implies that the plate containing the smallest molecules of silver bromide is the best. How these may be produced is a problem which can best be solved by the study of such researches as those which Professor Ramsay communicated recently to the Chemical Society. It is remarkable that sensitiveness of the film is increased by boiling the emulsion, a circumstance which favors aggregation rather than disintegration; but does the presence of the gelatine alter the common rule? It is unnecessary to deal at any length with the change which occurs in the silver bromide on exposure to light further than to point out that the formation of a sub-bromide, Ag_2Br, is inconsistent with chemical theory, and that it is more probable that an oxysalt, Ag_2OBr, is formed. Here, again, there is room for research. Whatever the change may be, the action of the developing agent is to complete it as far as carrying reduction of the silver salt to the metallic stage. In this connection the matters of greatest practical importance to the photographic chemist are the preparation of stable developing solutions, and proper appreciation of the functions of the developer, the accelerator, the restrainer, and the solvent. These matters are fully treated in the popular books on photography, and a specially interesting article on the subject is contained in the "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry." We would call attention to the importance of the use of sulphites in developers, and point out that of the three, sulphite, bisulphite, and metasulphite (or anhydrosulphite, erroneously called meta*bi*sulphite), the last is far and away the best for photographic purposes. The sulphite is commonly used, but it is extremely unstable, and is often nothing else than a mixture of sulphate and sulphite. These sulphites are used for preserving pyrogallol and other solutions; they have also a wonderful influence in preventing staining, both of the gelatine and the fingers; but the action of metasulphite, especially as a restrainer, does not appear to have had sufficient study, nor has its exact equivalent to good sulphite been experimentally worked out. Three grains are said to be equal to eight grains of sulphite (we refer now to the sodium(salts, but this statement is based on chemical equivalence. It is unquestionable that the preservation of developing solutions in the uncolored state is of first importance for development, and even when the solution gets into the dish it is desirable that it should be rejected as soon it becomes more than a pale brown color. So far we see that the study of the negative alone involves many interesting chemical problems, and when we begin to tone prints the variations of color and the empirical tricks used in producing them are even more fruitful for research. *Chemist and Druggist.*

Rise in Mustard.

The rise has not come yet, but it seems inevitable, says the *N. E. Grocer*: The great mustard seed growing section of this country is California. From that state comes our largest supply. Whatever it does not supply is largely supplied from Europe under ordinary conditions. The mustard seed sowing is done in February. This year there was no rain in California in that month. March passed, and now April is gone and still there has not been sufficient rain on the coast to give any encouragement that the mustard crop (which needs plenty of moisture) will be anywhere near its usual aggregate.

It is estimated that there are about 10,000 bags in California and about 3000 bags in eastern hands. In 1893 the European crop was a failure and the American crop was drawn on largely, and the demand from there still continues. If there should be a good crap there this year, in view of last year's shortage, it will go into home consumption. If the crop there should be a failure, the demand on the American crop would be even heavier than it was last year. With present prospects in California, the scarcity over the world will be very materially felt, and mustard seed will prove excellent property when the picking season opens up this summer and manufacturers find it necessary to cover their wants by heavy operations.—*Exchange.*

DIPHTHERICIDE is the name given to a form of chewing gum (gutta percha and damar) containing, in each tablet, $\frac{1}{32}$ grain thymol, $\frac{1}{3}$ grain sodium benzoate, and $\frac{1}{4}$ grain saccharin. Three or four tablets are to be chewed during the day in all catarrhal affections of the throat, especially as a prophylactic against diphtheria

Business Notices.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal, is called to the SPECIAL CONSIDERATION of the Business Notices.

Archdale Wilson & Co.

Read the special lines advertised by Archdale Wilson & Co. on their page this month.

Rubber Goods.

Three new atomizers have been placed before the trade, the "Beta," "Gamma," and "Delta," manufactured by the Alpha Rubber Co., of Montreal. This Company, who are the makers of the celebrated "Alpha" and "Omega" single and combination syringes, also manufacture a full line of rubber goods for the drug trade. Their goods are first class in material and finish and give general satisfaction wherever handled. See advertisement in this issue.

Hæmoferrum (Blood Iron).

Physicians who employ Iron in their practice should be greatly interested in a new Iron preparation recently introduced to the medical profession by Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., called Hæmoferrum (Blood Iron). This is a natural proteid compound aseptically prepared from fresh bullock's blood, and put up in 3 grain pilloids (flat pills), with a highly soluble coating. F. Stearns & Co. claim their Hæmoferrum to be free from all the objectionable features hitherto attending the administration of Iron in other forms, it being extremely soluble, pleasant to the taste, agreeable in odor, is readily and easily assimilated, and neutral in reaction. Furthermore it is non-constipating (a valuable characteristic), non-irritating and non-poisonous, even in large doses.

Borax, its Sources and Uses.

Borax has recently been applied with considerable success to the manufacture of optical glass at Jena. This glass has very high refractory properties, and has been very successfully applied to the manufacture of lenses for microscopes and for photography.

Borax is now used in glazing china and earthenware so extensively all over the world that the consumption in these industries at the present time exceeds any of the others. The principle adopted is to form a fusible glass of borax and other materials, and fuse it on to the baked earthenware. Many formulæ have been published of the composition of this frit, but almost every large firm have their own formula.

In the manufacture of Parisian cement the borax is added for the purpose of enabling cement, when set and moulded, to take a polish.

In the chemical industries it is used in the manufacture of soap, colors, drysaltery, and cosmetics; also in photography and timber preserving. England has no borax fields or mines, and at present the material, either in the manufactured state or that from which it can be manufactured, comes from Thibet, Italy, Chili, California, and Asia Minor. Thibet is the most ancient source, and under the name of "tincal" borax is brought from the neighborhood of Yam-dokcho to Calcutta, from which port the source of origin is distant between 400 and 500 miles almost direct north. At the present time there is railroad communication as far as Darjeeling, or a distance of 300 miles.

There is also a borax refinery at Jagadhri, 37 miles south-east of Umballa, in Northern India—all the borax which is exported from India being brought from the Trans-Himalayan regions.

Various estimates have been made of the consumption of borax throughout the world, and one of the methods of ascertaining this is by referring to the productions of different countries and converting the different materials in their equivalent of borax. We thus find the production to be as follows:

Asia Minor	8,000	tons.
Thibet	2,000	"
Italy	3,000	"
United States	6,000	"
Chili and Bolivia	3,000	"
	22,000	tons.

As the American and Asia Minor supply has been developed within the last twenty years, it will be seen that the uses of borax, to the extent of 14,000 tons per annum, have increased during that period, or nearly 300 per cent.; and it may be taken for certain that its uses will still further extend. *For. and Col. Importer.*

ALPHOL, isomeric with betol, is α-naphthol-salicylic acid ester. Its preparation is similar to that of other salols, sodium salicylate, α-naphthol-sodium, and phosphorus oxychloride being heated together to 120° or 130° C., the resulting sodium chloride and sodium phosphate are removed by treating with water, and recrystallizing the residue of alphol from alcohol. It is given in doses of from 0.05 to 1.0 g. as a substitute for salol.

Antiphthisin is a patented scientific secret remedy discovered and named by Prof. Klebs.

Hydrocyanic acid is formed, according to Buris and Evans, in the manufactur of oxalic acid from sugar and nitric acid.

FOR SALE.

A WELL ESTABLISHED Drug Business in a prominent town in New Brunswick. Fishing, lumbering and farming district. Best of reasons for wishing to dispose of business. Address "AKELIA," care CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Strathroy, Ont.

A THREE BARRELED Zinc lined Coal Oil Tank. Three separate compartments, and each fitted with an iron pump. Original cost $50; will sell for $20 cash, F. O. B Guelph. Address "DRUGGIST," Box 231, Guelph, Ont

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED, as Assistant or Manager, by a young man with over seven years experience. Accurate dispenser and good stock keeper. Best references. Just graduated from the O. C. P. Address—Box 267, Tilsonburg, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED by young man with five years experience. Graduate O. C. P. Good references. Address -G. A. S., Box 95, Fergus, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED by a non graduate of five years experience. Have just lately arrived in this country from England. Has a pretty fair knowledge of all the different branches, as well as a knowledge of dentistry. Salary no object at present. Address—W. WHILE, Springvale, Ont.

Law Taught By Mail

It was the boy on the farm; the boy behind the counter; the boy in the mill; the boy in the lawyer's office; the boy in the bank—the ambitious boy, who first made this method of teaching law a necessity. The outcome is found in the **Sprague Correspondence School of Law**, an institution that gives a thorough legal education by mail, and helps practicing lawyers to review. The tuition fee is small, the course complete, the examination thorough, the result perfect. Send 10c. for particulars.

J. COTNER, JR., SECRETARY,
No. 131 Telephone Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

HOW IS THIS?

Something unique even in these days of mammoth premium offers, is the latest effort of Stafford's Magazine, a New York monthly of home and general reading.

The proposition is to send the Magazine one year for one dollar, the regular subscription price, and in addition to send each subscriber fifty-two complete novels during the twelve months; one each week.

Think of it. You receive a new and complete novel, by mail, post paid, every week for fifty-two weeks, and in addition you get the magazine once a month for twelve months, all for one dollar. It is an offer which the publishers can only afford to make in the confident expectation of getting a hundred thousand new subscribers. Among the authors in the coming series are Wilkie Collins, Walter Besant, Mrs. Oliphant, Mary Cecil Hay, Florence Marryat, Anthony Trollope, A. Conan Doyle, Miss Braddon, Captain Marryat, Miss Thackeray and Jules Verne. If you wish to take advantage of this unusual opportunity, send one dollar for Stafford's Magazine, one year. Your first copy of the magazine, and your first number of the fifty-two novels (one each week) which you are to receive during the year will be sent you by return mail. Remit by P. O. Order, registered letter or express. Address

STAFFORD PUBLISHING CO.,
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STAFFORD'S MAGAZINE,
P. O. Box 2264. New York, N. Y

Please mention this paper

BUTTERMILK
TOILET SOAP.

Over 2,000,000 Cakes Sold in 1892

The Best Selling Toilet Soap in the World.

Excels any 25 cent Soap on the Market. Nets the Retailer a good profit.

When sold at a very popular price it will not remain on your counters. Try a sample lot.

The quality of this soap is GUARANTEED. See that the name "BUTTERMILK" is printed as above "in green bronze," and the name "Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Company, Chicago," in diamond on end of package. Beware of imitations.

COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP CO.,
185 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.
F. W. HUDSON & CO., - Toronto,
Sole Agents for Canada.

Rubber Goods

AT

RIGHT PRICES.

Our line of ENEMAS, TUBING, FOUNTAINS, ATOMIZERS, is very complete and prices right. Buyers can effect great saving by placing orders with us.

Sure Selling Specialties :

Carson's Bitters
Pectoria
Silver Cream
Allan's Cough Candies
¼ gross Boxes at $1.00 per Box.
Soap Bark
In 5c. Packages, ¼ gross Box, $1.00 per Box.

Full lines of Sundries.

Mail orders promptly executed.

ALLAN & CO.,
53 Front St. East, TORONTO.

DEAR SIR:
If you have not one of our

Automatic Easels!

Will you kindly notify us, and we will have your Wholesale Druggist send you one FREE.

J. A. GIBBONS & CO.
TORONTO, ONT.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE

For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

RIPANS TABULES act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 75c. Package (4 boxes), $2.

For free samples address

RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN."
LINIMENT

SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

TORONTO Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
MONTREAL Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
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YES, IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP

- DICK'S -
Universal • Medicines
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

They always give entire satisfaction and there are no medicines in the market that can compare with them.

Thrifty **Farmers, Stock Owners & Carters** all over the country, are, by actual results, realizing that they cannot afford to be without a supply of **DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER. Price 50c.**

DICK'S BLISTER for Curbs, Spavins, Swellings, Etc. Price 50c.

DICK'S LINIMENT for Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Etc. Price 25c

DICK'S OINTMENT. Price 25c

Circulars and advertising cards furnished

DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.

A Druggist's Specialty.

CURTIS & SON'S
Yankee Brand PURE Spruce Gum

Is meeting with the success its high qualities merit

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED

CURTIS & SON,
PORTLAND, ME., - U. S. A.

THE

FATHER MATHEW REMEDY

Is a certain and speedy cure for INTEMPERANCE, and destroy all appetite for alcoholic liquors

Price: $1.00

PROPRIETOR.

S. LACHANCE, Montreal.

W. A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

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MADE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

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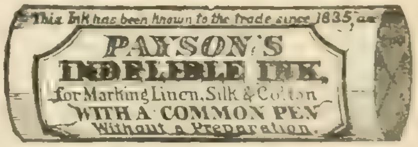
For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.



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PAYSON'S
INDELIBLE INK,
for Marking Linen, Silk & Cotton
WITH A COMMON PEN
Without a Preparation.

Canadian trade supplied by :-The Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal ; The Northrop & Lyman Co., Toronto.

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PLANTEN'S CAPSULES

Known as Reliable over Half a Century.

The Pioneer Capsule House of the United States.

H. PLANTEN & SON, }ESTABLISHED 1836{ **NEW YORK,**

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Soluble Hard & Elastic Soft CAPSULES.

Improved French Pearls and Globules.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

Sandalwood, Copaiba, Erigeron, Creasote, Comp. Cop and Cub, Terebene, Comp. Sandal, Iodide Ethyl, Wintergreen, Apiol, Male Fern, Etc.

Planten's Comp. Cop & Cub Capsules,

(Planten's Celebrated Black Capsules,)

and PLANTEN'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Have an Enviable World Reputation for Uniform Reliability.

IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES

For Powders, 8 Sizes. Liquids, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 9 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.

CAPSULES FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

Capsules to order. New Articles and Private Formulas a Specialty.

Specify PLANTEN'S CAPSULES on all orders.

Send for Samples and Formula Lists. Sold by all Druggists.

Beware of Substitution of Inferior Brands.

NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS.

WEAR THE

KNICKERBOCKER Shoulder-Brace

—AND—

SUSPENDER COMBINED

And walk upright in life.

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all others. All sizes for **Men, Women, Boys and Girls.**

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender.** It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

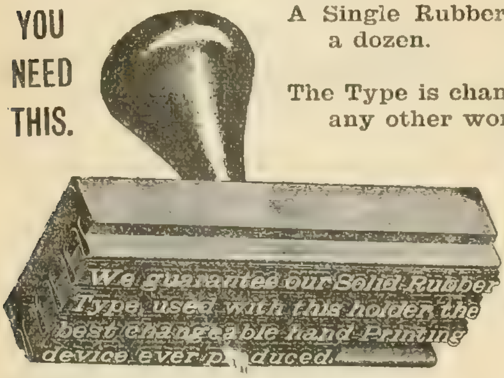
Sold by Druggists. Send chest measure around the body. Address,

Knickerbocker Brace Company,

Easton, Pa., U.S.A. N. A. Johnson,
President.

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.,** of Toronto, and other Wholesale Druggists.

YOU
NEED
THIS.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A neat box containing an eleven A alphabet of Type, Figures and Points, 4 line and 1 line holders, and 3 solid words "Return in 10 days to," "From," and "For sale by," for making quick changes, Self-inking Pad, Tweezers, etc., all complete.

MY SPECIAL OFFER includes a Dater good for 6 years, having 5 abreviated words thus:

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We are willing to send outfit on approval; if not found satisfactory, money will be refunded.

WM. H. DIETZ, 117 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

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Cinnamon - Pills

THE ONLY GENUINE

RELIEF FOR LADIES.

Ask your Druggist for Burland's Old Dominion Cresent Brand CINNAMON PILLS. Shallow rect-angular metallic boxes sealed with crescent. Absolutely safe and reliable. Refuse all spurious and harmful imitations. Upon receipt of Six Cents in stamps we will reply by return mail, giving full particulars in plain envelope. Address,

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Books & Magazines.

We are in receipt of the initial number of *Monatsblatt des New Yorker Deutschen Apotheker Vereins*, the latest Pharmaceutical exponent published at 794 Sixth Avenue, New York City.

The Delineator.

The July issue of *The Delineator*, which is called the "Midsummer Number," begins a new volume with a most attractive table of contents. The styles displayed are seasonable and, therefore, picturesque and graceful, and the fancy work will please the most fastidious Summer maid or matron.

The Canadian Magazine,

The Canadian Magazine. This most excellent monthly in its June issue presents a most palatable bill of fare. The contributions are rich in variety, and full of interest to a wide range of readers both in the Dominion and abroad, and furnish entertainment and food for thought in regard to politics, commerce, domestic and social life, discovery, etc. Published by the Ontario Publishing Co., (Ltd.) Toronto. $2.50 per annum.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Frank Leslie's popular monthly for June is notably rich in matter of personal contemporaneous human interest, having a gossipy article upon "Characteristics of Congressmen," illustrated with no less than forty portrait sketches from life, by Gribayedoff and Clinedinst; and some delightfully intimate reminiscences of Gladstone, by Howard Paul, accompanied with eight progressive portraits of the "grand old" Commoner at marked periods of his life between 1852 and 1892.

Scribner's Magazine.

Scribner's Magazine for June contains an article by John Heard, jr., which, for the first time in accessible form in English, tells the tragical story of "Maximilian and Mexico" in the light of many documents which have recently been published in France. This dramatic recital of an episode which the writer calls "one of Napoleon's Day-Dreams," gives, in that picturesque style which the author has shown in his stories, a perfectly clear account of the event from its conception to the execution of Maximilian.

A Summer Woman's Magazine.

The mother of America's favorite boy hero, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, writes to the mothers of the boys in the June issue of *The Ladies' Home Journal* upon "When He Decides," in which she points out to what extent mothers should influence their sons in regard to their choice of an occupation. Mrs. Amelia E. Barr sketches the mental implements of the modern women in an article on "Have Women Found New Weapons?' Frank Stockton takes the quaint "Pomona" through some ridiculously funny escapes in this installment of her "travels." Mr. Howells reaches the seventh installment of his literary autobiography, "My Literary Passions." Published by The Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, for Ten Cents per number, or One Dollar per year.

Review of Reviews.

The *Review of Reviews* for June shows the usual flexibility of that keenly edited periodical in adapting itself to the topics of the month. In its department of Leading Articles it groups together a very remarkable series of digests of important recent essays on various topics pertaining to the political and social status of woman. Moreover, its always varied and curious collection of caricatures illustrating the history of the month is enlivened by a number of cartoons from New Zealand and Australia, some intended to eulogize and others to satirize the enfranchisement of women in the New Zealand colony and the unsuccessful woman suffrage campaign in New South Wales. These articles and caricatures are submitted by the *Review of Reviews apropos* of the great pending discussion in the State of New York.

The Cyclopedic Review of Current History.

Current History for the 1st quarter of 1894 more than sustains the past reputation of this remarkable work as a comprehensive, able, and interesting *resume* of the world's doings. It contains 265 pages of reading matter, which convey the reader on a flying trip around the world, giving him in clear perspective a birds eye view of the important events of the day in all civilized countries, stopping long enough at points to enable him to get a thorough understanding of all the salient questions, and leaving him with the conviction that he has been brought into closer touch than ever before with the great life of the world, and is better equipped to read even his daily paper and to form an intelligent estimate on the important topics on which every live citizen should be well posted. Buffalo, N.Y.; Garretson, Cox & Co., publishers; $1.50 a year; sample copies 25 cents; specimen pages sent on application.

Terms Worth Learning.

The younger followers of Pharmacy will find it well worth their while to obtain a good, exhaustive list of the various classes of remedies and therapeutic agents, carefully memorizing the meanings. The U.S. Dispensatory contains such a list, and it can likewise be found in some of the text-books. Familiarity with terms like *cholagogue*, *antizymotic*, *antiarthritic*, *analeptic*, *escharotic*, *hydragogue*, *sialagogue*, and others, is commonly presupposed; but we have had several occasions to observe perplexity where there ought to be perfect conversance with this vocabulary. A little study of this glossary will be well invested. While such a vocabulary may be found complete elsewhere, we give below a few definitions:

Analeptics—Agents employed to restore strength after illness, such as tonics and nourishing foods.

Analgesics—Medicines used to allay pain.

Antilithics—Remedies for the relief of calculous affections.

Antizymotics—Agents which destroy disease-germs.

Calefacients—Medicines applied externally to cause a sense of warmth.

Cholagogues—Purgative medicines which provoke a flow of bile.

Depilatories—Substances used to remove hair.

Detergents—Medicines used to clean wounds, ulcers, etc.

Ecbolics—Substances used to produce abortion.

Errhines—Medicines which promote the flow of the nasal secretions.

Escharotics—Caustic substances which destroy the tissues, causing sloughing and eschar.

Hæmostatics arrest hæmorrhage.

Hydragogues are purgatives which cause profuse watery discharges.

Mydriatics cause mydriasis or dilation of the pupil.

Myotics cause contraction of the pupil.

Oxytocics stimulate uterine contractions.

Revulsants are substances which, by causing irritation, draw nervous force and blood from a distant diseased part.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

They Want Names.

Frank S. Taggart & Co., 89 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, desire the names and addresses of a few people in every town who are interested in works of art, and to secure them they offer to send free "Cupid Guides the Boat," a superbly executed water color picture, size 10 x 13 inches, suitable for framing, and sixteen other pictures about same size, in colors, to any one sending them at once the names and addresses of ten persons (admirers of fine pictures) together with five three-cent stamps to cover expense of mailing, etc. The regular price of these pictures is $1.00, but they can all be secured free by any person forwarding the names and stamps promptly.

NOTE.—The editor of this paper has already received copies of above pictures and considers them really "Gems of Art."

SYMPHOROL.—A generic name for the caffeine sulphates or sulpho-caffeinates. Thus sodium sulpho caffeinate is called sodium symphorol. Similar compounds are lithium symphorol, potassium symphorol, etc. These new remedies, especially sodium symphorol (formerly called *nasrol*), are employed as valuable diuretics in dropsy and affections of the heart and kidney. Lithium symphorol has been used with good effect in rheumatism, calculous affections, and the uric acid diathesis, etc. The strontium salt seems useful in inflammatory conditions of the kidney.

Antikamnia Substitution.

That an unwarranted substitution of one remedy for another is occasionally practiced by some druggists there seems to be no question. That this is morally wrong, is equally true, but that it is frequently a crime in the eyes of the law and as such is punishable seems to have been lost sight of by some of those who may practice it.

But the fact that such have enjoyed immunity from prosecution is no guarantee that they can continue their speculation, even on a small scale, without detection and its consequences.

Frank A. Ruf, of the Antikamnia Chemical Company, has recently been in New York and Chicago, and states that he has made arrangements for a thorough system of investigation throughout the country, and that counsel has been employed to prosecute, both civilly and criminally, all who persist in furnishing a substitute as and for antikamnia.

The Antikamnia Company proposes doing this without vindictiveness, and indeed with none but the most friendly feeling to the druggist. Even where a druggist has allowed himself to be persuaded into the practice, their first step will be to confer with him in the interest of mutual protection. Following that, they propose, if necessary, notifying every physician in the city of the name and address of the offender, with the recommendation to avoid him if honest goods are desired. The substitute obtained by the investigators, together with the name of the dispenser, will be shown to the physician, thus protecting the honest druggist. The more flagrant cases will be given to their attorney for proceedings in law.

Mr. Ruf said in regard to the matter: "We are simply determined that the honest druggist shall be protected; that the physician and patient shall be protected, and lastly, that our own interests shall not be trampled upon."—*Druggists' Circular.*

DIACETANILIDE.—Bistrzycki and Ulffers obtain this body by digesting monacetanilide (antifebrin) in closed flasks with acetic anhydride at 200° C. By digestion with ligroin, in which the mono-compound is but slightly soluble, the diacetanilide is separated from unaltered antifebrin, and by strong cooling the diaceto-compound crystallises out in large cakes. The physiological action appears to be almost identical with that of acetanilide.

SOMETHING NEW.—It is announced in the German pharmaceutical journals as something quite new that a continental chemist has discovered that vermillion is adulterated with eosin. This is quite a well-known fact, and was brought out again in a paper on the subject by Parry and Estcourt in this journal. As a matter of fact, what is sold as vermillionette usually consists of zinc white colored with eosin.

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Latest Importations.

ALUM, in bbls.
ALUM POWDERED, in bbls.
FINEST EPSOM SALTS, in bbls.
FINEST SUBLIMED SULPHUR, in bbls.
ROLL SULPHUR, in bbls.
CHLORIDE LIME, in casks.
SALTPETRE XTALS, in kegs.
SALTPETRE POWDERED, in casks.
POWDERED HELLEBORE, in bbls.
GLYCERINE, in tins.
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, bars.
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, cakes.
PARIS GREEN, in casks and drums.
GIBSON'S CANDIES, full assortment.

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HEIGHT OF PERFECTION
SOFTENS & PURIFIES THE SKIN
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Should you need an assortment of Seely's Perfumes before our representative calls upon you, mail your order to one of the above mentioned firms, or send direct to us, and they will receive prompt attention. Thanking our friends for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of them, we remain,

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Manufacturers of : Hyposulphite of Soda, Sulphite of Soda, Glauber Salts, and Sulphate of Potash.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO JUNE 10th, 1894.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 05	$4 25
Methyl, gal	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	45	50
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	65	75
Peru, lb	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb	75	80
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	16	18
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	7 50	8 50
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	75	80
powdered, lb	85	90
Juniper, lb	10	12
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	75	80
CAMPHOR, lb	60	65
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	2 00	2 10
Powdered, lb	2 10	2 20
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	16	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	40	50
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	16 00	17 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	6
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	25	30
Creosote, Wood, lb	2 00	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 15	1 30
ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Chamomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	75	80
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's lb	1 20	1 25
French, white, lb	40	50
GLYCERINE, lb	16	18
GUARANA	3 00	3 25
Powdered, lb	3 25	3 50
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Assafœtida, lb	25	28
Arabic, 1st, lb	65	70
Powdered, lb	75	85
Sifted sorts, lb	40	45
Sorts, lb	25	30
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 30	1 35
Guaiac, lb	75	1 00
Powdered, lb	95	1 20
Kino, true, lb	45	
Myrrh, lb	45	48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 75	5 00
Powdered, lb	6 50	6 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	40	45
Bleached, lb	45	50
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 15
Sorts, lb	45	75
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	30
Bitterwort, lb	27	30
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Hoarhound, ozs., lb	17	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, ozs., lb	15	20
Motherwort, ozs., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs., lb	18	20
Peppermint, ozs., lb	21	25
Rue, ozs., lb	30	35
Sage, Ozs., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, ozs., lb	18	20
Tansy, ozs., lb	15	18
Wormword, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
HONEY, lb	13	15
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	25
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb	25	28
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	22	25
Coca, lb	55	60
Digitalis, lb	25	30
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	25	30
Matico, lb	70	75
Senna, Alexandria, lb	25	30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
[illegible]	30	35
Y & S Sticks, 6 to 1 lb, per lb	27	30

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1 50	1 75
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
Lupulin, oz	30	35
Lycopodium, lb	70	80
Mace, lb	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	9	10
Musk, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	25	27
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc., lb ½ and ⅓	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	15	18
Pepper, black, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladona, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, White, oz	25	30
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladona, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	15	16
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, Black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot. lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	15	18
Elecampane, lb	15	10
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	9	10
Ground, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	3 00	3 25
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, White, powd., lb	12	15
Indian Hemp	18	30
Ipecac, lb	2 65	2 75
Powdered, lb	2 80	3 00
Jalap, lb	55	60
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	75	80
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb	18	20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27

Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb true	20	25
Virginia Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
Rum, Bay, gal	2 25	2 50
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	5	6
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 25	1 50
Celery	30	35
Colchicum	75	80
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	5	6
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin,	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	8	9
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	35
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	12	25
Spermaceti, lb	50	55
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	20	25
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	38
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	65	70
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, 1 oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	22	25
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem, pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem, pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	35	38
Salicylic, white, lb	1 80	2 00
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2¾
Bottles, lb	5	6
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	90	1 10
Tartaric, powdered, lb	40	45
Acetanilid, lb	90	1 00
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb .880	8¾	10
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	65	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate, crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	18
Antinervin, oz	85	00
Antipyrin oz	1 00	1 10
Aristol, oz	2 00	2 25
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's, sol., lb	13	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp., in ⅛ ozs., oz	7 00	8 00

Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Salicylate, oz	30	35
Subcarbonate, lb	2 75	3 00
Subnitrate, lb	2 50	2 60
Borax, lb	9	10
Powdered, lb	10	11
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	18
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	1 00	1 10
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	65	2 00
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	15	20
Cocaine, Mur., oz	7 00	8 50
Copper, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
Exalgine, oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	5 00	5 50
Iodoform, lb	6 00	7 00
Iodol, oz	1 30	1 40
Iron, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	35	40
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U. S. P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	75	80
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry,. oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	55
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon. Tartrate, lb	85	90
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Bromide, oz	40	45
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate. gran., lb	40	45
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
Menthol, oz	45	50
Mercury, lb	90	95
Ammon (White Precip.),	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 00	1 10
Calomel, lb	1 15	1 20
With Chalk, lb	60	65
Iodide, Proto, oz	35	40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
Milk Sugar, powdered, lb	35	45
Morphine, Acetate, oz	2 00	2 10
Muriate, oz	2 00	2 10
Sulphate, oz	2 00	2 00
Pepsin, Saccharated, oz	35	40
Phenacetine, oz	40	45
Pilocarpine, Muriate, grain	5	6
Piperin, oz	1 00	1 10
Phosphorus, lb	90	1 10
Potassa, Caustic, white, lb	55	60
Potassium, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	30

Popular Talks on Law.

BY WM. C. SPRAGUE.

Good-Will.

We frequently hear the term "good will" used as describing a benefit or advantage existing as a part of or in connection with a business. It is our purpose to discuss briefly the nature of this intangible asset as viewed in law.

It is defined in several cases as the advantage or benefit which is acquired by an establishment beyond the mere value of the capital, stock, funds or property employed therein, in consequence of the general public patronage and encouragement which it receives from constant or habitual customers on account of its local position or common celebrity or reputation for skill or affluence or punctuality or from other accidental circumstances or necessities, or even from ancient partialities or prejudices. This is a definition given by Story and followed in several cases.

Boiled down, this definition would seem to mean simply that the good-will of a business consists in the probability that customers will continue to come to the old place of business. At best, it is the sale of a mere chance, which vests in the purchaser nothing but the possibility that a preference which has usually been extended may continue.

Every sort of business does not of necessity possess a good-will that courts will protect. It has been asserted that good-will has no application to the professions of law, medicine and other learned professions, inasmuch as the business of a professional man has no local existence, and is entirely personal, depending upon the trust and confidence which persons may repose in his integrity and ability to conduct their legal affairs. However, of late sales of professional business have been held to conclude good-will, so that it may be said that the law now recognizes such business as possessing a good-will. Good-will itself, apart from the business, cannot be sold, it being a mere incident of other property, and only capable of being sold in connection with it.

As to its value, this depends entirely upon the circumstances of the case. It may be more or less valuable, according to location, personnel of its ownership, or special advantages in the proprietor's mode of conducting it. Not only may the good-will be sold as any other asset, but also it may be mortgaged or sold under proceedings of court in connection with the property of which it is an incident.

The name of a firm is a very important part of the good-will of a business carried on by the firm. Persons become accustomed to buying at certain houses, or houses in a certain locality or known by a certain name, and being so accustomed, will resort to such places, notwithstanding a change of ownership. The name itself becomes an intangible asset of more or less value, according to circumstances. So in the case of trade-marks, which are an important part of the good-will of a business. In parting with the good-will of a business the seller means to part with all that good disposition which customers entertain toward the business identified by the name, trade-mark, location, etc. It is because of this value of the name that very many firms exist which do not contain a single member of the individual name expressed in the firm.

When one sells a business, he does not thereby agree not to engage in a similar business. Contrary to the general view, one in selling his business may agree not to engage in it again, provided there be a reasonable limit to the time and place within which he is not to so engage in the business. If there be no stipulation to the contrary, the vendor may lawfully establish a similar business next door to the one he has sold and invite everybody to come and purchase, although he must not hold out himself as the successor to the business of the old firm. It is generally understood that old customers may be solicited, although several of the older cases hold that they cannot be personally solicited. The tendency of the law, however, is to hold that in the absence of positive agreement the vendor may solicit trade from old and new customers alike either by indirect or direct means.

The sale of a good-will does not transfer to the purchaser any right to use the name where the name is the name of the vendor, unless there is an agreement to that effect. The buyer, can, however, advertise himself as the successor to his vendor.

Where the good-will merely pertains to the place of business, a sale of it does not give the right to use the firm name without an agreement to that effect. Sometimes the good-will attaches more to the place than to the business itself, as in the case of the good-will of an inn. The reverse is, however, true in the case of the good-will of a newspaper, where the name makes up the principal part of the value of the good-will. Where the good-will is not mentioned in the agreement of sale of a business, it will be presumed to be included, unless the circumstances are such as to show that only the tangible assets of the business were included.

Formerly, where one member of a partnership died, the good-will of the business went to the survivor, but it is now considered as a part of the general assets of a partnership for which the surviving partner must account. He may retain it upon payment of its full value, so held in a Nebraska case. Where several members of a partnership have sold out to one member, they may be restrained from carrying on a rival establishment under a name so similar to that of the first as to mislead and draw off business.

Returning to the matter of value, it may be said that the value of the good-will is to be calculated by estimating every advantage to be acquired by succeeding to the business without reference to the exclusion of any person from egaging in the same business. In one case the value was assessed at one year's average net profits.

The Odour of Benzoic Acid.

Passay, continuing his work on the limits of odour of various bodies, has made some interesting experiments on benzoic acid and its allies. He finds, too, that in the normal series of fatty acids (CnH_2nO_2) a regular periodicity obtains in this function. Every fourth term, after regular gradations in the preceding three, is inodorous. Stearic acid is one of these fourth terms, and he finds that not only is the acid free from odour, but also the aldehyde and alcohol, and even the ethyl and methyl esters. Benzoic acid, he finds, is also free from odour, whilst the aldehyde, alcohol and esters are very odourous. He prepared benzoic acid from four different sources and by different methods—such as the oxidation of toluene, or of natural benzoic aldehyde, and by extraction of gum benzoin—and finds that when in the crystalline state the acid, if pure, is quite free from odour. The merest trace of aldehyde or alcohol, of course, will give it an odour.—*Comptes Rendus.*

Hypodermic Solutions.

An important contribution our knowledge of the properties and decompositions of these solutions has recently been published by Berlioz. In conjunction with Duflocq, he had used yellow glass to store the experimental solutions in, so that decomposition due to the effects of light might be avoided; but the composition of the solution did not remain unaltered, and the change was different according to the composition of the glass used. A description of the experiments undertaken then follows, and the conclusions arrived at show that many varieties of glass, when in contact with solutions of morphine in fine crystals cause the deposition of pure morphine in fine crystals on the sides of the flask, and thus correspondingly weaken the strength of the solution. The author also insists that in sterilizing morphine solution 110° C. should be the highest temperature reached. — *Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

A Rapid Method of Detecting Iron in Commercial Copper Sulphate

On 5 cc. of a 20 per cent. solution of the suspected copper sulphate contained in a test tube carefully pour 5 cc. of a 10 per cent. etherial solution of salicylic acid. If iron is absent no coloration will be perceptible at the point of contact of the two liquids, while if iron is present the well known violet color will be observed, the intensity of which will vary with the extent of the contamination. —*Pharm. Centh.*

Iridin is a glucoside obtained from orris root

Bromide, lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	14	16
Chlroate, Eng., lb	28	30
Powdered, lb	30	33
Citrate, lb	75	90
Cyanide, lb	40	55
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	4 00	4 10
Nitrate, gran., lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	50	55
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	30	35
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
Propylamine, oz	35	40
Quinine, Sulph., bulk	30	32
Ozs., oz	35	38
Quinidine, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
Salicin, lb	3 75	4 00
Santonin, oz	20	22
Silver, Nitrate, cryst., oz	90	1 00
Fused, oz	1 00	1 10
Sodium, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	63	65
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	40	45
Salicylate, lb	1 80	2 00
Sulphate, lb	2	3
Sulphite, lb	10	12
Somnal, oz	85	00
Spirit Nitre, lb	30	60
Strontium, Nitrate, lb	18	20
Strychnine, crystals, oz	1 00	1 10
Sulfonal, oz	34	35
Sulphur, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
Tartar Emetic, lb	50	55
Thymol, (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
Veratrine, oz	2 00	2 10
Zinc, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Oil, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	50	60
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	65	70
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	4 00	4 25
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 80	1 90
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	3 50	3 75
Cassia, lb	1 40	1 50
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	1 50	1 60
Citronelle, lb	70	75
Clove, lb	1 60	1 65
Copaiba, lb	1 60	1 75
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	5 00	6 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz	1 75	1 80
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	1 50	1 75
Lemon, lb	2 25	2 50
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 60
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 50
Orange, lb	3 75	5 00
Sweet, lb	3 25	3 50
Origanum, lb	65	70
Patchouli, oz	1 75	1 80
Pennyroyal, lb	3 00	3 25
Peppermint, lb	4 25	4 50
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 75
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	10 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	30
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	9 00
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	6 00	6 25
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	3 00	3 50
Wormseed, lb	3.50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	6 50	6 75

FIXED OILS.

Castor, lb	9	11
Cod Liver, N. F., gal	1 15	1 25
Norwegian, gal	1 50	1 60
Cottonseed, gal	1 10	1 20
Lard, gal	90	1 00
Linseed, boiled, gal	65	67
Raw, gal	63	65
Neatsfoot, gal	1 00	1 10
Olive, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 25	2 40
Palm, lb	12	13
Sperm, gal	1 75	1 80
Turpentine, gal	60	65

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ARE THE BEST.
D. RITCHIE & CO., - - Montreal.

Drug Reports.

England.

London, May 26, 1894.

In spite of Board of Trade reports concerning imports and exports, the Drug Market is dull and inactive. On the whole, therefore, prices have given away somewhat.

During this week alone, Quinine, Opium, Salicylic Acid and Salicylates, Cocaine and Chlorate of Potash, are appreciably lower.

Tartaric and Citric Acids are also cheaper in the absence of demand.

The scarcity of supplies accounts for higher prices in Jaborandi Leaves, and Pilocarpine is consequently dearer.

Menthol is still dear.

Cod Liver Oil firm at the recent advance.

It is hoped that tariff settlements in the States may lead to an early extension in business.

Canada.

Trade is quiet, but a good demand continues for drugs, mostly in small parcels.

Camphor easier.

Opium is weaker. Lower prices anticipated.

Canary and Hemp Seed lower. Some poor samples offered.

Insect Powder unchanged. The flowers are being grown experimentally in California.

Cream Tartar shows signs of advancing.

Menthol higher.

Saltpetre easier.

Cocaine easier.

Salicylic Acid easier.

Norway Cod Liver Oil very high. Crop very short.

Vanilla Beans firm at advance.

The Number of Plants in the World.

Nothing brings a greater realization of the recent progress of botany than the way in which the number of known species of plants has been increased in modern times. Four hundred years before Christ, says P. A. Saccardo (translated in *The American Naturalist*, Feb.) Hipparchus was able to enumerate only 234 different species. Even two centuries ago only 5,266 species, as catalogued by Bauhin, were known to the botanist, and a century afterwards, in 1771, the great Linnæus was able to recount but 8,551. At the present time, little more than a century later, there are known to botanists no less than 173,706 distinct species, 105,231 phanerogams and 68,475 cryptogams, of which latter 2,819 are ferns, 4,609 mosses, 5,600 lichens, 39,603 fungi, and 12,178 algæ.

The Gluttony of Crabs.

A writer in a foreign exchange tells the following story: Having from childhood lived on the seashore, and always hearing the crab held up as the type of gluttony, I determined to try an experiment. September 1, 1893, having captured 165 pairs of crabs, male and female, I built a little pen at the edge of a pool communicating with the sea, and put them in it. I fed them with fish, meat, and other things upon which I knew them to feed, and kept them in the pen until March 4 of this year, or six months. On that day I drained off the water from the pen, and found 207 crabs—165 great big fat males and 42 females, 113 of the latter failing to put in an appearance. I found their claws, shells (carapaces) and debris scattered around the bottom, however. The 42 females that remained were probably too tough for the bucks to eat.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 6. STRATHROY, JULY, 1894. No. 7.

CANADIAN • DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS,
PUBLISHER

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Advertising Rates on Application.

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New advertisements or changes to be addressed

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The Coming Pharmacopœia.

The request from Prof. Attfield that the British Colonies aid in the compilation of an Imperial Pharmacopœia to answer for all parts of the Empire, has not met with the hearty response from Canadian pharmacists that is desirable. There seems to have been a growing sentiment here in favor of a purely Canadian edition to be recognized as the standard by the Dominion Government, but, as many strongly divergent views would have to be harmonized before such an idea could be put to practical use either for physicians or pharmacists, we are of opinion that it will be wise to profit by the opportunity afforded and secure what we can that will meet our views. Even though we as druggists might desire to emulate independent countries in preparing a pharmacopœia, we must bear in mind that we have not yet been able to place the medical profession under our absolute dictum, and that we would have to depend upon their concurrence and medical knowledge if we wished to prepare a codex that would not be a plagiaristic copy of those now in existence.

In thinking of a Canadian Pharmacopœia at all we do so in connection with a desire to have it become the legal standard for Canada, and our mind naturally frames it as a modification of the British and United States works. We are not at all sure that if we compiled a Canadian pharmacopœia it would be adopted as the legal standard by the Government, unless we are confident that a stronger national spirit exists in Canada than does in the United States, where the Pharmacopœia we are so pleased to quote still exists as an unofficial text book, being prepared solely by commissioners appointed by medical or pharmaceutical societies, and having no other authority, although generally accepted as a national work.

An independent pharmacopœia, issued by a dependency, would be somewhat of an anomaly, and would serve but little purpose outside of its immediate jurisdiction; and, even though a compilation could be arranged which would receive governmental authorization, it would only create a precedent for similar action in other Colonies and tend to multiply works, which, as children of a parent, could not reasonably hope to be greater than the parent.

With the very great facilities for rapid travel now afforded all countries, causing constant intercourse of people of different nationalities, it is desirable that the greatest possible degree of uniformity in the formulæ of the more powerful preparations at least be striven for, and the fewer and more representative the authorities are the more likely will there be a concentration for international arrangement for such a purpose.

As liberal Canadians we cannot afford to be narrow-minded. In a matter of this kind, where the general welfare rather than our individuality is the the question of supreme importance, our duty is clearly in line with the effort of the mother country to frame a pharmacopœia which will, as far as possible, be a credit to the imperial character designed for it by its liberal-minded editor.

Will We Meet.

In our last issue we endeavored to direct some attention to the pending meeting of the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association, as we thought that a word in season might not be amiss. So far we have not been encouraged by the assurances of support we hoped might be given the very excellent officers the Association has selected to direct its affairs, and we fear that unless events shape themselves other than they appear to be doing at present, it will be wise to defer any meeting until some subject of immediate and general interest shall arise to call forth a spontaneous desire for a gathering to discuss it.

We, personally, are of the opinion that the subjects which could now be profitably treated of would warrant a full attendance of druggists from all parts of the Province, but, as our opinion is only an individual one, it can't bear much weight in arousing general interest to an extent necessary to make such a gathering the success it ought to be. The drug trade of the Province cannot expect to make its influence felt in regulating trade difficulties unless by concerted action upon well-defined principles. The standing of its members cannot be properly elevated unless upon the same basis of concerted action looking towards scientific attainment. The changes, which new conditions of educational training and association with sister colleges makes necessary in the Act which governs our calling, makes imperative united action to secure them. The necessity of striving to secure a strong enforcement of the Act to protect the privileges of those who are properly qual ified is so apparent as to need no comment. We cannot expect the Council to attend closely to the latter matter unless we are willing to support them. They are doubtless willing to put the law in motion where there is a reasonable hope of sustaining a case, but can have very little desire to go to the enormous expense necessary to prosecute unsupported actions before local magistrates, who, too frequently, are only too willing to give the defendant any chance which may offer to escape the penalty because they are acquainted with him, and are more anxious to help a known person than a stranger. Even if these matters were not of sufficient importance to warrant an attendance, the consideration of how we can best aid in the coming issue of the British Pharmacopœia should bring us together.

These are the grounds upon which we have asked the qustion, "Will we meet?" and, if the reasons do not appeal to others as they do to us, we cannot help it, and can only feel that we are doing our duty in drawing attention to them.

Opinions Solicited

The drug journals, American and Canadian, have very fully expressed themselves regarding the prospective edition of an Imperial Pharmacopœia, and we, in doing so, have doubtless taken a view which even Canadian druggists as a body may not concur in. However that may be, we believe that a candid expression of opinion from pharmacists who have no connections with the editing or publishing of drug journals would be likely to more fully represent the general feeling in the matter than we can express it; and, as our columns are at all times open to our confreres for the discussion of matters of mutual interest to us, we now invite the fullest expression thereon.

With the object of concentrating opinions, we would ask that those who may not desire to write up their views fully, would answer according to the views they hold the following interrogative questions, and mail them to us either by letter or post card at their earliest convenience. The answer only, attached to the number of the question is all that is necessary.

1. Would an Imperial Pharmacopœia as outlined by Prof. Attfield, answer the needs of Canadian pharmacists?

2. What additional kinds of preparations would you like to see added to those now authorized by the B. P.

3. Would you like to have the metric system made official, as well as the weights and measures now used?

4. Are you in favor of an independent Canadian Pharmacopœia?

5. Are you willing to have your name published supporting your views?

We will be pleased to receive replies from any part of the Dominion and to publish them to indicate the general sentiment regarding a matter of so much practical importance to the drug trade. Kindly evince your interest.

Drug Clerks' Column.

Last month we asked that any drug clerks in Canada, so desiring, should send us their names and addresses and names of parties with whom employed, for registration and publication.

We have received a number of replies to this announcement and next month will publish a list of those received. It is hoped that all drug clerks in Canada will avail themselves of this offer, which must prove of mutual advantage to clerks and employers.

A. P. A. Meeting.

Transportation Committee of the American
Pharmaceutical Association.
New York, July 12th, 1894.

To the Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Thomas F. Hain, Chairman of the Committee, having resigned, President Patch has appointed in his stead as Chairman, Caswell A. Mayo, 37 College Place, New York City. The Committee is actively engaged in perfecting their arrangements as regards rates. A uniform rate of $1\frac{1}{3}$ fares has been promised from most sections and will probably be granted from all over the United States. To obtain advantage of these rates it will be necessary for persons attending the meeting to pay full fare going and obtain a receipt for the ticket at the full rate from the ticket office at which it is purchased on an association certificate. This receipt, when countersigned by the Secretary of the Association at the meeting, will enable the delegate to purchase a return trip ticket for one-third the regular rate. In some sections it may happen that the regular summer excursion rate will be less than $1\frac{1}{3}$ fares, in which case the delegates will probably be advised by the local members of the Transportation Committee to purchase regular excursion tickets. Details of the arrangements have not yet been completed but will soon be published.

The names of the Committee are as follows:—Caswell A. Mayo, 37 College Place, New York City; Harry Sharp, Atlanta, Ga.; S. A. D. Sheppard, Boston, Mass.; A. E. Ebert, Chicago, Ill.; W. J. M. Gordon, Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles M. Ford, Denver, Col.; A. K. Finlay, New Orleans, La.; M. W. Alexander, St. Louis, Mo.; Wm. H. Searby, San Francisco, Cal.

Yours very truly,
CASWELL A. MAYO,
Chairman.

An Explosion.

At the Therapeutical Society of Paris, M. Crequy called attention to the following accident which he had had. As a dentifrice he had to dispense:—

Potassium chlorate	5 grammes.
Borax	10 "
Magnesia	10 "
Prepared chalk	10 "
Oil of peppermint	11 drops.
Saccharin	.5 grammes.

The pharmacist mixed the chlorate of potash and the saccharin together in a mortar, of all things. He was saved the trouble of finishing the prescription, however, for a violent explosion resulted and he was badly burnt. The great imprudence in rubbing violently together a 10 per cent. mixture of saccharin with potassium chlorate is self evident, and has, unfortunately, been shown before by English chemists with the same inevitable result.

Rapid Preparation of Mercurial Ointment.

Georges Bagle, in the *Journal de Pharmacie d'Anvers*, recommends the following process:—

Put into the mortar 100 parts of an already prepared ointment, and add 500 parts of mercury. Triturate rapidly, and while doing so pour over the mixture 50 parts sulphuric ether. Continue the trituration and in a few moments the mercury will be in a state of the minutest sub-division, when you can add 100 parts of lard (or vaselin, or lanolin). A few minutes of vigorous trituration completes the operation. If upon close examination a few globules of uncomminuted mercury be seen, add a trifle more ether and triturate. Finally add the other ingredients and incorporate. This method not only saves a great deal of time and labor, but insures a more perfect comminution of the mercury.

The Brazilian Rubber Supply.

Courtney DeKalb, of New York, who has been traveling along the Amazon, says at present there are no cultivated rubber-orchards in Brazil, but the destruction of the wild supply by the rubber gatherers and the rapid increase in the demand for rubber are making the necessity imperative of establishing large plantations. A rubber-tree requires twelve years to mature. Short crops may be obtained after the sixth year. When in full bearing the yield is an average of three pounds to a tree. The value of the rubber on the spot is probably never less than 55 cents per pound. Two hundred trees can be planted on an acre of land without undue crowding, and when once in bearing they continue to yield for periods of from 75 to 100 years. The exports of rubber from Para now exceed $20,000,000 per annum.

Metallic Amides.

An interesting paper on the amides of sodium, potassium, and lithium has recently been published. Sodamide $NaNH_2$ is best prepared by the action of dry ammonia on metallic sodium at about 350° in an iron retort. It forms a white, crystalline mass, decomposing at 500° into Na, N and H. Potassamide is prepared in a similar way, and possesses similar properties to sodamide. Lithamide $LiNH_2$ has also been prepared in the same manner.—*Apotheker Zeitung.*

S. Chapireau's Cacheteuses & Cachets.

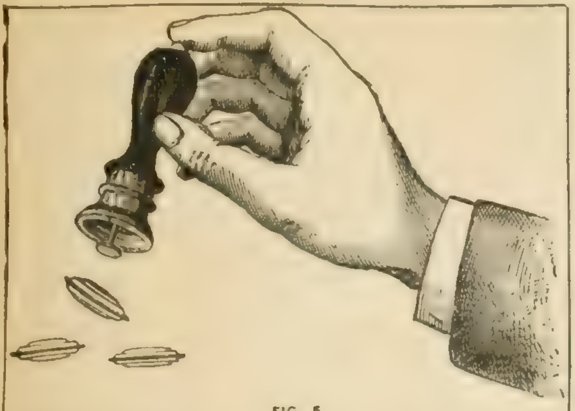


FIG. 5.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET AND PRICE LIST GIVING FULL PARTICULARS

JUST RECEIVED

DIRECT FROM SICILY,

GIOV. RESTUCCIA & CO.'S

EXTRA REFINED CREAM

OLIVE OIL

IN 1 IMP. GALL. TINS.

Duty has been raised 10 . We will give special quotations to parties not having tried this finest of all Oils yet.

It will stand any chemical test.

Original Cases hold 10 and 1 Gall. Tins.

ALSO ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF UNIVERSAL ASTRINGENT PENCILS TO HAND.

THE CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO. - 38 Front Street East, TORONTO.

DOMINION AGENTS.

LePAGE'S

"Syrup Hypophos. Comp."

IMPROVED.

TRADE PRICE.	Per Winchester, -	$2.25
	Per Dozen Small -	3.50
	Per Dozen--Large -	7.00

—ALSO—

LePAGE'S "BEEF, IRON AND WINE."

Quality Guaranteed. Price Reasonable.
Trade Solicited.

C. W. LePAGE & CO.,
59 Bay Street, TORONTO.

Optical ✻ Institute

OF CANADA,

49 Yonge St. Arcade, TORONTO, ONT.

THE NEXT CLASS COMMENCES ON

Monday, August 6th.

A scientific and practical training in Optics should be worth many hundreds of dollars a year, besides being a most interesting subject for a life time.

RUBBER AND COTTON GARDEN HOSE.

GAS TUBING.

FISHING PANTS AND STOCKINGS.

SHOOTING BOOTS.

MACKINTOSHES.

EVERYTHING IN RUBBER.

THE TORONTO RUBBER CO. Ltd.

28 King St. W. Toronto, Ont.

Druggists' Paper Boxes

We are the only Manufacturers in Canada making a specialty of Druggists' Paper Boxes.

RESULT

WE ARE RIGHT IN
Price,
Size,
Style,
Finish.

Write for Prices and Samples.

THE HEMMING BROS. CO. (LIMITED) 76 York St., TORONTO.

Are you interested in

Regalias

or Lodge Paraphernalia of any kind?

If so, write for particulars and prices to

The Dominion Regalia Co.,

76 York Street, TORONTO.

J. STEVENS & SON,

78 LONG LANE, - LONDON, E. C.
ENGLAND.

DO YOU SELL

Anything used in the Sick-room, the Hospital, the Dispensary, by Medical Practitioner or Patient in anyway connected with Surgery or the Practice of Medicine.

WRITE FOR OUR LIST.

145 Wellington St., West, TORONTO.

Chase's LIQUID GLUE

ALWAYS READY, WITHOUT HEATING !

Good housekeepers have it always in the house.

Packed in sizes from 1 oz. to 5 gallons.

SELLS ITSELF !

Quality Guaranteed !

Specify CHASE'S.

☞ Order of your Jobber or write for Sample and Price List to

GILMOUR & CO., Montreal.

WE GUARANTEE
TO CURE
PILES CHASES OINTMENT PILES
SKIN ITCH SCALD HEAD
ECZEMA
BLACK HEADS & ALL
ITCHY SKIN DISEASES

THE J. R. H. BRAND

IS THE FINEST

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

Sold in 25 imperial gallon tin lined Barrels, and in 2 and 4 gallon Tins.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Direct correspondence to

JOH. RYE HOLMBOE,
TROMSO, NORWAY,
Sole Maker and Exporter.
Cable address—"Rye."

NEW GOODS

Just Received.

10 Cases Giraud's Perfumes.
7 Cases Grossmith's Perfumes.
6 Cases Druggists' Sundries.

TOOTH BRUSHES in new patterns.
HAIR BRUSHES, long bristles, very fine.

Sponges.

Our new importations are splendid value. . . . .

J. PALMER & SON,

Manufacturers' Agents,
1747 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

FOR INFANTS OVER 3 MONTHS,

INVALIDS & CONVALESCENTS,

MILK GRANULES WITH CEREALS

IS THE IDEAL FOOD.

ITS MERITS ARE:

PERFECTLY STERILIZED MILK—THE FINEST SELECTED BARLEY AND WHEAT—THE WHOLE PARTIALLY DIGESTED—COMBINING TO MAKE AN EXCEEDINGLY PALATABLE AND NOURISHING FOOD.

—PREPARED BY—

THE JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF CO.

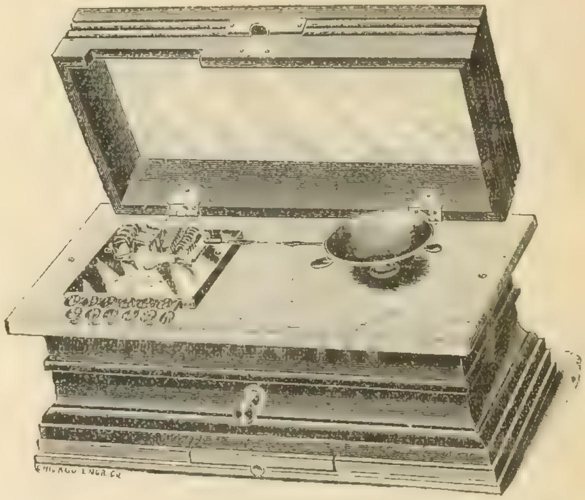
MONTREAL.

McCLELLAND AUTOMATIC IMPROVEMENT

—IN—

Druggists' Prescription Scales

MANUFACTURED BY THE



VICTORIA NO. 15.

SPRINGFIELD SCALE CO. = Springfield, Ill.

Highest Award at "World's Fair"

The LYMAN BROS. & CO. (Limited) - Toronto,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.

Trade Notes.

Fire destroyed the drug store of C. Parker, St. John, N. B., on June 3rd.

George Thompson, druggist, Edmonton, N.W.T., has made an assignment.

Dubois & Primrose, druggists, Bridgetown, N. S., have sold out to S. W. Weare.

J. A. Hobbs has purchased the drug business of R. F. Greer at Morden, Man.

The firm of H. McDowell & Co., druggists, Vancouver, B. C., has been incorporated.

E. Scarlett, of Manitou, has purchased the drug stock of J. A. Hobbs, Pilot Mound, Man.

M. Banks, of Carman, Man., has moved to Winnipeg, and will open a drug store on the South Side.

J. F. Howard & Co., Winnipeg, Man., have been the successful tenderers for the supply of drugs to the Manitoba Penitentiary.

The drug stock of A. G. Orchard, Indian Head, N.W.T., was destroyed by fire June 25th. Insurance, $1,000, on a stock of $2,000.

A new drug store is about to be opened in Goderich, Ont., by J. A. Coombe, of Clinton. It will be under the management of Mr. Williams, of Toronto.

F. J. Hall is now sole proprietor of the Central Drug Store, Victoria, B. C., having purchased the interest of Geo. Mallory, who formerly managed the business.

F. X. Langelier and Gustave Boulanger, doing business as "The Montreal Chemical Co.," have dissolved partnership. The headquarters are now at St. Johns, Que.

Amongst the recent graduates at the Optical Institute of Canada we find the names of Messrs. Hopper, of Cobourg, McFee, of Belleville, Welch, of Strathroy, and Bonewell, of Thorold.

Montreal Druggists' Association.

At a meeting of this society held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, the following officers were elected :—

President—S. Lachance.
Vice President—W. H. Chapman.
Treasurer—A. D. Mann.
Secretary—A. J. Laurence.
Executive Council—Messrs. Jos. Contant, H. R. Gray and B. E. McGale.

Evans—Cassils.

Mr. Alfred B. Evans, managing partner of the wholesale drug firm of Evans & Sons, Montreal, was married last month to Miss Agnes R. Cassils, eldest daughter of Mr. John Cassils, of Montreal. The wedding took place in Erskine church, which was most effectively decorated with flowers for the occasion. Amongst the numerous handsome presents, was a grandfather's clock which was presented by the employees of the Montreal and Toronto houses. Mr. Evans and his bride left for England, and expect to be away about six weeks.

Montreal Notes.

Mr. D'Avignon, of Windsor, has a very sensible letter on the Pharmacopœia question in the last number of your Montreal contemporary. There appears to be a concensus of opinion amongst pharmacists in Montreal that a Canadian pharmacopœia would be premature, and would lead to unnecessary complications. Either the British or the United States Pharmacopœia would suit Canadian pharmacists very well, providing one or the other be made official by law in the whole Dominion, in which case, the new British, when published, would probably be most suitable.

An advertisement in the *Chemist and Druggist*, of London, of May 19th, over the name of the managing director of the Anglo-American Drug Company, London agents for Winslow's Soothing Syrup, states there is $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain of morphine in each fluid ounce of the syrup. In view of recent prosecutions by the Pharmaceutical Society this authoritative statement will put a stop to the sale of the syrup except by duly qualified druggists.

The Montreal Druggists' Association held a meeting in the College of Pharmacy last week, and the members present were unanimous that the good work done by the Association should continue. Many present gave testimony to the advantage of having an authorized price list, and, although there were a few complaints of short-sighted neighbors having broken their promises, nevertheless, on the whole, the druggists of Montreal had adhered to the price list and were now reaping the benefit. A council was named to act with the President, Secretary and Treasurer, and Druggists generally were invited to send suggestions as to prices to any of the officers for consideration prior to the issuing of proof sheets of the new edition of the price book, which would be submitted to a general meeting as soon as ready. The nominal subscription of $1 per year is now due and will be welcome as it will enable the Treasurer to pay for the list when published. It was hinted that one of the wholesale houses would probably desire to follow the excellent example of Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., who published the price list last year and presented it to the Association, thereby doing their best towards securing legitimate and uniform prices for retailers. Mr. S. Lachance was elected President for the present year in place of Mr. Contant, who received a vote of thanks for his valuable services.

B. E. McGale and John Nault are in the throes of expropriation just now. It is always a more anxious time with a pharmacist than with any other class of business men. It is a serious matter being carried out of one's stand, and corporate bodies ought to pay well when exercising their rights. Many pharmacists here have been expropriated during the last few years. We believe the first was the late John Gardner, when Notre Dame St. was widened, and it proved a serious blow to him. The rate of compensation is evidently made by the Commissioners on no settled principles, and the damages awarded vary considerably. When Mr. Gray was expropriated he was lucky enough to get possession of a good corner store on the same street some four months before his old stand was demolished ; on the other hand, Mr. Chive was obliged to rent a temporary store on a side street while his part of Notre Dame St. was being widened, which must have been a great loss to him.

Dr. LaSalle Prevost, who lately kept a drug store at the corner of Bonsecours and Craig Sts., was married last week to Miss Skelly, a Montreal heiress. They left immediately after the wedding to spend their honeymoon in Europe.

Nova Scotia Notes.

Geo. V. Rand, of Wolfville, N.S., is putting up a handsome building, which he intends to use for a Post Office and Drug store. Mr. Rand hopes to get in his new quarters about September 1st.

Wm. Crowe of Crowe Bros., Truro, was in the city the other day, looking as bright as usual. Mr. Crowe reports business good in his town.

R. H. Tremaine, of Amherst with a party of friends is making a bicycle tour of the province.

S. N. Weare, formerly at Cochrant's Drug store, Kentville, has taken charge of the business at Bridgetown, formerly owned by Drs. DeBlois & Primrose.

Geo. McDougall of Kentville, who has been spending about a year in Massachusetts, has returned to Halifax, and remains here for the heated term.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Simson, Halifax, who have been making a tour af the western provinces, returned last week, both looking wonderfully well after their trip.

Hector McKinnon and Ed. Sherburne Blaikie, have lately passed their examinations successfully before the Pharmacy Class of Dalhousie College, and have been granted Diplomas. Under the new regulations, these diplomas entitle them to registration in the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society was held on June 28th. There was little of importance transacted at the meeting, owing to the Association being in such thorough working order. Funds are reported in a good state. Prosecutions for infringement of the Act during the year were vigorous and successful.

The Council elected were Frank C. Simson, A. H. Buckley, W. F. Odell, Geo. Burbidge, J. H. Angwin and T. J. Mylius.

The following is the pass list of candi

dates at the recent Pharmaceutical Association held in Halifax :—Hugh E. Calkin, Jas. W. McFatridge, William Hines, Clifford A. Mumford, William H. Moody, Edward T. Power, Leonard Murray, John D. Tuppen.

New Brunswick Notes.

On the 19th June the N. B. Pharmaceutical Society held their annual meeting in St. John. After the meeting was over the Council met to elect officers for the ensuing year. R. E. Coupe, St. John, was elected President, M. V. Paddock, Vice-President, R. W. McCarty, Registrar, and H. J. Dick, Treasurer. Council, Winslow Tilley, St. Marys, C. H. Fairweather, Sussex, W. B. Smith, St. John, W. H. Mowatt, J. Walter Clarke, C. W. Parker, Struan Robertson, George A. Moore. In the afternoon the members of the Society were taken out to Ben Lomond on the tally ho and buck board, where, with the visiting friends, they were entertained by the St. John druggists. After partaking of a substantial repast, the usual toasts were proposed, and songs, recitations, etc., given. At about 11 p. m. the toast, "To our next Merry Meeting," was drunk, hands all round, followed by the toast of "our host and hostess," Mr. and Mrs. Richards, after which the party broke up and returned home, having spent a very pleasant day.

Messrs. Thomas Wran, P. J. Donohoe and F. A. Sharpe, all of St. John, passed the final examination held in St. John on June 12th.

Early in June the building in which Chas. W. Parker had his drug store took fire, cause unknown. His stock was much damaged by smoke and water. The building was four stories, brick. The two upper flats, occupied by a wholesale dry goods firm, were almost entirely destroyed by fire, and the roof burnt off. Mr. Parker's stock was valued at about $5,000; insurance about $2,500. Mr. Parker has temporarily moved his business to Prince William street. He will return again to his old stand when the repairs on the building are completed.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The quarterly meeting of the preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec was held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 595 Lagauchetiere street, and Laval University, Quebec, on Thursday, July 5th, when thirty-six candidates presented themselves in Montreal and seven in Quebec, and of these, the following passed in order of merit, namely :—J. Vaschereau, J. O. Mathieu, A. Arcand, G. Richard, V. F. Forges, O. Robert, R. J. Taylor, A. Lord, O. Thibault, O. H. Tansey, G. P. Plamondin, T. E. Gagner, J. A. Gayer, and L. Achille Roy. The following candidates passed on all subjects but arithmetic, namely : —Percy E. Jones, and E. Jacotel, who will have to present themselves for that subject in October next. The remainder of the candidates are referred back for further study, and will be required to take up all subjects should they again present themselves. The subjects of the examination are English and French Grammar, English and French Translation, Latin, Arithmetic, History and Geography.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners are Professors A. Leblond de Brumath and Isaac Gammell, with A. La Rue, of Quebec, as Supervisor of Examinations for Quebec City and district.

The next examination will be held on the 4th October, and candidates are required to give ten days' notice of their intention to present themselves. This rule is strictly carried out.

Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, June 27th, 1894.

In several letters recently I have drawn attention to the conspicuous advantages which pharmacists possess over other trades and professions in introducing specialties or proprietary preparations. I suppose there is hardly a chemist in the Dominion, any more than here, who does not possess one or more special preparations, which, by judicious advertising, might develop into a big and profitable addition to his ordinary business. Our trade journals have been placing the matter plainly before the trade, but the great difficulty which presents itself first of all is the preliminary outlay. To what extent is a man justified in sinking capital over an experiment that may involve failure and pecuniary loss? This is always the most difficult question to answer and must depend upon the view that a man takes as to success. Let it be clearly understood that to obtain a general sale of a proprietary preparation all over the country in a short space of time is a very difficult and arduous task. The number that are launched yearly and yet fail to establish themselves is a convincing proof that the struggle is greater than it used to be. Briefly, the reasons for this may be stated as follows : —1st. Wholesale and retail druggists alike have so frequently been bitten by the ephemeral career of some of some of these comet-like preparations that they always look askance at a new proprietary and refuse to stock them until obliged. This is an important point which should be borne in mind and which everyone can verify. 2nd. The introduction of a new remedy is daily becoming more difficult as nearly every field is occupied by some well-established *specialite* which it is almost impossible to shift. 3rd. The public require a certain assimilation-period before they are induced, no matter the advertising, to patronize an hitherto unheard of remedy.

These are the matters which naturally prevent many a druggist from running his favorite cough-mixture, corn solvent or embrocation for rheumatism, &c., as a *specialite* outside his immediate connection. But although these reasons, as above detailed, are sufficient to prevent a too ambitious start, they do not seem adequate to deter any one from adopting a modest plan for extending the sale of his proprietary preparations.

The superior advantage of a chemist is in the starting-point. Around him he has a connection already accustomed to his name and relying upon his judgment in many a trivial ailment. Let him take the best of his proprietaries, and, of course, the one that penetrates a comparatively new field will, all things being equal, probably be the best. It is advisable to register a name and trade mark, for when imitations commence, these will be invaluable. A plentiful supply of the remedy should be stocked in a conspicuous part of the shop and the window occasionally filled with it. A circulation of a pamphlet or hand-bill from house to house two or three times a year, according to the season and nature of the preparation, is a cheap and effectiveform of advertisement. Special arrangement should be made for an occasional display in the local newspaper—in fact, take every opportunity of extending the local acquaintance of your article. The larger and more ambitious work may well come after experience has been gained in this manner.

Of all forms of advertising, newspaper advertising is the most expensive, as it is absolutely essential that the advertising should be consistently carried on. This it invariably the reason for success given by all big *specialite* proprietors, although their methods are often very different. Thus Eno continues the old prose method of advertising that was popular 20 years ago. Pears have always adopted the pictorial method. Some constantly change their illustrations and reading matter, like Guy's Tonic and Frazer's Tablets. Others, like Carter's Little Liver Pills and Owbridge's Lung Tonic, have only had one or two advertisements which they have used right through. But each and all constantly maintain their advertisements and are continually seeking new media by which to reach the masses.

One point is worth remembering by a druggist who advertises a *specialite*. Every dollar spent is indirectly spent in pushing his ordinary business as well. This is an important fact that should carry a good deal of weight.

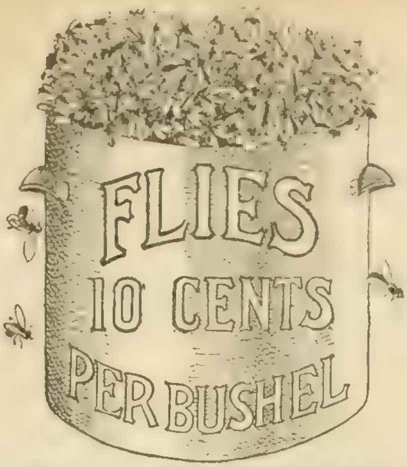
In my letter last month, I mentioned some of the veterinary work and remedies which druggists might well develop. We have just had the annual Veterinary Congress held in the rooms of the Society of Arts, in London. The attendance was small and the exhibition of drugs and instruments in the annual museum looked meagre beside the similar affair at the medical meetings. But I was struck with the fact that specialties are evidently very largely employed by the veterinary profession as they are by the medical. Each of the wholesale druggists exhibiting had quite a number of these, and un-

SELL

WILSON'S
FLY PADS

Nothing else kills
FLIES
in such quantities.

No other Poison has ever had such a sale in Canada.



READ THIS

Dear Sirs, St. Marys, August 3rd, 1892

The following may be of use to you: "A customer of mine who keeps a butcher shop in this town bought a ten cent package of your Fly Pads from me and in ten days he had over a BUSHEL MEASURE OF FLIES." Yours truly,

F. G. SANDERSON.

IT WOULD TAKE OVER
300 SHEETS OF STICKY PAPER
TO HOLD THIS BUSHEL OF FLIES

WILSON'S
FLY PADS
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

YOU CAN RECOMMEND

WILSON'S
FLY PADS

But beware of imitations which are always unsatisfactory to customer and dealer alike.

FLY PADS

are sold by all Wholesale Druggists.

Archdale Wilson & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Manufacturing Chemists and Pharmacists,

HAMILTON, ONT.

OFFER to the Drug Trade only, a full stock of Crude and Staple Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Drug Sundries, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Glassware, and every requisite of the Modern Drug Store.

Sole Canadian Agents for

ARTAUD'S PERFUMES.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1855 (39 YEARS.)

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT. NEW YORK.

WE OFFER to the trade full lines of the following Standard Pharmaceutical Products of our own manufacture, as well as many specialties not classified under any of the general heads, but fully described in our PRICE LISTS and CATALOGUES, any of which will be mailed, post-paid, on application.

ASSAYED FLUID EXTRACTS—Standardized and of uniform and unvarying strength.

SOLID EXTRACTS—Prepared with great care at a low temperature to insure the resinous and volatile principles from injury in manufacture.

ELIXIRS, WINES, TINCTURES, OINTMENTS and CERATES.

PILLS—SUGAR COATED, of all tints. **GELATINE COATED**, extremely soluble with continuous coating, no pin holes.

(We have perfect facilities for turning out Pill work of all kinds, and solicit correspondence.)

CONCENTRATED LIQUORS; DIGESTIVE FERMENTS; Lozenges, Eff. Granular Preparations.

CASCARA SAGRADA—In form of Fluid and Solid Extracts, Cordials, Pills, and Granules.

PERFUMES—Handkerchief Extracts, Toilet Waters, Sachet Powders.

SPECIALTIES.

STEARNS' WINE OF COD LIVER OIL
WITH PEPTONATE OF IRON.

An entirely new and original preparation which contains 25 per cent. of pure Cod Liver Oil, as represented by its active principles and alkaloids. Modern investigation has proven that the value of Cod Liver Oil as a medicinal agent is not due simply to the fact of its being an oil, but to the valuable active principles which it contains. Each fluid ounce of the Wine contains four grains of PEPTONATE OF IRON, a readily assimilated and valuable form of Iron, it being partially predigested and free from styptic properties. **In pounds, $8.00 per dozen.**

STEARNS' CASCARA AROMATIC.
(THE ORIGINAL)

A fluid extract of prime and selected two-year-old Bark, which is sweet in taste instead of being bitter, as is the ordinary fluid extract, powerful yet gentle in effect, and in addition does not gripe. An ideal laxative, prescribed by physicians everywhere. **Price, $1.20 per pound,** not more in cost than ordinary bitter fluid extracts.

DIKE'S PEPSIN Is superior because of its high digestive power (1-3000 U. S Ph. 1890). Its odor is sweet and wholesome. It is soluble, and can be dispensed in prescriptions in solution. It retains its activity indefinitely. It is free from peptone and other bodies which attract moisture and make a pepsin gum up. On this account it can be combined safely with powders without special precaution.

To recapitulate: If a reliable, odorless, sweet, beautiful, non hygroscopic Pepsin in scales, which is reasonable in price, of full strength of the U.S. Ph., is wanted, Dike's will fill the bill, and is the only pure Pepsin that will meet all these requirements.

Price, 75 cents per ounce.

STEARNS' INSTANT HEADACHE CURE Is the best and most satisfactory preparation of the kind on the market. Sells on sight and makes customers wherever sold. **$1.50 per dozen.** Kept in stock by all leading wholesale houses.

We will be pleased to mail samples of our Specialties to any druggist or physician, on request.

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN."

PLANTEN'S CAPSULES

Known as Reliable over Half a Century.

The Pioneer Capsule House of the United States.

H. PLANTEN & SON, ESTABLISHED 1836 **NEW YORK,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Soluble Hard & Elastic Soft CAPSULES.

Improved French Pearls and Globules.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

Sandalwood, Copaiba, Erigeron, Creasote, Comp. Cop and Cub, Terebene, Comp. Sandal, Iodide Ethyl, Wintergreen, Apiol, Male Fern, Etc.

Planten's Comp. Cop & Cub Capsules,

(Planten's Celebrated Black Capsules,)

and PLANTEN'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Have an ENVIABLE WORLD REPUTATION for UNIFORM RELIABILITY.

IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES

For Powders, 8 Sizes. Liquids, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 9 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.

CAPSULES FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

Capsules to order. New Articles and Private Formulas a Specialty.

Specify PLANTEN'S CAPSULES on all orders.

Send for Samples and Formula Lists. Sold by all Druggists.

Beware of Substitution of Inferior Brands.

RADLAUER'S

ANTISEPTIC PERLES

Of Pleasant Taste and Fragrance, Non-poisonous and strongly Antiseptic.

These Perles closely resemble the sublimates and carbolic acid in their antiseptic action. A preventive of diphtheric infection.

For the rational cleansing and disinfection of the mouth, teeth, pharynx and especially of the tonsils and for immediately removing disagreeable odours emanating from the mouth and nose.

A perfect substitute for mouth and teeth washes and gargles. Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles take special effect where swallowing is difficult in inflammation of throat and tonsils, catarrh of the gums, periostitis dentalis, stomatitis mercurialis, salivation, angina and thrush.

A few of the "Perles" placed in the mouth dissolve into a strongly antiseptic fluid of agreeable taste, cleanse the mouth and mucous membrane of the pharynx and immediately remove the fungi, germs and putrid substance accumulating about the tonsils, thereby preventing any further injury to the teeth.

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Take 2–4 Perles, let them dissolve slowly in the mouth and then swallow. Being packed in small and handy tins, Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles can always be carried in the pocket.

MANUFACTURED BY

S. RADLAUER, - Pharmaceutical Chemist,

BERLIN W., GERMANY.

W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ont., Wholesale Agent for Canada.

commonly remunerative they must be. There were antiseptic dressings for mange, lotions for cracked heel, ointments for diseased hoofs, fever powders and drenches, dog pills, compound turpentine liniments for bruises, blister ointments, tonic mixtures for horses and cattle, etc. Large blocks of curacoa aloes were exhibited and also some in gourds. As I mentioned before aloes occupies the position in veterinary therapeutics that opium does in medical practice. Messrs. Arnold & Sons had a special exhibition of instruments, some of them fearful and wonderful to look upon. The other exhibitors included Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Willows, Francis & Butler, Wyley's & Co., Hewlett & Son, Jeyes' Sanitary Compound Co., Mackey, Mackey & Co., etc.

Emol-Keleet is the euphonious title of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s latest specialty. It is the name given to a dusting powder of exceptional fineness and possessing several unusual characteristics. The basis appears to be steatite or soapstone with some armenian bole to color it a flesh tint. There is also some purified talc or similar absorbent material present. It has received high praise from medical quarters and is put up in tasteful tins with gilt labels. It is specially recommended as a dusting powder in urticaria, pruritic affections and eczematous diseases. From a dermatological point of veiw, it is interesting as apparently alkaline enough to remove the epidermis when made into a paste and laid on the skin for a time. The name appears to me to be another addition to a rather long list of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s selecting which are, unfortunately, not easily remembered or their meaning clear. *Enol* is plainly a contraction of the word Emollient; but *Keleet* would appear to be more suitable for an insect powder than a toilet preparation.

A new line in lozenges has just been introduced by Messrs. R. Gibson & Sons, of Manchester. The tablets are similar to the ordinary cream of tartar and sulphur ones but contain, in addition, the equivalent to a small dose of the compound decoction of sarsaparilla. This combination is claimed to be a great improvement, and, in the summer months, the consumption is proving to be very large and still increasing.

Gelatin.

Gelatin, in a dry state, is a hard, brittle substance; it is semi-transparent. The finer sorts are almost free from color, but the lower grades have a yellowish tint. When dry, gelatin, if placed in cold water, absorbs about forty per cent. of moisture, but is insoluble until heated.

Gelatin is produced by the solvent action of high pressure steam upon the skin and bones of animals, and the product—gelatin, glue or size—depends upon the selection of materials, and the temperature to which the solutions are exposed, degree of clarification attained, etc. Gelatin is best extracted from bones by the combined action of steam and a current of water arranged to trickle over the crushed fragments in a suitably constructed apparatus. The crushed fragments are subjected to a steam blast at a temperature of 223 degrees F., and at a pressure of about thirty pounds to the square inch. The solution obtained is purified by melting at 120 degrees F., and straining (in some processes the aid of albumen is resorted to in this last operation).

From skins the "brilliant gelatins" are prepared thus: The hides and skins are cleaned with water, and then cut into small pieces, and crushed into pulp by machinery. The pulp is passed between rollers, next mixed with water, and then heated from 150 degrees F. to 212 degrees F. When a fine and pure product is desired, the solution is mixed with a small quantity of ox-blood at a temperature not exceeding 170 degrees F. and heated. The albuminous matters in the blood become coagulated and rise as a scum, carrying with them the impurities. The heat is then withdrawn, the scum removed, and the purified liquid allowed to settle and run into coolers to congeal and dry. It is evaporated in vacuo to avoid undue exposure to heat.

Much of the French gelatin used for confectionery and culinary purposes is prepared from bones by the action of acid. The bones employed are placed whole in vessels containing a mixture of one part strong hydrochloric acid and four of water. They are allowed to remain in the acid liquid for about seven days, during which time all the earthy matter becomes dissolved, and only the animal, or gelatinous, parts remain. This is called osseine. While this process is going on, great care is taken to keep down the temperature of the place where the vessels are kept, for if too much heat is allowed, there is a risk of the materials becoming putrid. After a week the mass is removed from the liquid and dried. It is next digested in boiling water, at a temperature of 212 degrees F., until dissolved and converted into gelatin. When the process is ended the solution of gelatin is strained into a clean vessel, allowed to become solid, and is then cut into blocks, the large pieces being afterwards divided into thin, transparent plates or strips. Sometimes the fluid is removed from the pans in which it is made while boiling, and is poured into a vessel surrounded by cloth, or some other non-conducting substance, in which it is allowed to slowly cool, depositing its impurities as it does so. During the boiling of the macerated bones, some fat usually rises to the surface of the liquid; this is collected and sold for various purposes.

The red, or Russian gelatin, as it is sometimes called, is simply gelatin colored with cochineal, and dried in small thin sheets. It may be used precisely the same as any other gelatin. As the demand for it is light it is not universally held in stock by dealers.

The Chinese and Japanese manufacture a very powerful gelatin from a variety of seaweed, gathered on various parts of the coast of those countries. The weed is called by the natives tengusa and the gelatin product obtained from it is hai thao. The latter is prepared in various ways; in thin tablets, in bundles or thin thread-like strips, and also in sheets as thin as paper. By soaking in cold water for twelve hours it becomes jellied, and in so doing absorbs an enormous quantity of the moisture. A very valuable quality in this gelatin is that it is not affected by any change of climate; jellies made from it will be as good, and relatively firm, in a temperature of 160 degrees F. as in that of 40 degrees F., a fact which makes it a very excellent article for exporters of jams and jellies. It is very largely used by manufacturers of table jellies and concentrated jellies, and for fortifying weak jams. There cannot be a doubt that where good and pure qualities of gelatin are used it forms a nutritive and useful article of food, besides being a valuable and economical ingredient for the purposes of the confectioner and pastry cook.—*Confectioners' Union.*

Doses for Pharmacists.

H. M. Whelpley, Ph. G., M. D.

Read before the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association, June, 1894.

The calling of the pharmacist is in responsibility on a parity with its ancient, honorable and sacred history. His duties as a servant of the public are many, and their number does not seem to diminish with the advance of time and tread of new inventions. It is not my purpose to remind you of the individual amenable duties or write an essay on the vocation of the compounder of prescriptions. What I crave is your attention to but one feature of the pharmacist's life. It is one which renders his vocation at once grave and responsible. I refer to the fact that a druggist must compound prescriptions containing, and sell over the counter medicines constituting, agents potent to the extent of taking human lives. What adds to the seriousness of the occupation is the innocence of the customer and patient, who are in no position to judge of the nature or power of the substances handled. The confident customer, trusting the knowledge of his physician and assured of the ability of the pharmacists, will take a prescription containing half-grain doses of strychnine with the frankness of a friend eating at a social dinner. So it is with the customer who calls for oxalic acid when he wants tartaric acid. To him

"A rose
by any other name would smell as sweet,"

and "oxalic" does not startle his caution unless the pharmacist mentions the dose and lethal action of the poison.

How important it is, then, that a pharmacist has at his wits' end the dose of each remedy. True, the list of remedies is too long for mortal memory, but those doses not in mind must be within ready access to the prescription case and dispensing counter. Never guess at a dose; if in doubt, look it up and see to it that reference books are always convenient for this purpose.

The word "dose" is a short combination of letters coming from the Greek word meaning "to give." In our minds and practice must be associated not only the idea of giving, but also that of the "amount" given. It is of this quantity that constitutes a dose and the conditions that increase or decrease the amount to be taken that I propose to speak.

From the dogmatic manner in which doses are stated in text and reference books we are led to believe that a dose is a dose, and that we can depend on the size with mathematical exactness. Far be this from the physiological and therapeutical truth.

The dose of a medicine is the amount of the substance which exists in the blood or comes in contact with and acts upon the tissues at one time. This is the true meaning of the word when considered from the standpoint of pharmaco dynamics. A more common definition and one that applies to the everyday use of the word would be that "a dose is the quantity of a medicine required to produce a given effect and is usually given at one time." A still more common application of the word is to consider the amount of a remedy given at one time to be a "dose." Thus it is considered by the laity. The pharmacist, however, should consider the dose as the amount required to produce an effect. This leads him to read the directions on the prescription and see how often as well as how much is to be taken.

The size of the dose is regulated not only by the frequency of the administration, but by several other conditions worthy of our consideration.

The weight of the patient should be taken into account, for the result of the action of a remedy is in proportion to the weight of healthy tissue with which it comes in contact. Thus, one grain of a medicine will, other conditions being equal, produce the effect on a person weighing 100 pounds that will result from a two grain dose on a 200 pound individual. Patients with dropsy, tumors or excessive fat are not amenable to this rule. The average man weighs 143 and the woman 121 pounds. Women require smaller doses than men, not only on account of their being less in weight, but also from a greater susceptibility to the action of medicine.

The method of administration affects the size of the dose. We give but one-half or one-quarter as much hypodermically as by mouth, while enemata require about twice the ordinary dose. It has been found that different tissues of the body take up medicine with varying rapidity, and the serous membranes are most active, intercellular tissue next and mucous membranes next. The size of doses should be in the ratio of this absorption. Liquid preparations are readily absorbed when compared to powders and pills. This calls for smaller doses of tinctures and fluid extracts than of powder or pills of the same remedy.

Familiarity breeds contempt for the power of medicine, as is evidenced by the excessive doses of morphine that an habituate will take without serious results. Race has its peculiarities, and only about half the ordinary dose is required by the Indians, Chinese, negroes and other dark and yellow races. Some claim that blond Anglo Saxons require larger doses than the brunettes.

The dose of the same remedy varies greatly with the object for which it is administered. Thus, ipecac in large doses is an emetic, while smaller doses will cure obstinate vomiting due to depression. The effect on dose of the age, purity and strength in the active principle of drugs requires no more than mere mention to pharmacists.

New remedies are sometimes given in doses that time and experience revise by either increasing or decreasing the size.

The minim or drop is sometimes used as equal measures when designating doses. The drop, unless made under proper conditions of temperature, size of container, nature of orifice from which drop is passed, quantity of liquid in container, and rapidity of dropping, will vary greatly with the same liquid. The relative size of drops of different liquids is shown by tables to be found in most standard works of reference.

The age of the patient plays such an important part in the regulation of the size of the dose that many rules have been devised to estimate the approximate dose in relation to age. Perhaps Dr. Young's is as safe and generally used as any. It is as follows:

Add twelve to the age of the child and divide the age by this sum. The quotient is the fraction of an adult dose to be administered. Thus: A child two years old would require 2 plus 12, equal 14; 2 divided by 14 equals one seventh. If the adult dose was seven grains the dose for a child of 2 years would be about one grain.

Old age again calls for smaller doses, but the requirement is not as generally respected as in childhood.

A table of doses is given below which will assist in determining the amount for different ages:

Age.		Dose.	Grams.
1 month	$\frac{1}{20}$	3 grs.	0.200
3 months	$\frac{1}{15}$	4 grs.	0.250
6 months	$\frac{1}{10}$	6 grs.	0.400
9 months	$\frac{1}{9}$	7 grs.	0.450
1 year	$\frac{1}{7}$	9 grs.	0.550
2 years	$\frac{1}{6}$	10 grs.	0.650
3 years	$\frac{1}{5}$	12 grs.	0.750
4 years	$\frac{1}{4}$	15 grs.	0.950
5 to 6 years	$\frac{1}{3}$	20 grs.	1.250
7 to 8 years	$\frac{1}{2}$	30 grs.	2 000
10 to 12 years	$\frac{2}{3}$	40 grs.	2.500
13 to 15 years	$\frac{3}{4}$	45 grs.	3.000
18 to 20 years	[illegible]	50 grs.	3.250
20 to 50 years	1	1 dram.	4.000

Age.		Dose.	Grams.
50 years	$\frac{5}{6}$	50 grs.	3.250
60 to 70 years	$\frac{3}{4}$	45 grs.	3.000
80 to 90 years	$\frac{2}{3}$	40 grs.	2.500
100 years	$\frac{1}{2}$	30 grs.	2.000

Aside from these influences on the size of the dose the physician must keep in mind the condition of the stomach, personal idiosyncrasy, temperature, temperament, climate, season, time of day, effects of disease, city or country patient, passions under which the patient may be laboring and many other controlling conditions.

I have endeavored to illustrate that no "rule of thumb" can be applied to dosage, so at best our posological tables are suggestive rather than dictatorial. It is unfortunate that we have no absolute guide, but such is the fate of the professional man. Study, consideration and the exercise of judgment are required.

Although my paper may have shaken your faith in dose tables I trust it has increased your interest in pharmacology.

Turmeric-Growing in Bengal.

Turmeric is mostly grown in Bengal on soil containing a mixture of two-thirds of sand and one-third of clay. Stagnant water is always injurious to it, and high, well-drained land is therefore generally selected for its cultivation. The best crops are produced on land of loose texture, which has been lying waste for ten or twelve years. The plants are grown on ridges from 8 to 24 inches apart. Harvesting takes place in January and February. In the Cuttack districts the growers do not allow the turmeric to remain in the land for more than a year, but in other parts of Bengal the outturn of the second year is supposed to be superior in quality and quantity to the first year's harvest. When the rhizomes have been dug out, they are cleared of mud and their rootlets removed. They are then boiled in water in earthen pots, the mouths of which are carefully closed, a very small opening being left. When the water oozes out of this opening, the turmeric is taken out and dried in the sun for eight or ten days. It is then fit for the market.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

To Remove Odors from Alembics.—To remove from alembics and stills the odors of essential oils, aromatic waters, etc., ammonium carbonate is highly commended. Add a few ounces of it to the water used for cleaning, and let solution remain in contact from ½ to ¾ of an hour.

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The Leather and Rubber Cements are superior to any in the market, and can be used by any one, as the directions are given so explicitly. It is put up in two ounce bottles, one quart and one gallon cans.

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The Practical Value of a Drug Journal.

ALBERT N. DOERSCHUK, PH. G., KANSAS CITY, MO.

In determining the practical value of a drug journal, it will be most convenient to first ascertain what features make a drug journal practically valuable, and then to draw our conclusions from such abstract consideration of the subject.

The task of treating this matter from an impartial standpoint is no light one. Editors of many prominent drug journals seem to differ materially on certain salient points concerning the running of a druggist's paper, and this personal rivalry creeps out in the columns over which they preside, making it almost impossible to estimate the merits of these journals from a common point of view. It will be convenient, therefore, to determine the practical value of drug journals from the expectations druggists can reasonably entertain of them, as well as from the actual merits common to the higher class of these journals.

Druggists follow a peculiarly international profession. In the conducting of their affairs they are not hemmed in by local prejudices or customs, are not dependent on local resources, and are not affected by State or national lines except in times of social disturbance. By the resources at their command they profit by the labors of men in all parts of the globe. An original success achieved by pharmacists or chemists in Paris or Berlin to-day, becomes an experiment in New York to-morrow; being successful there, the result is flashed over a thousand wires and in a few hours a continent is informed of the achievement, and in an incredibly short time the world is profiting by the results.

Drug journals exhibit a pre-eminently practical value when they confirm and minutely report and explain such developments resulting from scientific research. Druggists cannot afford to be behind the times, and by placing dependence in these mediums, they are enabled to benefit their patrons by recent progress made in their profession.

Next to the attention given general progress, the practical value of a drug journal is largely embodied in its editorial department. Editorial writing has indeed become a fine art. A man must have a vast amount of skill, experience and general knowledge before he can begin to meet the demands made upon an editorial writer of a drug journal. From this department are promulgated from time to time, as occasion dictates, those unwritten fundamental laws that make pharmacy a profession. An editorial writer is generally conversant with the various phases of pharmaceutical affairs, and from his ripe judgment and the resources at his command, professional questions of vital importance are best decided. He is largely responsible for the plans and ideas put into execution at the various association meetings, for by the influence of his pen necessary innovations are popularized, legitimate schemes are developed, and professional pharmacy is encouraged. In this department fakes have found their death, cranks have been permanently discouraged, and petty schemes put to shame. Here the druggist finds well-weighed thoughts on the proceedings of pharmaceutical bodies, and comments on general topics most profitable to his interests. He finds views that are at once broad and conservative, progressive and cautious, reasonable and always professional.

The practicability or real merit of new plans and plausible suggestions can be accurately determined only when they have been put into actual operation and their direct results are at hand. It is for this reason that original communications to drug journals are always of especial interest. They set forth the success or failure of boasted schemes and experiments, and bear the marks of authority because they are unprejudiced reports of results arrived at by actual experience. By paying attention to these communications, practical druggists often profit by the trials of others.

There is among pharmacists a deep-rooted feeling of mutual sympathy which manifests itself towards all the members of their profession. Our sympathies are effected by the successes or misfortunes that come to the druggists in various parts of the country, much as if we experienced the same conditions, and for this reason personal news given in drug journals is read with interest. In this connection, however, it may be said that commonplace personals involving small details, are especially tiresome and disgusting when they appear in pharmaceutical literature.

We have yet to consider the prices current and advertisements given in every well-regulated drug journal. These features are most convenient and valuable to the thrifty druggist; from the one he ascertains the fluctuations in prices of drugs, and, incidentally, any advantages his wholesaler may be taking of him, and from the other he determines by what new features he will profit, or add to the attractiveness of his place of business. There are those who argue that to have advertisements in a drug journal detracts from its practical value and places it upon a mercenary basis; this, however, is hardly true, for in our successful journals great care is taken not to give prominence to trade features at the expense of professional interests. And, moreover, among the details necessary to support a drug journal, sinews of war figure quite extensively. It is well to bear in mind that these valuable journals are placed at so small a price, within the easy reach of all druggists, largely because advertisers are willing to part with goodly sums of the necessary evil in return for the privilege of communicating with the drug trade.

To conclude then, the practical value of a drug journal is embodied in its ability to keep the modern druggist informed as to chemical and pharmaceutical progress, the transactions of pharmaceutical bodies, interesting drug news, fluctuations in prices of drugs, the general movements in drug centers, and trade features by which he can profit. Many journals do this remarkably well and we can easily be proud of them. That a few are still behind the times and are continually croaking verbose negations and pessimistic cant is a fact exceedingly to be regretted.

The live original drug journal is of the utmost practical value to druggists of to-day, and it is a constant instructor and guardian of the modern pharmaceutical profession.

What is a Poison?

ALBERT N. DOERSCHUK, PH. G., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Read before the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association, June 15th, 1894.

One of the remnants of the dark ages to which many people of the present day still cling with great tenacity, is the use of the word *poison* in designating such substances as arsenic, strychnine, corrosive sublimate, and the many others that cause serious effects when absorbed by the human system in comparatively small quantities.

The English language affords scarcely a word that has caused so much diversity of opinion respecting its real meaning as has this word "poison." As might be expected the views on this subject maintained by professional men differ greatly from those held by the laity. Quite as marked, however, are the differences in opinion prevailing among the professional men themselves. In courts of law, for instance, the defendant in cases of murder by poisoning has been known to escape on technical grounds arising from wrangles among medical witnesses as to what really constitutes a poison. In law an adequate definition of this word is scarcely ever perscribed for the guidance of authorities, and many have been the inconveniences, not to say difficulties, arising on this account.

All persons have well fixed individual opinions as to whether this or that substance is poisonous, but the fact that the same substance can be turned to value and use in its proper relation to man does not seem to bear much weight with them. Thus, certain people are very fond of mushrooms and know full well that the genuine article cannot possibly be injurious, while others insist that this fungous growth is poisonous under all circumstances, and would not think of touching it, even though it is a nourishing food in constant use. In some localities people eat pokeberry pie and think no more of it than of drinking water, while in other places these berries are supposed to be fraught with all manner of poisonous principles, and their proximity is dreaded. The general prevalence of the impression that substances like arsenic or strychnine are deadly poisons under all circumstances, further illustrates how firmly the masses hold to such unwarranted prejudices. Many people hold up their hands in holy horror when they learn that their physician has prescribed these medicinal agents for them.

Two distinct schools have naturally developed among those who differ as to the correct meaning of this word "poison."

The one holds that a substance only becomes a poison when, by its innate chemical nature, it causes impairment or destruction of function.

The other asserts that only a certain fixed class of substances, such as hydrocyanic acid, corrosive sublimate, morphine, and others that are capable of causing serious effects when absorbed by the human system in comparatively small quantities, can be termed poisons; and that drugs of this class possess certain native properties for the destruction of function not found in substances reputed inert.

The latter description, it would seem, is entirely too narrow and restricted. If we accept it as the logical definition, then all those substances not included among the arbitrary poisons must, of course, be reported as innocuous—and many of those substances reputed inert operate in precisely the same manner as those termed virulent, when taken into the system in unusual quantities. For example, opium, when absorbed by the system in overdoses, causes death for the reason that it then becomes a narcotic poison; strychnine, because it becomes a narcotico-irritant, and arsenic an irritant poison. Now the mode of operation of one-half pound of common salt when taken into the stomach, is precisely the same as that of five grains of arsenic. Both cause death for the reason that in the quantities mentioned they act as powerful irritants on the sentient extremities of the nerves of the lining membrane of the blood vessels, thereby producing a fatal impression sympathetically upon the general nervous system. In this instance, why shrink from calling common salt a poison, simply because a much larger quantity of it than of arsenic is necessary to act fatally? Both these substances in the quantities mentioned operate in precisely the same manner, causing suspension of life by overcoming the vital forces. The natural conclusion is, therefore, that a substance is a poison in relation to man, in the actual sense of the word, only when by its innate chemical nature it causes impairment or destruction of function; and from this it must be decided that no substance can be termed a poison *per se*.

Among medical men the following has generally been accepted as an authentic definition of this word "poison." It reads: "A poison is a substance capable of destroying life when taken internally or applied to the surface of the body, without acting as a purely mechanical irritant." This, however, is open to the same objection that it at once fixes a distinct class of substances as poisons under all circumstances.

The words "*a deadly poison*" form a phrase very generously abused in newspaper accounts of casualties by poisoning. Ammonia water, copperas, or salts of tartar are made to suffer under the same horrid epithet as the dangerous alkaloids or mercurials, when accidentally responsible for serious results. This term should be used only in describing those drugs which are poisonous in very small quantities.

The old aphorism, "One man's food is another man's poison," is nicely illustrated in the fact that many valued articles of food, such as fish, oysters, rice, strawberries, cranberries, apples and many others, often cause a form of poisoning characterized by eruptions of the skin termed "urticaria," when ingested by certain persons who are incapable of properly assimilating these palate-pleasing foods.

When this word "poison" is considered in its more general significance, independently of its relation to man, the fact of its being an indefinite relative word with only an approximate meaning, is clearly demonstrated in the circumstance that certain species of birds satiate themselves with the berries of deadly night shade, finding in them nourishment, and goats eat with impunity the leaves and pods of stramonium; so dangerous to man, this herb is to them, as it were, a rare and tempting delicacy.

Why Not Turn Your Knowledge to Account?

BY FRANK EDEL.

The pharmacist is often called upon to dispense odd chemicals, and if he were to keep anything like the assortment in stock that he may have calls for occassionally, he would soon find his shelves stored with goods in some instances likely to spoil and in others to be unsalable. It is astonishing how often pharmacists let customers go without once remembering that on their shelves are all the chemicals necessary to produce easily and simply the required article. And if a given substance is wanted in the form of solutions, its preparation would often require but a minute.

The pharmacist, by so doing, can easily make a reputation for himself in the manufacture of these goods, and one can often hear people say, "We will go to So and So's pharmacy, for if he hasn't got it in stock he will make it for us." It is astonishing how soon such things become known, and when known, what a powerful influence they are towards building up a tradesman's business.

The writer calls to mind an instance of a physician who, after going the rounds of the stores, inquiring for subiodide of bismuth, came to the establishment where he (the writer) was employed, and inquired for the article. He was told that it was not in stock but could be made for him within a certain time. At another time he wanted iodide of lime, and then sacharrated iodide of iron, and thus became a regular customer. Another time a certain photographer came in and asked for chloride of lead and sulphate of lead. He was told that they were not in stock, but would be made for him. This gentleman afterwards took particular pains to send people to the store.

Elsewhere, in an article on the remedy for the specialty nuisance, the writer has said that there is no place where a pharmacist can so easily make a reputation for himself, no place where he can occupy his spare time to so much advantage, as in laboratory work. And this work can be done without neglecting the mercantile part of his business. It is not the purpose of this article to advocate the making of chemicals in the drug store, for the reason that in most cases they can be purchased from reputable manufacturers for as little money as they can be made for by the pharmacist. And, therefore, there is no argument in favor of making them on the ground of economy.

But with odd chemicals it is different. The pharmacist cannot afford to buy them, for the sale would not justify, and in most instances they can be prepared from those chemicals carried in stock, and many of them can easily be made. Take, for instance, the lithium salts. Having the carbonate of lithium in stock, the pharmacist is able to supply the citrate, salicylate, benzoate, borate, etc., if in solution, in a few minutes. And he can, also, easily prepare the salts themselves when so desired. The same is true of the ammonium salts, also of those of potassium and sodium.

Some years ago, while employed in a pharmacy where many prescriptions calling for solution of benzoate of ammonium, 10 grains to each dram, were filled, the writer had his attention called to the insolubility of the preparation as sold in the market. This is entirely due to the salt being of acid reaction instead of alkaline, as directed in the Pharmacopœia. Of course, solution could be effected by heat, but it would crystallize out when cold. This difficulty was remedied by adding ammonia in slight excess. In order to overcome the trouble, a permanent stock-solution was made up, containing 10 grains to the dram. This solution was made by taking the proper amount of benzoic acid and water, applying heat, and adding ammonia to slight excess, filtering, and adding water to make the proper volume. Thus we were able to dispense these prescriptions rapidly and properly. It is an old practice, and a good one, to keep a 50-per-cent solution of acetate of potassium on hand for dispensing. Such a solution keeps well and is easily made.

It is astonishing what a number of chemicals the pharmacist can prepare

Labels and Boxes.

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LONDON, - CANADA.

Put up your own Condition Powder, Bird Seed, etc. We will supply Containers.

We are special Wholesale Agents for the Dr. Eseljay Medicine Company. Send us your order for ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES.

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SIMPLE, BUT SURE!

SOMERVILLE'S
M. F. COUGH
CHEWING GUM.

FIVE CENTS PER BAR,
TWENTY BARS ON A HANDSOME
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THE WHOLESALE TRADE HAVE IT.
PRICE 65c. PER CARD.

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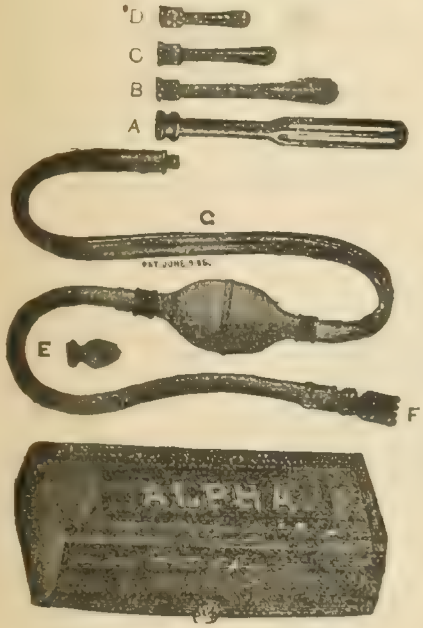
ALPHA RUBBER CO. Ltd.

MONTREAL.

WE MANUFACTURE A FULL LINE OF RUBBER GOODS FOR DRUGGISTS AND STATIONERS.



Alpha "D" Syringe.

All our goods are sold under a Guarantee.

A CONTINUOUS FLOW OF FLUID,
THEREFORE
NO AIR CAN BE INJECTED.

SPECIALTIES:

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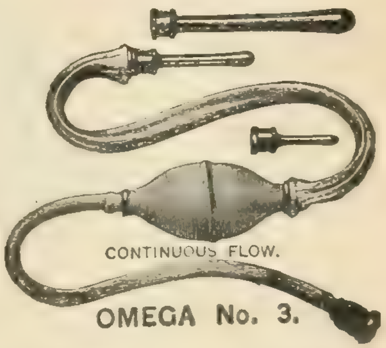


CONTINUOUS FLOW.
OMEGA No. 3.

Omega No. 3 Syringe.

Our **New Price List** contains revised prices up to date and will be mailed on application to anyone in the trade.

Our goods are to be had from the Wholesale Drug Trade or

P. O. Box 28. ALPHA RUBBER CO. Ltd., Montreal.

World Wide Popularity.

THE DELICIOUS "CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM" PERFUME.

Put up in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 oz. Bottles.

And the Celebrated CROWN LAVENDER SALTS.

No articles of the Toilet have ever been produced which have been received with the enthusiasm which has greeted the *Crab Apple Blossom Perfume* and the *Crown Lavender Salts*. They are literally the delight of two continents, and are as eagerly sought in New York and Paris as in London. Annual Sales, 500,000 Bottles.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., 177 New Bond St., LONDON.

Wholesale of **MESSRS. LYMAN, KNOX & CO.**, Montreal and Toronto, and all leading druggists.

WM. J. DYAS, Manufacturers' Agent.

Chemicals,
Druggists' Specialties,
Proprietary Medicines.

WAREROOMS & LABORATORY:
Strathroy, Canada.

TORONTO OFFICE:—11 RICHMOND ST. WEST.

To the Trade.

In all localities from which we have secured and published testimonials for our **Dodd's Kidney Pills,** the sale has been greatly increased, which resulted to the benefit of the druggist as well as ourselves.

We would therefore respectfully request all druggists to forward us the names of any of their customers who have been cured or benefited by our **Dodd's Kidney Pills,** and secure us the testimony for publication if possible. In return for which we will be pleased to give them the benefit of any advertising connected therewith if desired.

Thanking the Drug Trade for their assistance towards the success of our Remedies, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of same.

Respectfully,

THE DODDS MEDICINE CO., Limited.

Toronto, March 1, 1894.

The Montreal Optical & Jewellery Company

(LIMITED)

The only firm of Manufacturing Opticians in the Dominion.

Prescription Work a Specialty.

Country orders filled with care and promptitude.

If you are dealing in OPTICAL GOODS it will PAY YOU to do business with US, and if you are not doing so already, write and get our Catalogue and Price List.

EXCELSIOR

Drug = Mixer = and = Sifter.

IMPROVED AND PERFECTED

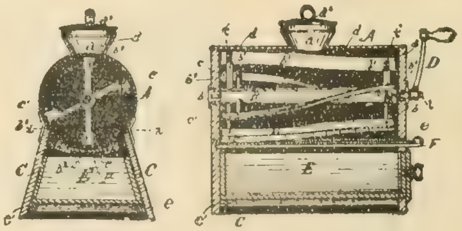
For Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, Perfumers, Etc.

Suitable for the manufacture of Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Face Powder, Condition Powder, and for the Compound Powders of the Pharmacopœia.

THESE ARE MADE IN THREE SIZES:

SUITABLE TO MIX—5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 25 lbs.—at $6, $12 and $18 Each.

Easily Cleaned and no Wood to Scent.



Dust Proof and Changeable Sieves.

Rubber Brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

These machines mix the powders thoroughly and then force them through sieves of the proper fineness for the intended powders. Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer.

This Mixer and Sifter is handled by the prominent wholesale druggists of the United States and gives general satisfaction. Amongst those handling them are: Morrison & Phummer, Chicago; Bullock & Crenshaw, and Smith, Kline & Co., Philadelphia; W. H. Scheffelin & Co., and McKesson & Robbins, New York, and others.

The 10 lb. Mixer is specially adapted for the general requirements of the Retail Druggist.

WM. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ontario, Sole Agent for Canada.

himself, with comparative ease, if he will consult his reference works. Such work makes him a better pharmacist, gives him a more accurate and practical knowledge of chemical processes and the chemistry of what chemicals he handles. In fact, there is no line of work so conducive to the actual thoroughness of the pharmacist as this. It enables him bettter to understand the action of one chemical upon another, and to forecast results of combinations ordered in prescriptions, and often to save physicians from serious error. Again, it gives a clear and more practical insight into the arithmetic of chemistry, and in every way conduces to the benefit of the pharmacist. And the good which comes from this line of work is the advantage it is to the apprentice. He thus becomes familiar with working-methods, and it is of great advantage to him. Seeing practical demonstrations of what pharmacy should be, he is better able to appreciate the teachings of the schools. —*Western Druggist.*

Facts About Opium.

ITS PRODUCTION IN ASIA MINOR.

Our readers who purchase opium will no doubt be interested in the following particulars :—Opium is perhaps the most interesting, the most valuable, and the most famous product of Asia Minor. This substance, which resembles a resinous gum, is extracted from the capsules of poppy-heads. Incisions are made in the capsules after the fall of the flowers, and the juice which runs from them is then dried and made up into blocks of various sizes. These are covered with leaves, and sent in special bales to the market of Smyrna. The poppy is usually cultivated in the central regions of Asia Minor, on firm soil of sandy or chalky clay, richly manured. Several sowings are made throughout the course of the year, but these are grouped under two general denominations, the autumn and the spring crop. The autumn sowings are begun towards the end of the month of September, and produce the greatest part of the harvest. The seed is sown in fields which have been ploughed or dug up, and when the plants have appeared a great many are destroyed, in order to assure to each plant a clear space of about 75 centimetres. The earth ought to be stirred and hoed three times over before the time for picking the poppy-heads has come. After the month of November the snow almost always covers up the young plant, which is thus preserved from frost and the severity of the winter until the snow melts, that is to say, until March. It then grows vigorously until it becomes from 1 to 1½ metres in height. Each plant produces from 5 to 30 globular capsules, which are generally oval in form. The flowers are large, solitary at the top of the ramifications, and composed of four or five petals set in the form of a cross, and crumpled until they expand. They are of all shades from white to red. When the capsule is ripe it takes a pale yellow tint. This is the moment for making the incisions. They are always made at sunset ; the juice, which oozes from them in the form of tears, is collected next morning at dawn, in shells. It is then dried and moulded into the form of blocks, which are wrapped in leaves of the same plant. From its first appearance until the moment of harvest the plant is exposed to all the intemperance of the weather, excess of rain or drought, of cold or heat, violent winds, &c., and these are peculiarly liable to injure it on the nights which precede the incision of the capsule. The seed is sown two or three times in spring, between the beginning of February and the end of April. This crop requires greater uniformity of weather, especially frequent rains. The consequence is, that the spring sowings are more delicate, and their product is sensibly inferior to that of the autumn crop. The blocks are left to dry, and are then arranged in high baskets, containing about 75 kilogs., with certain leaves which have the property of keeping the opium in good condition, and of preventing the loaves from sticking to one another. The bales are then forwarded to Smyrna and Constantinople, to be sold there to exporters. Turkish opium has produced during the last fifteen years an average of 6,000 bales. One single year, which was absolutely exceptional, produced 1,100 bales. But this year we have only 3,000, a figure just as abnormal as the preceding.

THE VARIETIES AND VALUES OF OPIUM.

These are the various varieties of opium and their respective values :—

Malatia, Tokat, Zileh. Quality extremely fine, and of a paste much appreciated by Chinese smokers for its delicate flavor. Amount of morphine very small, varying from 8 to 11 per cent, which is only obtained by means of a special selection.

Boghadich.—The best quality of Turkish opium, paste delicate and fine, greatly appreciated, especially by the smokers of Central America.

Yerli.—All opium which is grown in the neighborhood of Smyrna is called Yerli. It is less valued than that of Boghadich, but is rich in morphine. This is the quality which is used for drugs and medicine.

Chaue.—This kind is so like that of Yerli that it may be included in the same category.

Salonica.—The cultivation of opium at Salonica is of relatively recent date. It has greatly extended, and produces about 800 bales per annum, half of which, of very fine quality, is more appreciated than even the Boghadich.

Karatrissar.—This is the district which produces the most opium, and which supplies, on a large scale, the trade of England, America, and Holland. The quality of this variety is very good ; the morphine varies from 9 to 12 per cent.

Adeth.—Average quality brought from all parts of the interior. The Turkish word "adeth" means "usual." It represents the ordinary type, which is easily sold for China and America, and the amount of morphine is almost uniformly 9½ per cent.

Chinquiti. This name is given to a quality of opium from various parts of the interior. It is opium mixed with foreign matter ; it contains morphine, sometimes to the extent of 9 per cent.

So so. Under this name are designated those opiums which are bought in the condition in which they arrive from the interior. There is a mixture of five kinds and of Chinquiti. The morphine is from 9 to 11 per cent. It should be noted that mouldy opiums of bad appearance, which are rejected, are often found figuring afterwards in the category of the "So so's."

THE PRICE OF THE DRUG.

The maximum price of opium of late years has been 40 francs the kilog., and the minimum price to which it has fallen 18 francs ; but this last only occurred once, and lasted but a very short time. In any case we are very far from that period when this article, which used to play a preponderating part in the export trade of Smyrna, sometimes reached very high prices indeed.

The price used to go up and down, producing great profits and serious losses. But the speculative spirit which used to mark the opium trade has entirely disappeared ; the variations of price are slight, and only follow the normal law of supply and demand, in consequence of the extent of the crops and the requirements of the consumer. —*Foreign and Colonial Importer.*

Tapioca.

Tapioca at one time was a favorite article for speculation, says the *New York Journal of Commerce*, but the disastrous results attending the operations of recent years have taken the spirit completely out of the old-time plungers, it being a difficult matter now to influence attention from large operators, and the jobbing-houses also are seemingly indifferent as to whether they carry any considerable quantity of the goods in stock or not. The consumption of the article is probably greater to-day than ever before, large quantities being used in the manufactures, in addition to the extensive sale as a food staple. Prices are indeed low, though there has been some recovery from the extreme point touched during the period of the greatest depression which prevailed last year. Pearl, since sago disappeared from the market, is now given the preference by most buyers.—*Ex.*

TO INCREASE THE SOLUBILITY OF BORAX. —The addition of a small amount of sugar greatly increases the solubility of borax. It will also rapidly liquefy a solution of gum arabic which has become gelatinous from the presence of borax.

Canadian Druggist
WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
JULY 15TH, 1894.

Congratulations.

We are pleased to extend our congratulations to Prof. Shuttleworth who has been honored by being elected Fellow of the Chemical Society of England, thus enabling him to add the distinctive letters F. C. S. to his name.

Such an honor, conferred upon a Canadian, has in this instance been well placed and furnishes an additional link of connective relationship between co-operative laborers in the old world and the new.

Druggists as Opticians.

It has long been recognized as a fact that the science of optics is one of those branches which only an intelligent person can be entrusted to practice, and, while not wishing to claim that druggists have a monopoly of intelligence, yet the very fact that the educational standard to which they are obliged to attain before embarking on their profession is quite equal to that of any of the other professions, points to the pharmacist as the one of all classes, combining as he does the tradesman with the professional man, to whom should be entrusted a matter of so much importance to the present as well as to future generations, viz., the improvement and care of the eyesight.

It undoubtedly is only a question of time when governments must insist on the proper qualification of those who undertake this matter of optics and we would strongly advise our drug friends to take advantage of what opportunities of instruction they can and not let this branch of business so peculiarly adapted to them and one which commends a good margin of profit, slip into the hands of other tradesmen. It should be borne in mind that the old slip shod way of fitting glasses will not do in the present day, and the man who thoroughly masters this science and devotes proper attention to it, will find it one of the most profitable parts of his business both directly and indirectly.

A "Preparation."

A recent issue of *The Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions* contains an article entitled "What is the pharmaceutical meaning of the term preparation," where it is plainly laid down as an incontestable fact that all medicinal compounds, whether they are official in the Pharmacopœia or are mixtures of any drugs or medicinal agents, when they contain any articles named in the poison schedule, are subject to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act of Great Britain as affecting the registration and sale of poisons. If this contention is right, and we see no reason why it should not be, the various Pharmacy Acts in Canada will bear of the same interpretation, and any articles named in the schedule as "poisons," whether sold separately or in any mixture whatever, are subject to the same requirements as to sale and also the liability of the vendor.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held in the College building on Tuesday, Aug. 7th, for the purpose of granting certificates of competency and for general business in connection with the College.

Poisons at Wholesale.

Under the above heading the *Pharmaceutical Era* calls attention to a matter which has also been the subject of some newspaper controversy in this country regarding the unfairness to the retail trade as well as the insecurity to the general public from the handling of poisons, etc., by unqualified clerks in wholesale houses and by general dealers. The *Era* puts the matter very plainly as follows :

"It is difficult to buy a grain of poison but easy to get an ounce. That is, the retail druggist has to observe, more or less, the rigid restrictions in selling poisons, must register the sale, name of purchaser, etc., but at the wholesale druggist's the customer has no difficulty in obtaining whatever quantity he desires. Morphine and cocaine fiends know this and act accordingly. There is necessity for better legal regulation of the sale of poisons. The grocer can sell paris green and poison-containing patent medicines at his own sweet will. Laws should be enacted calculated to confine the traffic in all medicines and poisonous chemicals in legitimate channels. Do not make exceptions of the wholesaler, grocer and peddler. Boards and associations of pharmacy can do much to bring it about."

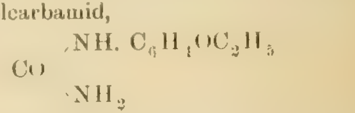
Twelve Thousand Prescriptions.

In Prof. Martindale's "Analysis of Twelve Thousand Prescriptions," for a copy of which we are indebted to the publisher, H. K. Lewis, 130 Gower St., London, W. C., statistics are given as to the frequency in which several preparations have been designated in prescriptions dispensed in six different pharmacies in various portions of the United Kingdom. Spiritus Chloroformi holds the lead, it occurring 1117 times, then comes Tinct. Nucis Vomica 991 times, Glycerinum 875 times, Sodii Bicarbonas 807, Syrup Aurantii 796, Spts. Ammoniæ Aromaticus 675, Quininæ Sulphas 598, the lowest on the list being Succus Limonis, 30 times. Of the *unofficial* preparations, Ung. Hydrarg. Oxid. Flav. occurs 29 times and Tinctura Laxativa, the lowest, 10 times. These statistics do not include the sales of articles by retail, but merely the prescriptions of physicians. The work should prove a useful aid to the compilers of the proposed new pharmacopœia, indicating, as it does, the changes which occur in the advances made in medical treatment, and also pointing out those preparations which have become almost obsolete.

Dulcin.

Dulcin is an artificial sweetening agent, 200 times sweeter than cane sugar, according to comparative tests by Prof. Zuntz. It has a pure and agreeable sweet taste ; and as physiological experiments have proved unanimously that the amount necessary for use will not cause disorder in the human or animal organism, Dulcin can—similar to saccharin—be used advantageously in place of cane sugar.

Chemically Dulcin is described as paraphenetolcarbamid,



$$CO\begin{matrix}\diagup NH.\,C_6H_4OC_2H_5\\ \diagdown NH_2\end{matrix}$$

It was first produced *by Berlinerblau some years ago. But J. D. Riedel, of Berlin, was the first to produce Dulcin by perfected process at a reasonable cost. This process, patented in Germany and other civilized countries, consists practically in bringing urea to act upon hydrochlorate paraphenetidin or Diparaphenetolcarbamid at high temperature under pressure.

Dulcin is supplied by J. D. Riedel in the form of colorless needles or as a fine white powder, and also—mixed with mannit for the use of diabetics—in 0.25 g. tablets, each containing 0.025 g. Dulcin or the equivalent of a 5 g. lump of cane sugar.

Pure Dulcin melts at 173 to 174° C.; its solubility in water is difficult; one part in 800 parts of water at 15° C.; it it is soluble in 50 parts hot water, and readily in 25 parts 90 per cent. ether,

Dulcin can be boiled in water without decomposing, and will not escape in the steam. If Dulcin is heated beyond its melting point, ammonia is eliminated and paraphenetolcarbamid changes to diparaphenetolcarbamid.

The tests for purity of dulcin are found in its melting point, the colorless crystals, and the property of dissolving without coloration in cold concentrated sulphuric acid.

Dulcin is a very staple product, and can be utilized for all purposes as a perfect substitute for cane sugar.

"CINCHONA" sends a copy of a recipe which was handed him to fill. He thinks it must have originated with "Bill Nye":

Equal parts
Tinctor of opheum
" chompete
" red peppe
" rubharb
" pepement
Dose, 20 drops.

---

*H. Thoms : Ueber Dulcin. Berichte d. pharm. Ges., 1893, No. 5

BY HANDLING

TANGLEFOOT

SEALED

STICKY FLY PAPER

THE DRUGGIST AVOIDS

COMPLAINTS, ANNOYANCE AND LOSS.

Every Purchaser is Satisfied and Pleased. Every Sheet Used Sells More.

PRICE REDUCED. PROFIT LARGER THAN EVER.

The Wax Sealing Border surrounding each sheet of Tanglefoot permanently restrains the soft catching material and preserves each sheet until used, preventing Loss and Annoyance to the dealer and the Displeasure of the user.

Tanglefoot is spread upon paper made especially for the purpose; designed to be strong, impervious to the sticky composition and practically air-tight, it perfectly fulfills its peculiar functions.

Each double sheet is formed from two distinct and perfect single sheets, adding to its convenience and appreciated by the user.

Each box is provided with one Holder free for the dealer's own use or to be presented with a liberal purchase of Tanglefoot. It is the only device useful, practical or desirable.

A successful Sealing Border must be firm enough to hold the catching material in all positions.

It must adhere closely to the paper yet separate readily at all temperatures.

It must not become soft at a high temperature and give away allowing the escape of the sticky composition.

It must not increase in adhesiveness at a high temperature to cause the paper to tear in separating the sheets.

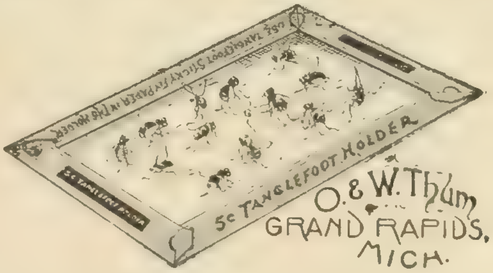
In fact the Border as well as the Sticky Material must retain its identity over a range of all climatic conditions from Manitoba to the Equator and as far South.

These qualities the Sealing Border of Tanglefoot embodies to perfection and is the only successful device yet invented for the purpose, giving universal satisfaction.

FOR SALE BY EVERY WHOLESALE DRUGGIST IN CANADA.

55 CENTS PER BOX.

$5.00 Per Case.



IN 5 CASE LOTS

$4.75 Per Case.

EACH BOX CONTAINS 25 DOUBLE SHEETS AND ONE TANGLEFOOT HOLDER. *EACH CASE CONTAINS 10 BOXES.*

THE TWIN

HALF MINUTE

Clinical Thermometer.

FOR QUICK REGISTRATION OF TEMPERATURE.

INDELIBLE BLACK.

PATENTED MARCH 25, 1890.

The most substantial sensitive Thermometer ever offered to the Medical Profession.

With the atmospheric register at 60°, if "THE TWIN" be immersed in warm water of 105°, the mercury will reach that degree in less than **20 Seconds.**

The welding the two bulbs into one without any intervening space renders "THE TWIN" much stronger and less liable to break than any other heretofore offered.

It will also be found much more convenient to carry, requiring less room in a case or in the vest pocket. For these reasons, as well as for its **Guaranteed Accuracy,** "THE TWIN" is universally recommended by the medical profession.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. $2 00 EACH.

To Dealers who mention the CANADIAN DRUGGIST in Orders of not less than 1 dozen—TWIN LENS, $9.00 dozen; TWIN PLAIN, $8.00 dozen. If in Gold Case with Chain and Pin, $2.00 net.

JOHN BARRY, Patentee and Maker, 62 Fulton St., N. Y.

IN THE COMBINATION OF ANTIKAMNIA AND QUININE, ANTIKAMNIA BEING SEDATIVE IN CHARACTER, OVERCOMES THE SYSTEMIC DISTURBANCES WHICH FREQUENTLY FOLLOW QUININE EXHIBITED ALONE. INDICATED IN HEADACHE, BACKACHE, ACHING OF THE LIMBS AND ALL MALARIAL CONDITIONS.

THE SALICYLATES HAVE LONG BEEN RECOGNIZED IN ALL FORMS OF RHEUMATISM. SALOL IS SALICYLIC AND CARBOLIC ACIDS PERFECTLY COMBINED.

IN COMBINATION WITH ANTIKAMNIA THE EXCELLENCE OF BOTH IS MAINTAINED FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN OR INTERNAL ANTISEPTIC EFFECT.

Trade supplied by all Jobbers in Canada, United States, and Mexico.

Radlauer's Somnal.

AETHYL-CHLORALURETHAN.

(REGISTERED)

THE NEWEST & MOST EFFICIENT SOPORIFIC REMEDY.

Taken in doses of 32 grains, or half a teaspoonful, in milk, ale or cognac, produces in half-an-hour a quiet refreshing sleep, lasting from six to eight hours, with no unpleasant after effects. The effects of SOMNAL are more pleasant than those of Chloral Hydrate and Morphia. Experiments made in the Town Hospitals, Moabit and Friedrichshain, Konigliche Charite and Konigliche Universitats Poliklinik, Berlin, have shown that SOMNAL does not accelerate the pulse and does not upset the stomach. SOMNAL is especially recommended for Nervous Insomnia, Neurasthenia, Spinal Complaints, Infectious Diseases, Paralysis, Melancholia, Hysteria, Morphinismus, and Diabetes. The low price of SOMNAL enables its use in the poor and workmen's practice and in hospitals.

Radlauer's Antinervin.

(SALICYLE BROMANILIDE) in the form of Powder, the most efficacious Antipyretic, Antineuralgic, and Antinervine.

ANTINERVIN replaces and surpasses Antipyrin, has no hurtful secondary effects, and is cheaper. Taken in doses of 8 grain four times a day, it is an excellent remedy for Feverish, Catarrhal and Rheumatic Pains.

ANTINERVIN is of especial service in cases of Influenza, Neuralgia, Asthma, Tuberculose, Yellow Fever, Malaria, Migraine, Gout, Rheumatism in the Joints, Diphtheritis, and other typical Fevers.

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GENUINE

Cod Liver Oil

Is non-freezing and remains perfectly clear at 13° above zero.

Sold in 15 and 20 Gallon Kegs.

HAS THE HIGHEST RECOMMENDATION.

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Liquid Fish Glue

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1 and 2 oz. Bottles.

TINS—Gallon, Quart & Pint. Also in Bulk in Barrels & Kegs

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

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AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION.

Soda Water Syrups.

Now that the "season" is on us in full blast, the pharmacist who has a soda fountain will be on the *qui vive* for the "very latest" in syrups and flavors in order to attract custom and to keep abreast of the times with his competitors. That a properly conducted soda fountain is a source of immediate profit as well as an attraction to many drug stores is not to be denied, but in order to make it profitable, two things especially must be remembered, perfect cleanliness and good syrups. It is not always the most costly apparatus that pays the largest profit, and the quality of the soda, together with the most scrupulous cleanliness in and about the fountain, are the most telling in the receipts from this source. The following receipts are all to be depended upon as reliable and many of them quite new. We are indebted for them to *Harrop's Monograph*, *Saxe's Guide* and other works besides some of our exchanges :

SIMPLE SYRUP.

Granulated sugar	7 pounds
Gelatin	½ ounce.
Water, sufficient to make	1 gallon.

Hydrate the gelatin in the usual manner and dissolve in the water with the aid of heat ; add the sugar and dissolve by agitation without further heat.

ORANGE.

Oranges	No. vi.
Tincture quillaja	4 drachms.
Granulated sugar	6 pounds
Water, sufficient to make	1 gallon.

Grate the oranges lightly and macerate the gratings in 1 quart or more of water ; throw on a filter, then pass enough water through, when added to the orange juice, to make four pints ; in this dissolve the sugar without heat and strain. Lastly add the tincture of quillaja and sufficient water to make 1 gallon.

ROSE BUD.

Strawberry juice	8 oz.
Rose water	1½ oz.
Albumen foam	2 oz.
Cochineal coloring	20 gtt
Syrup	1 gal

PEACH BLOW.

Peach juice	8 oz
Raspberry juice	2 oz
Lemon juice	2 oz.
Compound spirit juniper	1 oz.
Albumen foam	1 oz
Cochineal coloring	10 gtt
Syrup	3 qts

BLOOD ORANGE PHOSPHATE.

Raspberry juice	5 oz.
Extract orange	1 oz.
Fruit orange	½ oz.
Syrup	1 gal.
Red coloring	enough

The addition of raspberry juice vastly improves the orange flavor. The acid phosphate (1 dram) is added when the drink is served.

CHERRY ORANGE PHOSPHATE.

Blood orange syrup (above)	1 oz.
Wild cherry syrup	½ oz.
Acid phosphate	1 dr.

Serve still, with plain soda, in a mineral glass.

YABARA CHOCOLATE.

Sweet chocolate, vanilla	3 lbs.
Boiling water	1 qt.
Pure cream	1 gal.
Granulated sugar	12 lbs.

Dissolve the chocolate in boiling water, add the cream, bring to a boil, then add the sugar, and stir with a wooden ladle until dissolved. When cool, place the syrup on ice, but not into the syrup can, as the syrup is too thick to draw nicely. This is too expensive for 5 cent soda.

RAZZLE DAZZLE.

Pineapple syrup	4 dr.
Lemon juice	1 dr.
Raspberry vinegar	1 dr.

Place in ordinary thin soda glass and fill the glass two-thirds full of fine cracked ice, put a mixing spoon in glass, and turn on the coarse stream of soda. When the glass is about three-fourths full with soda stir with the spoon ; add more ice, heaping it on top of the glass ; then top off with a teaspoonful of crushed strawberry, stick a slice of orange between the ice and glass, and serve with a straw.

CALISAYA TONIC.

Brown calisaya	4 oz. av.
Gentian	1 oz. av.
Orange peel	1½ oz. av.
Cinnamon	1 oz. av.
Alcohol, 65 p. c., enough to make	32 fl. oz.

COFFEE SYRUP.

Mocha and Java coffee, of each	8 ozs.
Soap bark	½ oz.

Mix and transfer to percolator and add

Boiling water	6 pints.

Let stand 12 to 20 hours ; percolate and add enough hot water to make five pints.

LEMON.

Lemons	No. xii.
Tincture curcuma	1 fl. dram.
Tincture quillaja	4 fl. drams.
Granulated sugar	6 pounds.
Water, sufficient to make	1 gallon.

Grate 6 of the lemons and macerate the gratings in 1 quart or more of water ; throw on a filter, then pass enough water through, when added to the orange juice, to make 4 pints ; in this dissolve the sugar without heat and strain. Lastly, add the tincture of quillaja and coloring, and sufficient water to make 1 gallon.

EGG CREAM.

Cream	4 oz
Egg yolk	4
Extract vanilla	1 oz
Syrup	12 oz

Triturate together the yolks of egg with the cream, incorporate with the sugar, and lastly add the vanilla.

CARBONATED CREAM.

Glycerin	[illegible] lbs.
Powdered sugar	3½ lbs.
Water	1½ gal.
White of eggs	6

Dissolve the sugar in the water, add the glycerin, beat the white of eggs to a froth and add to the foregoing. Then pour into a fountain containing 5 gallons of water, and charge at 125 pounds pressure.

Draw the flavoring syrup and carbonated cream in one glass, and put shaved or cracked ice in another glass. On the ice draw the carbonated water, and mix with the contents of the first glass by pouring together. These directions must be closely followed.

EXTRACT OF NECTARINE.

Oil bitter almonds	45 gtt.
Oil rose	8 gtt.
Oil neroli	8 gtt.
Oil orange	6 fl. dr.
Oil lemon	6 fl. dr.
Tincture fresh lemon peel	1 fl. oz.
Tincture fresh orange peel	1 fl. oz.
Alcohol	40 fl. oz.

Color light red with cochineal.

IRON, MALT AND PHOSPHATE.

Iron pyrophosphate	15 gr.
Extract malt	1 fl. oz.
Solution acid phosphates	1 fl. oz.
Solution albumen	2 fl. oz.
Solution caramel	2 fl. dr.
Extract vanilla	1 fl. dr.
Extract bitter almonds	30 m.
Syrup enough to make	20 fl. oz.

MOXIE EXTRACT.

Angostura bitters	12 dr.
Tincture avena sativa	9 dr.
Tincture cinchona compound	6 dr.
Tincture nux vomica	3 dr.
Fld. ext. coca	3 dr.
Oil wintergreen	22 gtt.
Oil sassafras	22 gtt.
Caramel coloring	8 oz.

Moxie syrup is prepared by mixing 12 ounces of the foregoing extract with 2 ounces of foam extract and 1 gallon of syrup.

ALBUMEN FOAM.

White of egg	1
Water	8 oz.
Syrup	8 oz.

After stirring well together strain through muslin or cotton.

CHOCOLATE CREAM SYRUP.

Po. chocolate	4 oz.
Po. cocoa	2 oz.
Cold water	11 oz.

And when evenly suspended, add

Infusion of quillaja	5 oz.

Let stand until dissolved, or about 1 hour, then add

Condensed milk	1 can.
Powdered boric acid, about	2 teaspoonfuls.
Simple syrup	1 gallon.

Stir well, boil 1 minute and use without straining.

To distinguish Catechu from Gambier or pale catechu, M. Gibson has recourse to a microscopical examination for the anatomical structures of the two drugs, gambier being prepared from the young twigs of *Uncaria gambir* bearing the leaves and flowers, while catechu is obtained from the central portion of the trunk of *Acacia catechu.* He dissolves the drug either in an alkali or in 30 per cent. acetic acid, and then examines the insoluble residue.

Zanon preserves ergot in jars in which there are alternate layers of perfectly dry sand and ergot. A layer of dry sand is put in the bottom of the jar, a layer of ergot on it, and so on. Keep the jar sealed.

Five to fifteen grains of menthol to an ounce of simple ointment will be found usfeul in pruritis ani.

Examination Questions, New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society.

Held in St. John, N. B., June 12th, 1894.

Preliminary. *Time allowed*—1½ hours.

1. Dictation.
2. Parse fully the following sentences. —
   (*a*) Of two evils the less is always to be chosen.
   (*b*) Capiat cochlearia duo magna post prandium.
3. Decline the following nouns and state the declension of each:—Haustus, Dies, Calx, Charta, Cyathus.
4. Conjugate:—Decogno, Recipio, Signo.
5. Define a fraction, a decimal fraction, and an improper fraction, and give an example of each.
6. (*a*) Multiply 457.61 by .527.
   (*b*) Reduce to a vulgar fraction in its lowest terms:—$\frac{3.25 \quad 2.6}{3.12}$
   (*c*) Simplify:—$\frac{2\frac{1}{3}+\frac{4}{5}\text{ of }3\frac{1}{3}\text{ of }\frac{3}{4} \quad 2\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{9\frac{1}{6}}{5}}$

MATERIA MEDICA.

Time allowed—1½ hours.

1. Give B. P. name, geographical source, part used and and preparations into which the following enter:—Belladonna, Calumbo, Catechu, Bitter Apple, Calabar Bean.
2. Name the drugs from which the following are obtained, stating the dose and medicinal properties of each:—Eserine, Atropine, Cocaine, Caffeine, Sparteine.
3. What is meant by the following terms and give an example of each: Anthelmintic, Antipyretic, Diuretic, Sialagogue, Astringent.
4. Name the official preparations of Cascara, Digitalis, Nux Vomica.
5. Give antidote for poisoning by Opium, Paris Green, Oxalic Acid, Nitrate of silver, Carbolic Acid.
6. Distinguish between Resins, Gum Resins, Gums, Balsams and Oleo Resins, and give examples of each.
7. Name six roots of the B. P. giving habitat and medicinal properties of each.
8. Camphor. What is it? State habitat, mode of obtaining from tree, and of refining, properties, pharmaceutical uses and doses.

9 and 10. Orals.

PHARMACY.

Time—1½ hours.

1. Define Distillation, Sublimation, Levigation, Percolation. Sketch or describe the apparatus required to prepare 10 gals. distilled water.
2. Describe the B. P. method of preparing two of the following: Liq Ammon. Acet Fort., Vin. Ipecac, Spt. Eth. Nitrosi.
3. What would be the effect of exposing the following to air? Sodii Carb., Potass. Acet., Ferri Sulphas, Lime Water, Goulard's Extract.
4. Give ingredients, dose and strength of the following: Pulv. Kino Co., Liq. Strych. Hydrochlor., Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor., Tinct. Benzoin Co., Pulv. Ipecac. Co.
5. (*a*) What is the weight of a gallon of water, B. P. and U. S. P.
   (*b*) How many grains in a troy pound and in an avoirdupois pound?
   (*c*) How many grammes in a litre?
   (*d*) How many grammes in a cubic centimetre?
   (*e*) How many grammes in a drachm?
6. What is the difference between Phosphoric Acid, B. P. and U. S. P.? Tinct. Iodine, B. P. and U. S. P.? Acid Sulph. Arom., B.P. and U.S.P.?
7. How is solid extract of Nux Vomica prepared, and what is the per cent. of active ingredients?
8. How should the following be stored and why: Cantharides, Ergot, Powdered Squill, Essential Oils and Ether?

9 and 10. Orals.

CHEMISTRY.

Time—1½ hours.

1. $2NH_4Cl + Ca(OH)_2 = 2NH_3 + CaCl_2 + 2H_2O$.
   Write out the meaning of this equation in full; give the molecular weight of each of the bodies.
2. How would you prepare the following gases: Hydrogen, Oxygen, Chlorine? Give atomic weight of each.
3. An imperial pint of water weighs 1¼ lbs. What will be the weight of an equal volume of glycerine, specific gravity 1.25? How take specific gravity of beeswax?
4. Give an example of an univalent, bivalent, and trivalent acid. Write out formula for each. Write an equation in which Sulphuric Acid is neutralised by Ammonium Hydrate.
5. State boiling and freezing point of water on Centigrade, Fahrenheit and Reaumer thermometers. What is the effect of a raised or lowered temperature on the specific gravity of liquids?
6. How would you distinguish chemically between the following acids: (*a*) Hydrochloric. (*b*) Nitric. (*c*) Sulphuric?
7. (*a*) What is the reaction when Calomel is mixed with Lime Water?
   (*b*) Also when Mercuric Salts are mixed with Alkaline Solutions?
8. How would you prepare a small quantity of Hydrochloric Acid?

9 and 10. Orals.

DISPENSING.

1. Give the official names for Spt. Mindererei, Pulv. Jacobi, Lunar Caustic, Salapine, Blue Vitriol, Tartar Emetic, Goulard Water, Elixir Vitriol, Spirits of Salts, Strengthening Plaster.
2. What is an Emulsion? How prepared? An Infusion? A Decoction? Sketch shape of Breast Plaster, and give proper size. Sketch shape of Blister for behind the right ear. Draw it in proper size.
3. Give strength and dose of each of the following: Liq. Atropia Sulph., Liq. Morph. Mur., Acid Hydrocyan. Dil., Tr. Verat. Verid., Liq. Hydrargyri et Arsen. Iod., Liq. Tritnitrina, Tinct. Digitalis, Tinct. Opii.
4. State how the following prescriptions should be dispensed:

1 Ac. sulph. dil .... ʒ i
Bism. sub-nit .... ʒ ss
Syr. simp .... ℥ iii
Mist. cretæ .... ad ℥ iv

2—Phosphorus .... gr. i
Excipient .... q. s.
Div. in pil vi.
Sig. sum i post cib.

3 Chloral hyd. } aa .... ʒ i
Camphor }
Syr. zingib .... ℥ ss
Aq. rosarum .... ℥ iss
Sig.: a tablespoonful after meals.

5 to 10 were orals and two prescriptions to be dispensed.

India-Rubber Forests in Matto Grosso.

The *Diario Official* of the State of Sao Paulo contains the following article under the above caption:—

The number of rubber trees growing in the various parts of the State of Matto Grosso is estimated at thousands of millions. The discovery of rubber trees in that State dates back a very short time indeed, while their exploitation has but just begun. The obstacles which are being encountered by the pioneers are great; but in spite of such drawbacks as the lack of labor, the insufficiency of existing means of transportation,and others, the industry is growing constantly, and promises to entirely dislodge at no distant date such allied industries as the obtaining of Keua-mate (Paraguay Tee) and the Paia (ipecacuanha). The last crop of rubber available for export is figured at 10,000 arrobas, and, according to the latest reports, an arroba was quoted at 50 milreis, and the market showed a rising tendency.

The municipality of Diamantina, like all the other municipalities into which the State of Matto Grosso is divided, covers a very extensive area. It embraces a flat region of about 12,000 square kilometers, and is traversed by rich streams which empty their waters into the Xingu and Tapajos, tributaries of the Amazon river, on one side, and on the other side, into the Paraguay river, tributary to the Parana, which flows into the La Plata. On the watershed, just between the numerous springs which flow into the basin of the Amazon river on the one side and into that of the La Plata on the other, stands the city of Diamantina, at a distance of about 36 leagues from Guayaba, the capital of Matto Grosso. This city, which was once of some importance, on account of the discovery of diamonds in its vicinity, but which since the exhaustion of the diamond resources and the cessation of that industry has been steadily decaying, is now again rapidly rising into prominence through the rubber industry and the discovery of rubber forests in its vicinity.

The milk from the rubber trees of Matto Grosso can only be obtained from April to September, since the trees thrive only in such places as are moist, and so close to the streams as to be exposed to the periodical overflow of the waters,—places which are therefore uninhabitable during a greater part of the year.

In a letter addressed to the president of Matto Grosso, Senor Arthur Cavalcanti de Mello, in referring to the natural treasures and resources of the State, the process of gathering the rubber and disposing of it is described as follows :

" In April and May, the rubber-gatherers start out in troops for the forests, the water having fallen back by that time and the forests having become accessible. Their first work consists of clearing the old forest paths and laying out new walks each rubber-gatherer taking one or more of these paths, so that altogether he controls a piece of ground having eighty or a hundred trees. The trees do not always stand close together. They are frequently scattered, and some of the walks therefore must extend over large distances. Fortunately, however, this is only true of places around smaller streams,—in the places near the larger streams the rubber-trees are closer together. After the forests are thus opened and cleared, the next care is to get the material which is used to fasten the receptacles that are to receive the rubber to the trees. This process consists of cutting the bark of the Bority-palm into boards from which are made troughs with the requisite openings and outlets. These troughs are fastened to the trees with pegs of the same material, and, in order that the troughs may be closely attached to the trees, the joints are coated with clay. At the outlet of each of these troughs, which are fastened all around the tree, a cup is placed to receive the sap.

"When these preparations are finished —and they require from thirty to forty days,—the actual work of milk-gathering begins. For this purpose the rubber-gatherer must visit his trees at least daily. He taps them in a proper manner with a small axe, and out of these indentations the milk flows through the troughs into the cup. The milk is of a dazzling whiteness. As soon as the cups are filled, they are emptied into pails, the sap coming out in the shape of small, elongated right-angled troughs. To secure the coagulation of the milk, a little alum, dissolved in hot water, is added. Then the so-called 'bisquits' are formed ; and as soon as they reach the desired consistence, they are pressed between boards so as to expel the superfluous liquid.

"This work keeps each gatherer busy, all by himself, till September, and then all return from the forests. While thus at work, the rubber-gatherers get all their supplies from the contractors. They are provided with dried meats. black beans, rice, lard, salt. Besides these they get tobacco and hunting supplies, for there is plenty of game in the forests, and the rubber-gatherers prefer to live on the game they bring down.

"When the work is finished, the contractor gathers all the tools, utensils, as well as the rubber produced. The rubber, after being weighed, is carried by beasts of burden to the markets of San Luiz and Guayaba, where it is put on board steamers for export, with reshipment and payment of duties at Corumba. The transfer by land to San Luiz and Guayaba costs about $\frac{1}{5}$ milreis per arroba, while the transfer by water thence to Corumba costs about 1 milreis per arroba. Of the above mentioned tools and utensils, every worker has for his outfit two zinc pails, one small axe, and one or two hundred tin cups, not to mention the other articles, all of which the contractor supplies."

Referring to the process of gathering the gum that has so far prevailed, the writer observes that it is highly desirable that the work should be done by better and more economical methods, and especially such as would be less damaging to the trees.—*India Rubber World.*

Dangerous Incompatibles.

In an article with this caption, published in the *Journal de Pharmacie de Liege*. Professor Jorissen discusses some formulæ that have been under his observation. We abstract from the paper as follows .

The author cites, as a text, a formula that had been presented for compounding at a pharmacy, not only the preparation of which was attended with danger, but keeping it around the pharmacy was a constant source of menace. Potassium chlorate, sodic salicylate, quinine in powder, and powdered charcoal were among the ingredients. Where possible one should refuse to undertake the preparation of so manifestly dangerous a mixture, but sometimes (as in the case of a military pharmacist, in a military hospital, etc.,) one cannot well refuse to undertake it. In such cases the professor (Mr. Jorissen) advises mixing the last three substances, powdering the chlorate by itself, and finally mixing the powders spread on a piece of paper, using a quill or a feather as a mixer. It is unnecessary to add—get the mixture out of the shop as soon as possible.

Passing from this class to the permanganates, Prof. Jorissen calls attention to the fact that the permanganate of zinc, now in use in therapeutics, possesses all the dangerous propertles of potassium permanganate. In fact, he says, neither of them should ever be combined with organic matters. Above all things, avoid triturating this class of substances (*i. e.*, the chlorates and permanganates) in the presence of reducible bodies, whether organic or otherwise.

It is necessary, he continues, to be on guard against attempting to dissolve these substances in certain inflammable liquids, among which he places glycerin, which will inflame in the presence of permanganates in powder. The danger is avoidable by first dissolving the permanganates or chlorate in water.

Pills of permanganate should be massed in white argilla (aluminum hydrate) and anhydrous lanolin.

Chromic acid and potassium dichromate may produce serious accidents, if brought into contact with organic substances, solid or liquid.

Nitroglycerin (glonoin) should not be kept in the pharmacy except in dilutions of not over 10 per cent. in strength. Alcohol, or the fatty oils, should be used as solvents, and such solutions should be kept in small containers, rigorously protected against the light. *Under no circumstances attempt to triturate this dangerous and treacherous substance.*

Continuing his study, in a subsequent article, Professor Jorissen recalls the prescription cited by Hager, to wit :

Nitric acid	5 gm.
Chloroform	5 gm.
Creosote	5 gm.

Mix. Sig. For cauterizing the interior of dental cavities.

If the three substances are mixed at once, a great heat, sufficient to volatilize the chloroform and explode the container is produced by the action of the acid on the creosote, if the container is corked, or even if it have a very narrow orifice. The remedy is to mix the acid and creosote in a capsule, and let the reaction cease before adding the chloroform.

Sulphuric acid is sometimes prescribed in connection with the oil of turpentine and a fatty oil. This occurs most frequently in veterinary practice. If mixed at once, a violent reaction between the acid and essential oil results. If, however, the acid and fatty oil are mixed first, and the reaction allowed to terminate before adding the essential oil (little by little), the danger is averted.

A veterinary prescription, as follows, is recalled by this example :

Sulphuric acid . . . . . . } aa
Tar . . . . } partes
Potassium dichromate . } equales.
Mix.

In our first lesson in chemistry we are taught that sulphuric acid and permanganate, when brought into contact, evolve oxygen. Hence, we must take the following precautions : Pulverize the dichromate and mix the powder with the tar ; then add the acid, a little at a time, agitating the mixture continually, with a glass spatula. This should be done in an open, well ventilated room. After all the acid is added, after further agitation, let stand until the reaction between the dichromate and acid has ceased.

M. Crequy writes that he recently had the following dentifrice to prepare :

Potassium chlorate	5 gm
Calcined magnesia . . .	10
Precipitated chalk	10 gm

Sodium-borate	10 gm.
Essence of peppermint	2 drops.
Saccharin	50 cgm.

In attempting to rub up the saccharin and potassium chlorate an explosion occurred, which burned the hands and face of the apothecary and shattered the vessel. Saccharin, therefore, must be added to the list of those substances with which potassium chlorate explodes when brought into contact.—*National Druggist.*

On Essential Oils.

(Translated from Schimmel & Co.'s Report for April, 1894.)

In the present state of our knowledge there is no doubt that, besides those volatile oils whose smell is an inherent property, there are others whose characteristic aroma arises from the joint action of several odoriferous principles. In the latter case very minute quantities of an aromatic substance often suffice to produce very considerable changes in the smell. Sust as a clever perfumer can, by skilful combination of several individual substances—of which none may alone possess a particularly agreeable smell—produce the most pleasing scents, so in plants, by that cellular activity which is a complete mystery to us at present, several aromatic principles are formed, the combined effect of which produces upon our olfactory nerves the sense of the characteristic odor of the flowers.

Among those essential oils whose perfume depends upon a single aromatic constituent, we may mention for example oil of carraway, aniseed oil and oil of linaloes. In all such oils the quantitative determination of the chief constituent, *e. g.* of carvol, anethol, linalool, suffices for a test of their value and purity, since the turpenes and sesquiterpenes present in addition are, on account of their faint smell, of quite subordinate importance. With the oils of cinnamon the case is not quite so simple. Cassia oil contains cinnamyl aldehyde as its most important constituent, but the pleasing odor of this depends upon the presence of cinnamyl acetate, which as it occurs in greater or lesser proportion acts to the prejudice of the perfume. In Ceylon oil of cinnamon, cinnamyl aldehyde forms as much as 80 per cent. of the oil, and associated with it are eugenol, phellandrene, and small quantities of other undetermined compounds which exert an influence upon the aroma of the aldehyde, which is pleasant to our sense of smell, so that the value of the Ceylon oil of cinnamon is greater than that of the cinnamyl aldehyde it contains.

Hence it follows that in practice the value of cassia oil is calculated from the percentage of cinnamyl aldehyde it contains, as determined by quantitative analysis, while this does not obtain with Ceylon oil of cinnamon. With the latter, it is true that the percentrge of the aldehyde is of importance in evaluating the oil, but it is not, in itself, a measure of the value. A good example of the great influence which small quantities of aromatic constituents exert upon the perfume, and therefore, upon the value of an essential oil is afforded by otto of roses. By investigations which have recently been carried on in our laboratory the result was established that the greater part of the volatile constituents of otto of rose consists of geraniol, the same geraniol which occurs in oils of geranium and in palmrose oil. All these oils contain 80 to 90 per cent. of geraniol. They possess also a certain family resemblance inasmuch as they all smell like roses, but nevertheless there is an enormous difference in the fineness of the perfume, which is strikingly brought out in the difference of their commercial value. This difference is produced exclusively by the other constituents which exist side by side with the geraniol.

According to our observation, German otto of roses contains at the most 5 per cent. of constituents smelling like honey, which, in combination with the geraniol, produce the splendid aroma of the oil. The value of these substances, whose chemical nature is as yet unknown, may therefore be calculated at rather over £1,000 sterling per kilo. Under these circumstances the amount of geraniol present is no criterion of the quality and purity of otto of roses, whilst on the other hand, the value of palmrose oil is measured by the proportion of this, the valuable constituent.

We have dwelt upon these relationships in order to show that a careful review of the points is necessary in order to arrive at a valuation of volatile oils, and also that it is not nearly sufficient, in the chemical investigation of such oils, to merely isolate those constituents which are found in the largest proportion, but that the collateral constituents must also be taken into account.

What has hitherto been assumed as self-evident, viz, that freshly prepared oils possessed naturally an unpleasant secondary smell, must now be looked upon either as evidence of bad and crude work, or of want of knowledge. On the contrary, the fresher an oil, the purer must be its taste and smell. Freshly rectified oil of carraway for instance should smell as fresh and sweet as the newly crushed seeds. If once an oil has, by defective distillation, acquired a bitter or musty smell, it is never brought completely right even by long exposure to the air; on the other hand the oil suffers with all the greater rapidity the fate to which almost all essential oils are subject, that is of becoming resinous or otherwise decomposing, without ever attaining the desired purity of smell or taste.

Mineral Oil For Culinary Purposes.

Under date May 15, 1894, a patent (No 519,980) has been issued to Alexander W. Winter, of Chicago, for a compound edible fat, the base of which is mineral oil or paraffin oil. The patent does not cover any particular process, but is broadly for the idea of utilizing mineral oil for culinary purposes, rendered firm and lard-like by the addition of tallow and other animal or vegetable fats and oils. The claim consists in the production of an edible compound fat composed of mineral oil with varying proportions of tallow, oleostearin, and vegetable oil, useful as substitutes for lard, butter, or other food articles. As the best proportions are given: 60 per cent. mineral oil, 15 per cent. oleostearin, 15 per cent tallow, and 10 per cent. cottonseed oil.

The mineral oil used in this unique culinary compound is charcoal-refined, colorless, and of 33° B. gravity. After melting together the fats they are clarified by agitating with fuller's earth and filtering. After refining, the mixture is run over cooling cylinders, agitated, and drawn off into containers and allowed to congeal.

An interview with the parties interested in the patent elicited the fact that they do not claim for the mineral oil nutritious properties. They admit that most of it will probably pass the intestines unchanged, but also hold that it will act as a lubricant and healing agent if the mucous coat be inflamed. The mineral oil will serve as a fatty vehicle, and "shortening," and will supplant much of the true fat which, in the opinion of the inventor, is unwholesome, because in the stomach it decomposes into "putrid" acid. It is said that this stuff, which is intended for the poorer classes, can be sold to consumers for 6 cents or less per pound.

A Powerful Refrigerator.

There are few things which annoy chemists so much as the difficulty of getting low temperatures when ice is not obtainable, and it is not easy making ice either, but H. N. Warren, in a *Chemical News* note, states that it can be readily obtained as follows:—"Take a fractional-distillation flask, and place it in the desired quantity of water which it is intended to freeze, contained in a suitable receptacle. Through the neck of the flask insert a rubber tube terminating in a glass point, which should all but touch the surface of the liquid contained in the flask, which consists of about 20 c.c. of an equal mixture of ether and carbon disulphide. The further end of the rubber is now connected to a pair of constant bellows, and a brisk current of air continued for about three minutes; almost immediately the thermometer will sink to zero, the vapor of the mixture introduced escaping through the small tubular of the flask, whilst the outside vessel, containing the water, will be found to have become inseparable owing to the thickness of the ice formed. A litre of water can be frozen in half an hour.

A Delicate Test for Copper, depending on the formation of a cuprous bromide, is given by Sabatier as follows:—Into 1 ccm. of concentrated hydrobromic acid allow to flow two drops of the liquid to be tested; if copper is present a purple to light violet coloration will instantly appear.—*Rep. Phar.*

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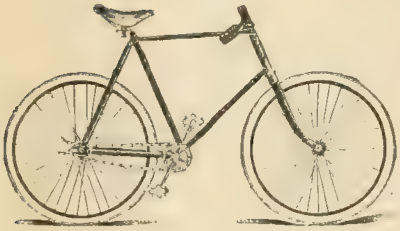

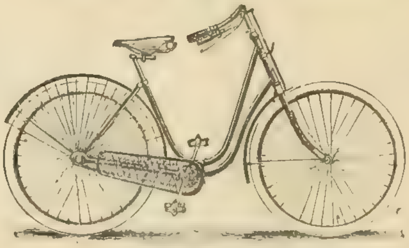

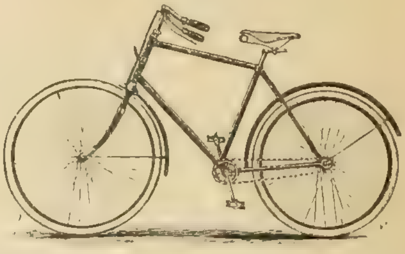

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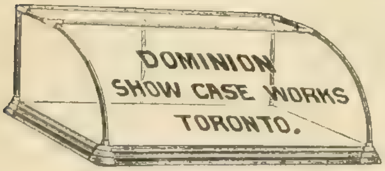

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Botany as a Pharmaceutical Subject -Useful or Otherwise ?

ERNEST A. HODGE.

Read at a meeting of the Plymouth and District Chemists Assistants' Association.

To the average student aspiring to pharmaceutical honors the study of botany presents itself as being a dry and laborious task a cramming into one's head of a mixture of lengthy Latin names and incomprehensible terms. Should the student not be in the least way interested in the subject, the effort to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest a chapter of "Bentley" or "Prantl" becomes somewhat difficult.

How or why this subject should be necessary to a pharmacist's training does not concern the candidates; it suffices that it is so. The "powers that be" at Bloomsbury Square have decreed it, and who shall question ?

We often hear the query : Of what use is it ? According to the individual views of the one questioned, so the answer will be. If the individual whose opinion is solicited on this question happens to be a devoted student of that portion of nature treated of in the science of botany, he will no doubt answer that it is most decidedly useful, in that it helps one to more freely understand and appreciate the work and progress of natural life in the vegetable kingdom, noting, by the way, how nearly it is allied to animal life. It enables one to watch with interest the changes of the seasons ; the life of the plant is observed in the "budding" of spring, the "flowering" of summer, the "fading" of autumn, and the "deadness" of winter, all exemplified in our commonest trees and plants. These changes in plant life are apparent to everyone, but to the botanist they are doubly interesting, as in botany, as a science, he has a "peep behind the scenes," and the commonest herb has a history. To trace the opening of the buds, the expanding of the flowers, and the ripening of the fruit is no waste of time ; even the cryptogamic mosses and lichens have their varied stages of life and development, and although by the casual observer they are regarded as useless and parasitic growths, yet the formation and development of these lower forms of vegetable life is a branch of study in itself.

Now, if the one questioned on the usefulness of botany happened to be one who took no interest in the "flowers that bloom in the spring," and for whom the change of nature's aspect has no charm, the answer would unhesitatingly be far from favorable. The subject would at once be voted as dry and uninteresting ; one to be studied more from necessity than choice.

It has been called the "ladies' subject," and it is true that, on the whole, the majority of botanical students are ladies, owing no doubt to the fact that ladies generally have plenty of time and opportunities to the more thoroughly study it, and therefore to the better appreciate and apply their knowledge.

The principle question before us just now, however, is : How botany stands with regard to "things pharmaceutical?"

To the pharmacist—to the business man behind the counter—is botany useful ? To express the answer briefly, and to the point, it would be : Before exam., yes ; after, no. To use it as a "means to an end," that of passing the necessary examinations, was all very well, but very few of our pharmacists of to-day have the time or the inclination to continue their studies after having reached that end.

It is not to be compared with analytical chemistry as regards usefulness. The chemist often has occasion to make analyses for physicians and others, and that branch of the business may be well included under the head of "profitable extras," but to dissect a flower or leaf and bring his botanical knowledge into play, how often ? Even the once valued microscope now stands as an emblem of student days, and rests in peace in its case, waiting to be used again by the next generation.

To the pharmaceutical student who has not as yet attempted the examinations, botany comes as a useful aid to the more important study of Materia Medica, which, by the way, is a subject with which the chemist comes in contact every day. By a knowledge of botany we are able to locate the exact part or tissue of the plant from which the drug is extracted, and to trace the causes of its formation and the various processes which go on in the internal tissues, helping to build up and sustain its growth. The formation of starch and sugar in plants are interesting instances, and the extraction and purification of these substances alone form important branches of industry.

Botanical nomenclature is somewhat difficult to the beginner, but on a deeper knowledge the terms used are easily understood. It, no doubt, seems rather a mouthful to describe a common "buttercup" as a "ranunculaceousthalamifloral dicotyledon of the Angiospermous division of Phanerogamia," but it is merely a matter of botanical classification.

Theory without practice in botany is of little use. To see is to know. When studying the parts of the flower, to have a real flower before us materially helps the retaining of the knowledge gained. Botanical excursions are to be encouraged and a country walk, however short, may be made interesting and profitable to the student by collecting and preserving any specimens which may be worth the while. Herbaria and botanical specimens are always useful, and, as an incentive to study, the Pharmaceutical Society offer every year a prize to their "students" for the best herbarium.

Mention should also be made of the advantages obtained by joining the classes promoted by the South Kensington Science and Art Department. ; the cost is comparatively very low, and the benefit obtained very great, as it gives one a groundwork on which to work for the Pharmaceutical Examinations, which are becoming harder each year. Therefore, every opportunity should be taken, and every offer accepted, which would at all tend towards making examinations less of a difficulty than they are at present.

Botany, as a science, is of great service in agriculture ; the knowledge of what to sow and when to sow it is an important item to the farmer. The richness of the ground, with regard to the power of sustaining nourishment for a certain class of grain and produce, has to be considered, and by the "rotation of crops" all material in the ground is utilised for the particular plants for which it is suited. In this case we see how useful a little botanical knowledge is to the practical agriculturist. In pharmacy, we seldom if ever have occasion to put any of our botany to a practical use, whereas chemistry, dispensing and practical pharmacy are always with us in the every-day routine of a chemist's business.

Therefore, it follows that it is in our preparation days that botany is most useful as a pharmaceutical subject. That being so, junior sections of our associations would do well to aid and encourage its members in this study, especially in provincial towns and districts, where better facilities are afforded for practical work. Each season has its own special feature, and the subject is one which can be kept up with but little effort all the year round. Evenings, during apprenticeship and as assistants, might be occasionally spent to some good by glancing over the syllabus and applying themselves to a little preparatory work. Were this done more whilst time is plentiful, and by degrees, there would be less of the necessary "cram" which is so apparent at the examinations just now, with the result that the percentage of failures is very great. A suggestion by one of the Pharmaceutical Council at a recent meeting to the effect that "no candidate should enter for the Minor examination unless he had been a period of not less than six months at a school" is a step in view of preventing the really unprepared from risking their money and success. Whether or not the embryo pharmacists will look at it in that light it is not for another to say, but in the words of Guicciardini, "Let us remember how easy it is to lose opportunities and how difficult to regain them, therefore, when they present themselves, it is the more necessary to make every effort to regain them."—*Brit. and Col. Druggist.*

ORANGES AS SOAP. - Housewives in Florida scrub their floors with oranges. In almost any town in the orange-growing districts women may be seen using fruit exactly as we use soap. They cut the orange in halves, and rub the flat exposed pulp on the floor. The acid in the oranges does the cleansing, and does it well, for the boards are as white as snow after the application.—*Scientific American Supplement.*

Forgotten Friends, or Good Remedies Out of Fashion Reintroduced to Pharmacy.

DR. J. R. BLACKHAM, IN BRITISH AND COLONIAL DRUGGIST.

(Continued from Page 178, June No., 1894.)

Menyanthes. Buckbean, or marsh trefoil, has been already referred to. It is interesting to note that it is used in Silesia as a substitute for hops in beer.

Mucuna Pruriens.—The hairs of the fruit of this member of the *Leguminosæ* were formerly much prescribed as a mechanical anthelmintic against the round worm. Cowhoge is now chiefly used by practical jokers on account of its intensely irritating effect on the epidermis. The dose of the drug is ½ to 1 drachm.

Oil of Cade.—The mystery which long surrounded the origin of this remedy has at last been cleared up. It is prepared by the peasantry of Var, in the South of France, by the destructive distillation of the wood of the *Juniperus oxycedrus*. It has long been used in eczema and psoriasis, but has lately been popularized for several skin affections by the illustrious and indefatigable Unna of Hamburg.

Olibanum.—The gum-resin of the *Boswellia thurifera*, natural order, *Amyridaceæ*, better known as the frankincense of the Bible, constitutes the chief ingredient in a popular, patent plaster, and was formerly used for the same purposes as benzoin, to which it is infinitely inferior as a therapeutic agent.

Origanum Vulgare.—Wild thyme, or wild marjoram, is an excellent aromatic carminative. On account of its cheapness the writer finds it an excellent thing for disguising simple liniments such as lin. ammoniæ and lin. saponis in prescriptions. The best embrocation for chest affections in young children is the following modification of Roche's embrocation introduced by Dr. Blackham:—

Take of

Oil of amber ..	ʒ i.
Oil of origanum	ʒ ss.
Oil of rape...	℥ iss.

Mix. Infricandum bene.

Piper Longum. The dried spadices of the *Charica Roxburghii* or *officinarum* (natural order, *Piperaceæ*) were formerly ingredients of many pharmacopœial preparations, but are now omitted. Long pepper is a much less irritating stimulating carminative than the official pepper.

Pistachio.—The oil of the kernel of the *Pistachio vera* (natural order, *Anacardiaceæ*) is an excellent demulcent. Pistachio nuts are used as a desert all over the East.

Pix Nigra. Black pitch, the residue left after the distillation of the *Pinus sylvestris*, is used internally as a diuretic stimulant and alterative. The ointment (1 in 5) often succeeds when tar ointment fails.

Plantago Lanceolata.—Plantain or ribbed grass is used by the peasantry of Ireland as a hæmostatic. It seems to be quite as useful as matico in this direction, but will probably never become popular as it is unfortunately cheap and indigenous.

Plocaria Helmenthocorton.—Corsican moss is a favorite remedy among the natives of Corsica for the *Ascaris lumbricoides*, or round worm. The moss, which consists of a mixture of several algæ and minute marine animals, is administered in wineglassful doses of an ounce to the pint decoction.

Prunus Virginiana. -The wild cherry is official in the United States, and one of the most largely prescribed sedative expectorants of the modern materia medica. Its chief utility is in checking the cough and sweating of phthisis, but on account of the prussic acid which it contains, must be cautiously prescribed, as it depresses the action of the heart. It is indicated in atonic dyspepsia and general debility, as it increases the vascularity and secretion of the gastric mucous membrane.

Pulsatilla.—The meadow anemone has been recommended in so many different directions that one is likely to be sceptical of them all. It has been used in puerperal convulsions, difficult menstruation, and neuralgia by the writer with varying success, Its utility in acute epididymitis was demonstrated in two cases under my care, in which the inflammation rapidly subsided under two minim doses of the U.S.P. tincture every two hours.

Rhinacanthus Communis.—The leaves of the well-known Hong-Pang-Chong are used in India as a specific for ring-worm and other parasitic skin diseases in the form of a paste made with lemon juice. I recommend the tincture (1 in 10) as a valuable addition to our armamentarium against eczema, psoriasis and favus.

Rhododendron Chrysanthemum. The heath oleander or rosebay, from the snowy steppes of the Caucasus, is a valuable stimulant and alterative in rheumatism and gout, extensively used by the natives and exiles of Siberia. A fresh decoction of the leaves is prepared by boiling 2 ounces of the leaves in a pint of water, and two wineglassfuls (5 ounces) of this is taken every morning.

Rhus Aromatica. -The Fragrant Sumach is an empirical remedy for bladder inflammation, incontinence of urine, bleeding from uterus, and dysentery. It should be distinguished from another tree to which the name Sumach is given, namely the *Rhus cotinus*, or wild olive, which is only used as a yellow dye and for tanning leather; and from Shumach, the poison oak or poison ivy, which is a powerful irritant poison. The fresh leaves of this plant, botanically known as the *Rhus toxicodendron*, produce great cutaneous irritation, even on the slightest touch, followed by intense pain and swelling, resembling that produced by the sting of a wasp.

Rumex Crispus.—The common, or garden yellow dock, is a therapeutic agent of no mean value, closely resembling rhubarb in its stomachic and laxative properties. Like rhubarb it first acts as a stimulant to the intestine and then as an astringent, and is accordingly almost a specific for the irritative diarrhœa of children.

Sagapenum Ferula.—The gum resin exuding from the bark of this umbelliferous tree was introduced during the last century as a substitute for assafœtida. I have obtained a small quantity with some difficulty from Persia, and am now experimenting with it as an antispasmodic and stimulating carminative.

Salep.—The tubercles of the *Orchis mascula*, and other species of the *Orchidaceæ* have been largely imported from the Levant and attributed with many medicinal properties. They are merely demulcent and emollient, and may be partaken of *ad libitum*.

Sanguis Draconis.—Dragon's blood, the resinous exudation from the stem of the *Calamus Draco* and other palms, is highly esteemed by the natives of Java and Socotra in the treatment of malaria and dysentery. In this country it has somehow or other obtained a reputation among the laity as an ecbolic or abortive, and I have at present in my case-book notes of a case in which a servant girl made herself seriously ill by taking large quantities of the drug to produce abortion. This supposed virtue of dragon's blood is referred to in an old book on the materia medica, published in Paris in the last century, but I can find no reference to it among the so called authorities on the subject.

Sarracenia Purpurea.—The purple pitcher plant, a member of the rare order of *Sarraceniaceæ*, from the United States, has been used with excellent results in several epidemics as a prophylactic against, and remedy for, small-pox. The fresh infusion is the most reliable preparation. It is prepared by infusing one ounce of the leaves and rhizome in 10 ounces of water for one hour, and should be given in ounce doses every two or three hours. I would be very grateful if some of my readers abroad would experiment with the drug and report progress to the editor or to me.

Simaruba Amara.—The bark of the mountain damson (natural order *Simarubaceæ*) is largely used by the natives of Jamaica and other West Indian Islands, as a bitter tonic in dyspepsia and debility, and during convalescence from malarial and other fevers. One ounce of the fresh infusion, prepared by macerating half an ounce of the powdered bark in a pint of boiling water for one hour, is administered every four to six hours.

(To be continued.)

To Preserve Cherry-Laurel Water. Deschamp d'Avallon preserves cherry-laurel water indefinitely by adding one drop of sulphuric acid to every 300 or 400 grams (10 or 15 ounces) of the water.

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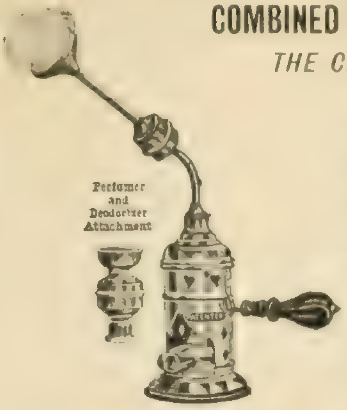

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At **$8.00 per dozen** delivered, you get a good **profit of 50 per cent.** No need to try to work off **an imitation** of them.

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PURIFIED ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE.

Russian liquorice, coarsely powdered	℥xxxii
Alcohol, 90 per cent	℥xxxviii
Water	sufficient

Pour 10½ pints of cold water over the liquorice, allow to stand for four hours stirring frequently and then press out. Extract the press cake with 3½ pints of boiling water and again press out. Mix the two liquid extracts and at once evaporate to 16 ounces and add to the solution while hot 38 fluid ounces and allow to stand for 24 hours. Then filter through paper and from the filtrate distill off 20⅓ fluid ounces. Evaporate the residue to a medium thick extract consistence. The extract is completely soluble in water.—*E. Dieterich in American Druggist.*

ODOURLESS IODOFORM.

According to *Lucas Championnière*, the penetrating odour of Iodoform can be successfully masked in the following combination:—

Iodoform	Equal parts.
Powdered benzoin	
" cinchona	
Mag. Carbonas	

made up with a little eucalyphis oil.—*Women's Medical Journal.*

VIN DE VIOL.

This French preparation, which claims to be a "restorative tonic of quinine, meat juice and phosphate of lime," has the following formula, according to the *Apotheker Zeitung*:

Calcium lactophosphate	10 parts
Iron-ammonium citrate	3 parts
Beef extract	3 parts
Extract of cinchona	10 parts
Sherry wine	250 parts
Malaga wine	250 parts

Mix.

A NEW DEPILATORY.

A paste of sulphide of barium is recommended as a depilatory by Leistikow. To prepare the sulphide, sulphate of barium, charcoal, linseed oil are made up into a thick paste and strongly heated; a dark blue mass consisting largely of BaS is obtained, and this is finely powdered. The sulphide is then mixed with oxide of zinc and starch, the following proportions being adopted:—

Barium Sulphide	10 parts
Zinc Oxide	5 parts
Starch	5 parts

The ingredients are made into a thin paste with water and spread by a spatula or other suitable means upon the face or where depilation is desired. When quite dry—which takes about ten minutes—the paste is washed off and the surface of the skin will then be found perfectly smooth and free from hairs.—*Monats fur prakt. Dermat.*

A POLISH FOR FINGER NAILS.

For this purpose oleate of tin coloured with carmine and perfumed with otto of roses is recommended. To prepare the oleate of tin a ten per cent. solution of stannous chloride is decomposed by addition of a solution of olive oil soap, the precipitate well washed, and, after drying, coloured and perfumed.—*Pharm. Ztg.*

RUSSIAN FURNITURE VARNISH.

Shellac	200 grains
Rosin	13 grains
Absolute alcohol	500 grains
Turpentine	40 grains
Powdered talc	30 grains

Warm the shellac and rosin, add the absolute alcohol and finally the turpentine and talc. Shake for several minutes vigorously and stand in a cool place. After eight days filter through a filter which has been previously wetted with alcohol.—*Amer. Druggist.*

DENTIFRICE LEFOULON.

The *Eau dentifrice de Lefoulon*, has, according to the *Drogisten Zeitung*, the following formula:

Tincture of vanilla	15 parts
Tincture of pelitory	125 parts
Spirit of peppermint	30 parts
Spirit of rosemary	30 parts
Essence of rose	60 parts

Mix. Twenty to thirty drops to a a glass of water makes a fragrant and elegant dentifrice.

MOSQUITO OIL FOR HORSES.

Carbolic acid (or better, cresol)	10.0
Oil camphor (volatile)	10.0
Oil pennyroyal	20.0
Glycerin	20.0
Oil tar	40.0
Lard oil	50.0

ANTI-MOSQUITO PASTILES.

Carbolic acid	40.0
Potassium nitrate	80.0
Insect powder	250.0
Charcoal	500.0

Make a paste with tragacanth and mold into pastiles.

MOSQUITOFUGE.

1.—	Carbolic acid	6.0
	Oil peppermint	12.0
	Oil camphor (volatile)	12.0
	Glycerin	12.0
	Oil tar	24.0
	Oil olive	24.0
2	Ammonia	14.0
	Glycerin	20.0
	Oil pennyroyal	40.0
	Oil olive	60.0

This is a favorite with sportsmen.

ANTI MOSQUITO AND FLEA BITE SOLUTION.

(Meyer Bros., Drug.)

Menthol	15.0
Oil spearmint	30.0
Camphor	40.0
Oil wintergreen	75.0
Oil bergamot	75.0
Oil cinnamon	100.0
Oil origanum	125.0
Oil pennyroyal	125.0
Oil amber	125.0
Petroleum (Oleum petræ)	4000.0

Let stand for one month and filter.

Chloroform and Water.—Add a little saponine to the chloroform, agitate, and then agitate with a small quantity of water. The chloroform emulsifies, and the emulsion can forthwith be mixed with water in all proportions.

Selected Recipes.

To Polish Plate Glass. Rub the surface gently with a clean pad of cotton wool, then cover the pad with cotton velvet, charged with fine rouge, and again rub the glass until it has acquired a beautiful bright polish, without scratches.

Black Walnut Stain. An excellent black walnut stain is made as follows: One quart of asphaltum, one ounce of burnt umber in oil, mix with one quart of turpentine. If too strong, add more turps. Try it on whitewood.

To Clean Statuary Marble. Two ounces of carbonate of soda in one quart of cold water; brush the marble with a clean brush dipped in this solution, rinsing constantly with clean water.

To Write on Glass. To make an ink that will write on glass: Dissolve some ammonium fluoride in water, and then mix it well with three times its weight of barium sulphate.

Cement for Glass. To make cement for mending glass or china without leaving black marks; Mix up one and a half ounces gum sandrac, one and a half ounces white shellac and half gill methylated spirits.

A New Mercurial Soap, for Use in Venereal Diseases.

M. Monties, at the request of Dr. Audry, has prepared a new soft mercurial soap for use in venereal diseases, which is said to be wonderfully efficacious. The following, according to the *Revue internationale de Bibliographie*, is his method of procedure:

Liquor potassæ	100 gm.
Liquor sodæ	40 gm.
Oil of sweet almond	300 parts

Unite the liquors and add the mixture little by little to the oil, agitating after each addition. Put the mixture in a water-bath, raise to a temperature of 90° to 100° C., and keep them there for three or four hours, agitating frequently. Pour into a large mortar and expose to the air at a temperature of from 20° to 25° C. (70°–80° F). Gradually the pomade assumes the consistency of lard. Into this soap incorporate the desired quantity of calomel, thus:

Soft soap, as above	100 parts
Calomel	60 parts
Oil of sweet almond	20 parts

Mix and incorporate.

Experiment shows that frictions with this preparation are rapidly absorbed, and that it answers as well as the ointment made with Neapolitan unguent of the Codex. It is readily washed off from the hands and implements with plain water, which is one great advantage.—*National Druggist.*

M. Hollandt says that spermaceti may be obtained in the shape of an impalpable powder by melting it at a very gentle heat, pouring it into a warm mortar, and agitating it until perfectly cold.

Photographic Notes

PACKING EXPOSED PLATES.—The following remedy is given for plates which have been damaged by the film having come in contact with printed paper, and have in consequence received an impression. They should be washed for some time in a from two to four per cent. solution of glacial acetic acid, then well washed, immersed in alcohol, and developed in a vigorous developer.—*Amer. Jl. Photo.*

⁂

TO ENAMEL SILVER PRINTS.—Dr. Leo Backland commends the following process in the *Scientific American*:—Clean glass plates are rubbed in with talc as for the usual process, and afterwards the plates are collodionised with 1-per-cent. collodion. When the layer is perfectly dry the plate is coated a second time, with a 1-per-cent solution of Para rubber in benzole. When the indiarubber coating is dry the plate is ready for receiving the print. If the print is on albumen paper, it is soaked in a warm 10-per cent. solution of good gelatine, after which it is applied with its surface on the prepared plate, softly squeegeed upon it, and then allowed to dry, and when strictly dry it is stripped off in the usual way. Prints on aristotype paper can be enamelled with much less trouble by squeegeeing them simply when wet on the glass plate coated with collodion and rubber and slipping them off when dry.

⁂

DR. MEITHE has suggested the following as a substitute for aqueous mountants for gelatino-chloride prints which have a high gloss:—

Alcohol	100 parts.
Shellac	30 parts.
Mastic	5 parts.

⁂

MOUNTING SILVER PRINTS ON THIN PAPER Dry the prints and damp the paper *slightly*. Then mount the dry prints with the following:—

Nelson's No. 1 soluble gelatine	2 parts
Water	9 parts
Methylated spirits	8 parts

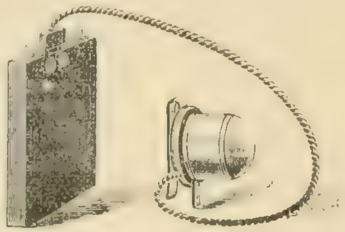
Soak the gelatine in the water, and then heat to dissolve. Add the spirit gradually, stirring all the time. This mountant keeps well. Put a thin coating of the solution while hot on the back of the print, and place down on the paper. Cover the whole with blotting paper, and keep under pressure until dry.—*The Photogram.*

⁂

AN EXTEMPORIZED FLASH LAMP. *Photographic Work* says: "The smoker and spirit drinker may readily extemporize a magnesium flash lamp. All that is necessary is to take the tobacco pipe, to wrap a wisp of rag round the outer edge of the bowl. and to put a few grains of magnesium powder in the bowl of the pipe; the wisp of rag is saturated with strong spirit and, this latter lighted. all that is necessary is to send a sudden stream of air through the stem of the pipe. Whether the operator uses a compression bulb for this air supply, or whether he supplies the air by blowing, must remain a question of expediency; but if the latter course is ventured upon, it is very advisable to shut the eyes, especially if the pipe is short.

Portable Electric Safety Lamp.

The accompanying cut shows a new electric safety lamp which is especially suitable for use by photographers in the dark room. It consists of a three-cell battery with lamp attached, as given in the illustration. This lamp is also admirably adapted to the use of surgeons' and dentists' work, and also for bicyclists. It is manufactured by the Galvanic Battery Works, of Toronto.



Micro-Photography.

WILLIAM WOLSTENHOLME.

The following simple process has been found to answer well for obtaining microphotographs, and it may be useful to pharmacists possessing an ordinary quarter or half plate camera and a microscope.

Remove from the camera the lens and the cross front; cut a thin piece of hard and well seasoned wood to the exact size of the cross front, and make it to accurately slide in its place. In the centre of this wood cut a hole a little larger than the eyepiece of the microscope. To fit this hole carefully make a short tube, about three inches long, from a piece of black cloth sewn together, and if necessary made double to render light tight. It may be fixed to the wood by means of glue, but must not pass so far through the hole as to prevent the arrangement sliding into the camera. If preferred the tube may have a few short slits cut in it and be glued on outside the whole, then another piece of wood be made with a hole just large enough to slip over the cloth tube, and the whole firmly secured by means of glue and a few small rivets.

To use the arrangement, slide it into the front of the camera, slip the cloth tube over the eye-piece of the microscope, and firmly tie a piece of tape round, or use an elastic band to secure it. If the microscope can be placed horizontally, all that is necessary is to place it and the camera on a table, raising either the camera or microscope as required.

Get a good light on the object, and focus till sharp on the ground glass, then put in the plate with very great caution to prevent movement of the apparatus. With ordinary slow plates expose from one to ten minutes, according to subject and light. Hydroquinone development answers well. To produce a clear negative, the space between the object glass and the object should be so shaded as to prevent any light entering the tube excepting that which passes through the object.—*Phar. Jour. and Trans.*

Some Recent Advances in Photographic Chemistry.

CHAPMAN JONES.

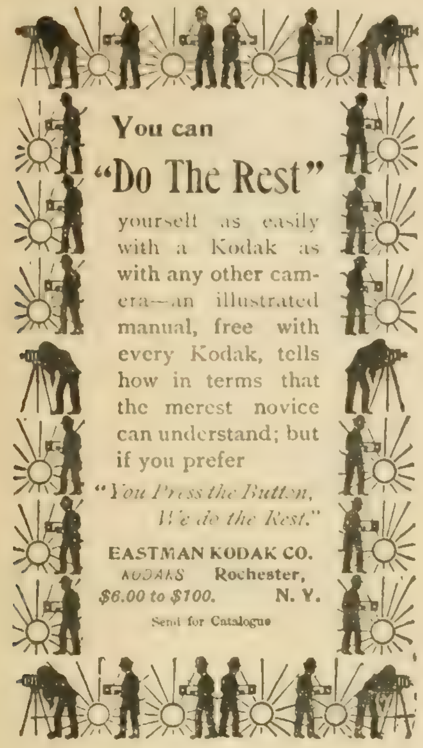
Read at a meeting of the Society of Arts.

Photography, as ordinarily practised, is an empirical art. Although it is founded upon, and intimately connected with, certain branches of chemistry and optics, very few photographers know anything of these sciences. The ordinary practitioner, whether amateur or professional, works entirely by rule of thumb, and is guided by tradition rather than by reason. It is natural, and perhaps necessary, that this should have been so at first, but it must be allowed that the sooner the art is put upon a sure foundation the better, though doubtless there will always remain some who will prefer the old ways.

There is now a larger amount of scientific work being done in connection with photography than heretofore, and I would suggest that the time has come when we should make a determined effort to get rid of uncertain and obscure processes in serious work. When one's only aim is amusement, then, of course, there must remain free liberty to follow any fancy, but for the production of valuable records of any sort, whether pictorial or otherwise, I think the time has come when photographers ought to avail themselves to the fullest extent of all the scientific knowledge at their disposal. Any who are unable to guide themselves should, as is usual in other industries, seek the advice of those who are able to give them assistance.

As an example of the disastrous effects of working in the dark, I may say that I have heard of photographers, both amateur and professional, who have many large and valuable negatives intensified by the mercury and silver cyanide process that has so much changed from their original condition as to cause grave anxiety. It would have been wise, though perhaps hardly possible, if photographers had declined to use this process until it had been properly investigated by a chemist. Then no trouble would have ensued.

We may for convenience sake, with reference to the majority of photographic operations, divide the photographer's work into two parts, namely, the making of the negative and the making of the print. If we except those cases in which, for scientific purposes, the negative itself is preserved as the record, as, for example, in spectrum work, then the end and aim of the photographer is the preparation of the print, and the negative is nothing more than the tool used in in its production. In this sense, therefore, the print is of



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much more importance than the negative. It should be of a permanent character, while the tool used in the making of it may perfectly serve its purpose, though it were so short lived as to fade away immediately after it had yielded the print. But it is convenient, and often of great importance from an industrial point of view, that the negative shall be stable. And if the negative is not right the print must be wrong, and if the negative is produced by uncertain processes, we never can tell what the print will be. The science of negative-making becomes therefore, I think, of as much importance as the science of printing processes. As the chemistry of these latter has received enough attention to enable anyone to make prints that are perfect from a chemical point of view, while the chemistry of negative-making has been very largely neglected, I have spent a good deal of time during the last few years in examining some of the operations in common use, and propose to look at one of two matters in connection with the chemistry of negative-making on gelatin plates.

The silver bromide particles held in the gelatine film are so changed by suitable exposure to light, that the developer is able to take away the bromine from them. In a chemically perfect negative, after fixing and washing, the image will consist of pure metallic silver, and it does not matter all at where the bromine has gone or what changes it has produced in the developer so long as no trace of it, or what it leads to, remains behind. But when bromine is added to an alkaline solution of pyrogallic acid, it produces a brown color, and as there is most bromine removed where there is most silver deposited, the brown coloring matter will be, roughly speaking, proportional in quantity to the density of the negative, unless some of it is removed. There is, perhaps, no *prima facie* reason why an image of this composite character should be objected to. Indeed, the presence of this brown stuff may improve the negative if the film has too little silver in it to give proper density alone, or if the exposure has been too short to change a sufficient amount of the silver bromide into the developable condition, or if the development has been unduly curtailed. It is easy to see, therefore, that a cheap manufacturer, and an incompetent, rule-of-thumb photographer, may have definite reason for advocating the use of stain-producing developers. But to rely upon staining matter in the making of negatives is to lean upon a broken reed. The residues obtained by the partial destruction of some complex organic substances are almost pitchy in character, and seem to be very unalterable by ordinary atmospheric influences. But the staining matter produced by the oxidation of developers, so far as I have yet discovered, is never of this kind. Pyrogallic acid generally yields brown products, inclining sometimes to red and sometimes to yellow; but twice I have obtained solutions of so fine a deep blue color, that it might have been mistaken for Prussian blue. These blue colors, on standing for a few hours, faded to a yellowish-brown. The deep reddish-brown color obtained by simple aerial oxidation of a solution of pyrogallic acid and sodium carbonate, becomes perceptibly lighter in a day or two when bottled up, and in a week or so may have lost perhaps half the depth of its color. I think one is quite justified in saying that neither the quantity nor the quality of these staining matters can be controlled, that they are in every way uncertain, and that, therefore, they ought to be rigorously excluded, or perfectly removed, from every negative of value.

And these are far from being all the reasons why the presence of staining matter in negatives should be avoided. A silver image is reliable, and can be chemically worked upon with perfect certainty as may be desired. But staining matter cannot form a foundation for after work, and it will suffer change with almost every operation upon the negative. Its color will change and re-change, and by washing it will, under some circumstances, be partly removed. We know very well that when a part of the image is removed by applications to the surface of the film, the shadows lose a greater proportion of density than the lights, because the dark detail is in the upper or outer service of the film only, and so is more easily attacked. Therefore, granting for the moment that a negative with an image that consists partly of staining matter has correct gradation, if a part of the staining matter is removed the gradation will be falsified, and this alone would be sufficient reason for condemning the use of staining matter in negative-making.

There is another source of staining matter, namely, the oxidation of the developer by its exposure to the air during development. The coloring matters so produced may or may not be the same as those resulting from the action of bromine, but, so far as my experiments go, they behave in a similar manner with reference to those changes that are of practical interest to photographers. The darkened solution will soak into the gelatin and color it more or less uniformly, and it appears that it may perhaps also intensify the image by deposition upon it, if we take into account recently published experiments. Mr. A. W. Dolland* has shown how by the use of glycerin gold may be deposited upon the metal in a platinum print, the platinum apparently remaining quite unaffected, and merely determining by "contact action" the precipitation of the gold from a solution that is ready to deposit it upon the least disturbance. Mr. E. J. Wall† has confirmed the result of earlier workers, who found that silver might be similarly deposited. And, coming still more closely to the point under discussion, Dr. R. E. Liesegang‡ has recently observed that substances of the nature of pigments may be deposited upon a metallic basis is an analogous manner. He found that the staining matter produced by the aerial oxidation of pyrogallic acid, hydroquinone, and similar substances in alkaline solution, would deposit upon and intensify the image of a silver print. A solution of amidol with carbonate of soda he found would deposit coloured oxidation products upon the image of a platinum print. It is, therefore, but natural to suppose that probably sometimes the staining matters produced by aerial oxidation in developers will deposit upon the image in negatives, and add to the oxidation products that are already there, produced by the action of the bromine, as before described. I have made one experiment in this direction by soaking part of a negative in an alkaline solution of pyrogallic acid, allowing it to remain until the solution and the negative were both well coloured, and then washing for a short time. The colour, of course, retarded printing, but I could not discover any intensification effect. It is possible that the staining matter produced by aerial oxidation may attach itself more readily to the image when the image is freshly formed, or it may be that it does not attach itself to the image at all under the conditions which hold during development.

Every photographer knows how to set to work to avoid the production of staining matter, but I think that very few know how to get rid of it when it is in a negative. The usual method is to apply an acid solution—a so called "clearing solution." The stain may disappear, and then the photographer imagines that it has gone. The error of this empirical and rule-of-thumb method can be easily demonstrated. If hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, sulphurous acid, or alum is added to an oxidised alkaline solution of pyrogallic acid, the brown color is changed to a lighter brown, and immediately a yellowish insoluble matter begins to fall out of solution, and continues to increase in quantity for some considerable time. In a negative where there is not much stain this change of color may cause it to disappear, and the superficial observer would then think that he had got rid of it, while really he had made it, or a large part of it, more permanent than before by rendering it insoluble. It is easily shown that this precipitated matter generally constitutes a very important part of the staining material, by dissolving it in sodium carbonate and comparing the color so obtained with that of the original, or of the part not precipitated. Citric acid differs from the acids mentioned above, in that it gives no precipitate, but citric acid and alum together give a copious precipitate even when the quantity added is many times more than sufficient to render the solution strongly acid.

It appears, however, to be possible in aggravated cases to get a small residuum of stain from the use of pyrogallic acid, and rather more from the use of hydroquinone, which it is very difficult indeed.

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*Journal of the Photographic Society, N. S., xviii., 189.

†Journal of the Photographic Society, N. S., xviii., 184.

‡Photographic Work, iii., 121.

if not impossible, to remove. This residual stain I find to be quite unaffected in appearance by any any of the usual clearing solutions, unless they contain iron, and then the color is somewhat changed in tint, and, if anything, a little darkened. It may be remarked also that staining matters vary somewhat, and that exceptions may be found to the results that I have described, but I believe that such exceptions, if any exist, will be found so rarely that it will be practically impossible to take cognizance of them in framing rules for general work. Ferrous oxalate has often been recommended as the most perfect developer when stainless negatives are desired, but although ferrous oxalate is a very useful reagent, I cannot confirm the superiority that is claimed for it. Every developer in use will give clean, grayish-black negatives if properly employed, but by making a careful comparison of ferrous oxalate with eikonogen on a plain gelatin film, I find the iron developer to leave a slight color, which is very difficult, if at all possible, to remove, while the eikonogen leaves none. I have no doubt whatever that metol, amidol, and rodinal would all show a like, if not a more marked, superiority. It may be observed that in making such comparisons it is necessary to use a simple gelatin film, because the stain left by ferrous oxalate, when it is applied in the same manner as is usual in development, is easily masked; and it should be understood, too, that the difference is slight. Still, what difference there is, is in favor of the alkaline developer.

The rules for practical work that I have deduced from my experiments I have followed for some years with uniform success, nor have I ever heard of dissatisfaction from those who have accepted my suggestions in this matter. I believe that the greatest freedom from stains due to the developer is secured by the use of an alkaline developer with sufficient sulphite, and fixing in a solution of hyposulphite to which sodium sulphite and sodium carbonate have been added. A very few minutes' washing between development and fixing is sufficient, but the fixing solution should not be used after it gets dirty and discolored. After thorough fixing should follow a thorough washing, and with a well coated plate this will be a matter of two or three hours or more. By this method any staining matter is kept in its most conspicuous form, and in its soluble, and therefore most readily removable, condition; and it must surely be allowed that this is the right principle to work upon. Alum should never be used until the washing is finished, because it retards the washing; so-called "clearing solutions" should not be used, both because they tend to make the stain less obvious, and they make its removal impossible; acid fixing baths should be avoided for the same reasons, and if they harden the film their use is still more detrimental, because in doing so they render the washing more tedious or less perfect.

Having obtained a pure silver image, it may be found that its density is not suitable. It is well that the density should never be too great, because there is no practically useful method of reducing it that does not alter the gradation. On the other hand, intensification is certain and easy, and does not falsify the gradation when done in a suitable manner. In papers read before the Photographic Society and the Society of Chemical Industry, I have detailed the chemistry of mercurial intensification, and shown that ferrous oxalate is the only reagent that can be relied upon to follow mercuric chloride. Potassium silver cyanide is not suitable, because the image it gives is not of constant composition, and is not permanent; ammonia is unreliable, because it gives images of complex and varying composition which cannot reasonably be expected to be permanent; all simple alkalies are out of the question; sodium sulphite gives a pure metallic image, but in smaller quantity than the original image, and often, therefore, gives no intensification effect; sodium hyposulphite also gives an image containing a less weight of metal than the original, and, besides, is likely to give very complicated unstable images if used sparingly. Ferrous oxalate, on the other hand, is a perfect reagent, leaving every atom of silver in the original image with an atom of mercury added to it.

The most excellent point of this method of intensification is that, so far as I can discover, there is absolutely no loss of even the faintest detail, but a perfect and proportional action throughout. But this very excellence has proved a drawback in the hands of dirty workers, and workers with unclean plates. A silver stain will be intensified as well as the silver image, and must be so if the action is perfect. I know of no failure by this method not due to imperfect washing or other faulty work. But some photographers say they have found alkaline developers, or alkaline developers without the alkali (if the expression will pass), better than ferrous oxalate, and they have recommended these reagents, I am sorry to say, without a knowledge of their action. If they work, as they are stated to do, "cleaner" than ferrous oxalate, that is a pretty sure indication that they are less perfect, unless the only difference is due to the precipitation of the lime in the water when oxalate is used. I have tried many of these solutions, and none of them are reliable. By the use of them, mercury that out to be in the image is lost, and one cannot tell how much mercury will be so lost, nor from what part of the image it will come. It is hardly conceivable that the mercury lost can come proportionately from every part of the image, and if the loss is not proportional throughout, the density gradation of the negative is upset.

Sodium sulphite, when applied alone, removes both silver and mercury from the bleached image, but with a developing agent, whether with or without alkali, I have never found any silver in the solution.

Eikonogen alone I found to act very slightly. With sulphite a great deal of mercury was lost. Eikonogen, 12 grains, sodium carbonate, 25 grains, and sodium sulphite, 25 grains, to water, 1 ounce, acted well, but 19 per cent. of the mercury was lost. Metol alone gave no perceptible action. Metol, 2 grains, sodium sulphite, 4 grains, to 1 ounce, acted well, but very much mercury was lost. Metol, 4 grains, sulphite and carbonate, 24 grains each, to 1 ounce, acted well, but 32 per cent. of the mercury was lost. Amidol, 2 grains, and sulphite, 20 grains to the ounce, worked well, and 10 per cent of the mercury was lost. This appeared hopeful, so I tried amidol, 8, and sulphite, 20, but this was useless, as its effect was very slight indeed within a reasonable time. So I diminished the amidol instead of increasing it, and tried amidol. 1, and sulphite, 20. This worked well, but 42 per cent of the mercury was lost. On mixing the amidol and sulphite, sulphurous acid is set free. By adding ammonia to the mixture a blue color appears when the alkali is in a little excess, and by adding ammonia in quantity, just insufficient to produce this color, a solution may be prepared that will remain slightly alkaline throughout the reaction. Such a solution acts very energetically, but a very large quantity of mercury was disolved by it. Pyrogallic acid, 3 grains, sodium sulphite, 8 grains, ammonia, 3 minims to the ounce, gave a loss of 29 per cent. of the mercury, and the solution was much more colored than in any other case. Pyrogallic acid with sulphite slightly acidified was no better.

In some cases, as stated above, I have estimated the actual proportion of mercury in the solution, and therefore lost from the image, but these numbers must be taken as only giving a general idea of the amount. In some cases, by prolonging the action a little it would have been increased, and probably in no case would the same loss occur by repeating the experiment.

Thus I am obliged to come to the same conclusion now that I did when I first drew attention to the chemistry of mercurial intensification, namely, that ferrous oxalate is the only satisfactory reagent to follow the application of mercuric chloride. I show an example in which this method of intensification has been carried out on various parts of the same negative, once, twice, three times, and four times, without a suggestion of stain or trouble of any sort. It should be noted that this repeated application of process is a very severe test of its cleanness when properly carried out. If there had been the slightest false deposit of mercury at any stage, this would have been doubled by the next treatment, and increased to 4 times and to 8 times by successive treatments. Silver would have increased similarly, but to a still greater degree. I could show many negatives intensified by this process, but they are similar in appearance to unintensified negatives, and therefore would not be instructive.

(Concluded Next Month.)

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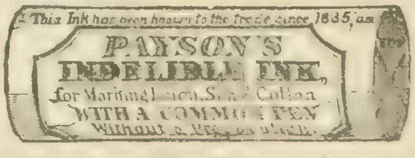
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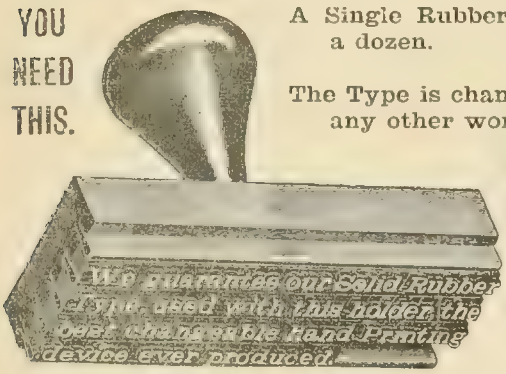
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Text Book of Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry. Third Edition by Elias H. Bartley, B. S., M. D., Dean and Professor of Organic Chemistry in the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, etc., etc. The present edition of this work has of necessity been enlarged and the greater part rewritten, on account of the extended course of study in our pharmaceutical colleges and of the number of additions which it has been deemed advisable to make to the contents. A description is here given for the first time of a large number of synthetical compounds which makes the book more modern in its teaching and more useful for references. A chapter on Physiological and Clinical Chemistry has also been added, dealing with the chemistry of nutrition, foods, digestion and the urine. As a text-book for medical and pharmaceutical students during attendance at college and as a ready reference after graduation, it will be found especially valuable. The present edition is a work of 684 pages with 84 illustrations, containing also a glossary and complete index. Published by P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia. Cloth, $3.00.

Analyses of Twelve Thousand Prescriptions, by W. Martindale, F. C. S., joint author of the Extra Pharmacopœia. F. Cap. quarto. Two shillings and sixpence net. Published by H. K. Lewis, B. C., Gower-st., London, W. C., England.—(Notice of this work appears elsewhere.)

Ross & Co.'s Abridged Price List and Catalogue for 1894 is to hand, descriptive of the Photographic and Optical instrument supplied by them. Copies may be had by enclosing business card to Ross & Co, 111 New Bond-st., London W., England.

The Canadian Office and School Furniture Co.'s Catalogue just received, contains illustrations of the various lines manufactured by this well-known firm. Amongst those of special interest to our readers we would mention office furniture in desks, chairs, etc., shop fittings and furnishings, also the standard letter file, a useful and convenient addition to the business man's outfit.

We are in receipt of College Announcements from the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, Brooklyn, N. Y., University of Minnesota, College of Pharmacy, Minneapolis, Minn., Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, Pa., and Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, Mass.

Magazines.

An Attractive Magazine.

"What Constitutes a Good Husband" is discussed by a lot of clever women, among whom are Mary Hallock Foote, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, "The Duchess," "Grace Greenwood" and Amelia E. Barr, in the July *Ladies' Home Journal.* "The Thirty and One" is the clever title of a delightful short story by Charles D. Lanier. Will N. Harben contributes "The Heresy of Abner Calihan," a strong study of life in the Tennessee mountains, which Alice Barber Stephens has illustrated most successfully. The biography of the number consists of sketches, with portraits, of Mrs. Wayland Hoyt and Mary Hartwell Catherwood. Frank R. Stockton gives two more of "Pomona's" characteristic letters to her old "Rudder Grange" mistress, and Mr. Howells' literary reminiscences under the title "My Literary Passions" grow in interest and charm. Robert J. Burdette is particularly happy in his "Making a Suburban Home." The editor gives a most interesting review of a new and unique Southern story and the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage writes of "When Things are Against Us." Miss Scovil's paper on "Feeding a Baby in Summer" will be found especially valuable to mothers. It is worth many times its price of ten cents. Published by The Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, for ten cents per number and one dollar per year.

What is Beauty ? "Question of a Blind Man !"

Replied Aristotle. But Mrs. Sherwood says that it is "dynamite" in her article which opens the interesting pages of the July *Cosmopolitan.* Beauty is always a fascinating subject, and Mrs. Sherwood's discussion is an especially interesting one. That the July *Cosmopolitan* is a midsummer number is shown in many directions. Three short stories, including one of sport and adventure, two travel articles, and other light matter, make up 128 pages of charming summer reading.

Review of Reviews.

Among the topics of international interest in "The Progress of the World" department of the July *Review of Reviews* are the following: The Miners' Conference at Berlin, the fall of the Casimir-Perier Ministry in France, the Anglo Belgian Agreement and the objections of France, the resignation of Stambuloff in Bulgaria, the problem of the British House of Lords, Ministerial changes in England, and the Inter-Colonial Conference at Ottawa.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for July, 1894.

"The Environs of Boston," is the attractive subject of an elaborate and picturesque paper by the Rev. Peter MacQueen, illustrated with over a score of views, in the July number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.* Among the seasonable outdoor articles are Lee J. Vance's "Salmon Fishing in Canada," and an account of Alfred de Cordova's trained Carrier Pigeons. Edward Porritt writes interestingly of "Rural Life in England," Mary Titcomb tells "Something about Siam," and Christian M. Waage pleasantly recalls, with some illustrative sketches, "An Afternoon with Joaquin Miller." Among the short stories is a characteristic one by Beatrice Harraden, author of "Ships that Pass in the Night."

Foreign Pharmaceutical Notes.

Codeine Salts.—Phosphate of codeine contains 76 per cent. of alkaloid, and is soluble in four parts of water. Hydrochlorate contains 80 per cent., and is soluble in 20 parts of cold water; and sulphate contains 76 per cent. of alkaloid, and dissolves in 35 to 40 parts of cold water. The phosphate appears, then, to be most suitable for hypodermic use.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

Solid Paraffin.—The following information is given about the variety of this substance known as "ceresin." It occurs as a white, inodorous, tasteless, microcrystalline mass of specific gravity .920 to .940; melts at 74° to 80° C. It is soluble in 35 parts absolute alcohol, soluble in ether, amyl alcohol, sulphide of carbon, chloroform, and bezene. At ordinary temperatures it is unaffected by alkalies, H_2SO_4 and HNO_3. Warmed with HNO_3 it yields fatty acids. It consists essentially of the hydrocarbons nonacosane $C_{29}H_{60}$, cerosane $C_{30}H_{62}$, entriacontane $C_{31}H_{64}$, dotriacontane $C_{32}H_{66}$ and pentriacontane $C_{35}H_{72}$.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

The Detection of Atropine.—In a paper on observations of the toxicological research for atropine, Dr. Fabris comes to the following conclusions. Strychnine in the presence of atropine marks the reactions of this latter, unless the proportion of atropine to strychnine be very large. When the quantities of these two alkaloids present together is very small, chemical evidence will give a negative result, whereas physiological tests will show the presence of both. Thus the necessity of a physiological test is shown again clearly.—*Bulletin de la Societe Royale de Pharmacie.*

Water Analysis.—Buchner, in a paper published in the *Chemiker Zeitung* some time back, urges that for the correct estimation of the hardness of water, whether due to magnesia or to lime, it should be taken at a temperature not exceeding 15° C. For at higher temperatures the lather, which is permanent at 15° will quickly disappear—one which lasted for eight minutes at 15°, for example, disappearing in less than a minute at 25° C.—*Bulletin de la Societe Royale de Pharmacie.*

An Adulterated Pigment.—Rochefontaine had cause to examine a sample of rhodamine, one of the coal tar colors, and found it was adulterated with 71 per cent. of dextrine. The advanced price of many of these colors renders them very liable to adulteration, and we hope before long to publish some notes on them, as found in commerce.

Vaseline in Microscopy.—Gawalowski proposes to replace cedar oil and other liquids used for oil immersion for objectives by vaseline, whose refractive index is 1.40.—*Rundschau*

ATROPINE AND STRYCHNINE. *Apropos* of our note on this subject above, it is worthy of note that Vitali's reaction for atropine (a violet color on treating the alkaloid at a warm temperature with HNO_3, and then adding alcoholic potash) gives an almost identical result with strychnine and its salts. The color is almost identical. -*Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

Chinese Native Remedies.

"Native Medicines" generally figure as one of the leading departments of trade in the Custom House statistics of the Chinese ports. Very few European investigators have as yet tried to probe thoroughly and systematically the drugs that compose the extraordinary medley of Chinese materia medica, but occasionally we get a glimpse of certain of its ingredients in some consular report written by an official whose interests are sufficiently broad to cause him to look beyond the articles in which he, as a European, is specially interested. Consular Fraser, of Pakhoi, in Southern China, for instance, mentions dry lizards as a regular export article from that port. The European, he says, scampering over the Pakhoi plain on a native pony, finds his pastime sadly marred by the holes dug by the natives to catch lizards. The numerical importance of these little saurians (101,540 last year) in the list of exports may well cause surprise. The greater quantity exported comes from the neighborhood of Wuchow, in Kwangsi. The lizards are used for making medicine called "lizard wine," which is said to be a tonic, and also to cure eye-diseases.

Independently of lizards, however, there is in Pakhoi a large import and export of native medicines, and amongst many valueless articles there must be some good ones. It is much more in surgery than in medicine that the European doctors surpass the Chinese, who have a respectable array of learned, though lamentably out of date, authors on materia medica. Able European specialists are taking up the important question of the vast native materia medica with increasing interest; and, as the foreign doctor is constantly winning his way to native favor, we may expect increasing benefits from their researches.

Bromoform in Mixtures.

Bromoform is a somewhat difficult medicine to dispense with other ingredients on account of its high specific gravity, and consequent rapid sinking to the bottom of the bottle after being shaken by the patient. It is recommended that it should be emulsified by adding twice its weight of olive oil and a little gum, and then mixed with the other ingredients. By this means a mixture which can be safely employed is produced.—*Apotheker Zeitung.*

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Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	45	50
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
Alsam, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	65	75
Peru, lb	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb	75	80
Bark, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	16	18
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	7 50	8 50
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb	75	80
powdered, lb	85	90
Juniper, lb	10	12
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb	75	80
Camphor, lb	60	65
Cantharides, Russian, lb	2 00	2 10
Powdered, lb	2 10	2 20
Capsicum, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb	16	18
Carmine, No. 40, oz	40	50
Castor, Fibre, lb	16 00	17 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	6
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
Clove, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Cochineal, Honduras, lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb	25	30
Creosote, Wood, lb	2 00	2 50
Cuttlefish Bone, lb	35	40
Dextrine, lb	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 15	1 30
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
Extract, Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Chamomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	75	80
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's lb	1 20	1 25
French, white, lb	40	50
Glycerine, lb	16	18
Guarana	3 00	3 25
Powdered, lb	3 25	3 50
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Assafoetida, lb	25	28
Arabic, 1st, lb	65	70
Powdered, lb	75	85
Sifted sorts, lb	40	45
Sorts, lb	25	30
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 30	1 35
Guaiac, lb	75	1 00
Powdered, lb	95	1 20
Kino, true, lb	45	
Myrrh, lb	45	48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 25	4 50
Powdered, lb	6 00	6 50
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	40	45
Bleached, lb	45	50
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 15
Sorts, lb	45	75
Thus, lb	8	10
Herb, Althea, lb	27	30
Bitterwort, lb	27	30
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Hoarhound, ozs., lb	17	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, ozs., lb	15	20
Motherwort, ozs., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs., lb	18	20
Peppermint, ozs., lb	21	25
Rue, ozs., lb	30	35
Sage, Ozs., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, ozs., lb	18	20
Tansy, ozs., lb	15	18
Wormwood, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
Honey, lb	13	15
Hops, fresh, lb	20	25
Indigo, Madras, lb	75	80
Insect Powder, lb	25	28
Isinglass, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
Leaf, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	22	25
Coca, lb	55	60
Digitalis, lb	25	30
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	25	30
Matico, lb	70	75
Senna, Alexandria, lb	25	30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
Leeches, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
Licorice, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

Y & S Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
“ Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
“ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
“ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins....	1 50	1 75
“ Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins..........	2 00	2 00
Lupulin, oz..................	30	35
Lycopodium, lb.........	70	80
Mace, lb......	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb....................	1 60	.1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb............	9	10
Irish, lb....................	9	10
Musk, Tonquin, oz............	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb.................	21	25
Powdered, lb................	25	30
Nutmegs, lb....	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb...............	10	12
Powdered, lb................	25	27
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc., lb ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb..................	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz..............	15	18
Pepper, black, lb....	22	25
Powdered, lb................	25	30
Pitch, black, lb............	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb..........	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl cash....	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd................	12	13
Belladona, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb.........	80	85
Lead, lb...................	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb............	2½	3
White, lb..................	3½	4
Resorcin, White, oz...	25	30
Rochelle Salt, lb............	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb............	22	25
Althea, cut, lb.............	30	35
Belladona, lb.	25	30
Blood, lb..................	15	16
Bitter, lb.................	27	30
Blackberry, lb.............	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb........	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb....	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, Black, lb...........	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb................	20	22
Powdered, lb..............	25	30
Coltsfoot. lb...............	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb........	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb.......	13	14
Dandelion, lb..............	15	18
Elecampane, lb.............	15	10
Galangal, lb...............	15	18
Gelsemium, lb.....	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	9	10
Ground, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb..............	13	15
Ginger, African, lb.........	18	20
Po., lb..................	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb...... ...	27	30
Po., lb................	30	35
Ginseng, lb	3 00	3 25
Golden Seal, lb.............	75	80
Gold Thread, lb.............	90	95
Hellebore, White, powd., lb..	12	15
Indian Hemp.	18	30
Ipecac, lb	2 65	2 75
Powdered, lb..............	2 80	3 00
Jalap, lb..................	55	60
Powdered, lb..............	60	65
Kava Kava, lb..............	40	90
Licorice, lb...............	12	15
Powdered, lb..............	13	15
Mandrake, lb...............	13	18
Masterwort, lb.............	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb.......	30	35
Powdered, lb.....	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb.....	40	45
Pink, lb..........	75	80
Parsley, lb................	30	35
Pleurisy, lb...............	20	25
Poke, lb..................	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb.....	18	20
Rhatany, lb................	20	30
Rhubarb, lb................	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.......	40	45
Cut, lb..................	50	55
Senega, lb.................	55	65
Squill, lb.................	13	15
Stillingia, lb..............	22	25
Powdered, lb..............	25	27

Unicorn, lb..................	38	40
Valerian, English, lb true....	20	25
Virginia Snake, lb...........	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb..............	15	18
Rum, Bay, gal................	2 25	2 50
Essence, lb.................	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz................	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb..	13	15
Star, lb....................	35	40
Burdock, lb.................	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb..	5	6
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb................	1 25	1 50
Celery	30	35
Colchicum..................	75	80
Coriander, lb...............	10	12
Cumin, lb..................	15	20
Fennel, lb.................	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb.....	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb................	4	5
Hemp, lb...................	5	6
Mustard, white, lb..........	11	12
Powdered, lb..............	15	20
Pumpkin, ...	25	30
Quince, lb.................	65	70
Rape, lb...................	8	9
Strophanthus, oz............	50	55
Worm, lb...................	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb.........	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb..	10	12
White, Conti's, lb..........	15	16
Powdered, lb...............	25	35
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb......	15	25
Spermaceti, lb...............	50	55
Turpentine, Chian, oz.........	75	80
Venice, lb..................	10	12
Wax, White, lb...............	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped.........	5	6
Quassia chips, lb...........	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb....	5	6
Santal, ground, lb..........	5	6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb..............	12	13
Glacial, lb.................	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz........	20	25
German, oz...............	10	12
Boracic, lb................	20	25
Carbolic Crystals, lb........	18	25
Calvert's No. 1, lb.........	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb.........	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb..................	65	70
Gallic, oz..................	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.....	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz......	22	25
Muriatic, lb................	3	5
Chem, pure, lb...........	18	20
Nitric, lb..................	10½	13
Chem, pure, lb...........	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb..........	75	80
Oxalic, lb..................	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb.......	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb.................	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz..............	35	38
Salicylic, white, lb..........	1 60	1 80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb........	2½	2¾
Bottles, lb........	5	6
Chem. pure, lb..	18	20
Tannic, lb.................	90	1 10
Tartaric, powdered, lb	40	45
Acetanilid, lb...............	90	1 00
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb..............	1¾	3
Powdered, lb....	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb .880......	8¾	10
Ammonium, Bromide, lb........	65	75
Carbonate, lb..............	12	13
Iodide, oz.................	35	40
Nitrate, crystals, lb.........	40	45
Muriate, lb................	12	16
Valerianate, oz.............	55	60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz.............	16	18
Antinervin, oz..............	85	00
Antipyrin oz................	1 00	1 10
Aristol, oz	2 00	2 25
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb.....	25	30
Fowler's, sol., lb...........	13	15
Iodide, oz.................	35	40
White, lb..................	6	7
Atropine, Sulp., in ⅛ ozs., oz...	7 00	8 00

Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz..	40	45
Salicylate, oz	30	35
Subcarbonate, lb............	2 75	3 00
Subnitrate, lb..............	1 80	1 90
Borax, lb....................	9	10
Powdered, lb................	10	11
Bromine, oz..................	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz.........	20	25
Iodide, oz..................	45	50
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb....	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz..................	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb.......	35	38
Sulphide, oz................	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz...........	10	12
Chinoidine, oz................	15	18
Chloral, Hydrate, lb..........	1 00	1 10
Croton, oz..................	75	80
Chloroform, lb...............	65	2 00
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz.......	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz.......	15	20
Cocaine, Mur., oz.............	7 00	8 50
Copper, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
Iodide, oz..................	65	70
Copperas, lb..................	1	3
Ether, Acetic, lb.....	75	80
Sulphuric, lb................	40	50
Exalgine, oz.................	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	5 00	5 50
Iodoform, lb.................	6 00	7 00
Iodol, oz....................	1 30	1 40
Iron, by Hydrogen............	1 00	1 10
Carbonate, Precip., lb........	15	16
Sacch., lb.................	35	40
Chloride, lb.................	45	55
Sol., lb...................	13	16
Citrate, U. S. P., lb.........	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb...........	75	80
And Quinine, lb...........	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry,. oz........	18	30
And Strychnine, oz........	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb........	50	55
Ferrocyanide, lb.............	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz..........	20	25
Iodide, oz..................	40	45
Syrup, lb.................	40	45
Lactate, oz.................	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb.......	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb..........	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb............	7	9
Exsiccated, lb..............	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb....	80	85
And Ammon. Tartrate, lb..	85	90
Lead, Acetate, white, lb........	13	15
Carbonate, lb...............	7	8
Iodide, oz..................	35	40
Red, lb....................	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.....	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Bromide, oz..........	40	45
Carbonate, oz...............	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz..................	50	55
Salicylate, oz...............	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb..........	55	60
Carbonate, lb...............	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb............	40	45
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.......	1¾	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb....	5	7
Menthol, oz..................	45	50
Mercury, lb..................	90	95
Ammon (White Precip.),.....	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb.......	1 00	1 10
Calomel, lb.................	1 15	1 20
With Chalk, lb	60	65
Iodide, Proto, oz.............	35	40
Bin., oz..................	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb..............	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb..........	70	75
Milk Sugar, powdered, lb.....	35	45
Morphine, Acetate, oz	2 00	2 10
Muriate, oz.................	2 00	2 10
Sulphate, oz	2 00	2 00
Pepsin, Saccharated, oz	35	40
Phenacetine, oz	40	45
Pilocarpine, Muriate, grain....	5	6
Piperin, oz..................	1 00	1 10
Phosphorus, lb...............	90	1 10
Potassa, Caustic, white, lb......	55	60
Potassium, Acetate, lb.........	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb....	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb......	25	30

Cream of Tartar Trees.

Until within the past few years, it was thought that only one species could rightly claim the title of the cream of tartar tree the Adansonia Gregorii, the gouty-stem tree of Northern Australia. Recent researches have, however, proved that the Baobab (Adansonia digitata) of Senegal contains nearly 2 per cent. of free tartaric acid, and nearly 12 per cent. of bitartrate of potassium. The acid is found in the farinaceous pulp surrounding the seed, and has at all times been highly esteemed by travelers, who mix it with a little water in order to make a refreshing beverage.

Until the discovery of the Mammoth tree of California and the Eucalypts, the Adansonia was considered the largest tree in the world. 'Its height is from 40 to 70 feet, and its diameter near the base is very often 30 feet, while the top is over 180 feet across. A Venetian who left us the most ancient description of the tree, tells us that in 1454 he found one at the mouth of the Senegal with a circumference of 112 feet. The tree is very disproporionate, as may be gathered from the fact that Gregory—after whom the Australian species is named saw one 85 feet in circumference at a height of two feet from the ground. A missionary in Madagascar, writing some years back, speaks of the Adansonia Madagascariensis, an allied species, as the ugliest specimen of a tree he had ever beheld, and likened it to a fat two gallon bottle the neck of which had been knocked off, and a few birch twigs placed there instead.

Not the least curious feature about these trees is the age some of them are supposed to have attained. From inscriptions Adanson discovered cut into the trunks of some trees in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, he computed—judging from the depths of the cuts, which were covered with new layers of wood, and from the comparison of the thickness of the trunks whose various ages were known that the trees having a diameter of 32 feet were 5,150 years old.—*Rocky Mountain Druggist.*

Home-made Celluloid.

The *Scientific American* recommends the following method for making a substance as transparent as pure glass, at the same time very pliable and strong:

Dissolve four to eight parts of gun cotton in a mixture of alcohol and ether, in proportion of one of gun cotton to 100 of combined liquid, after which add 2 to 10 per cent. of castor oil, or any other oil unsiccative, and 4 to 11 per cent. of Canada Balsam. Flow this mixture onto a glass plate, and dry in a current of air at 50°F. The result is a leaf of hard substance as transparent as glass and very nearly unbreakable, resisting perfectly the action of all salts, acid, and alkalies.

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Bromide, lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	14	16
Chlroate, Eng., lb	28	30
Powdered, lb	30	33
Citrate, lb	75	90
Cyanide, lb	40	55
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	4 00	4 10
Nitrate, gran., lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	50	55
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	30	35
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
Propylamine, oz	35	40
Quinine, Sulph., bulk	30	32
Ozs., oz	35	38
Quinidine, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
Salicin, lb	3 75	4 00
Santonin, oz	20	22
Silver, Nitrate, cryst., oz	90	1 00
Fused, oz	1 00	1 10
Sodium, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	63	65
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	40	45
Salicylate, lb	1 60	1 80
Sulphate, lb	2	3
Sulphite, lb	10	12
Somnal, oz	85	00
Spirit Nitre, lb	30	60
Strontium, Nitrate, lb	18	20
Strychnine, crystals, oz	1 00	1 10
Sulfonal, oz	34	35
Sulphur, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
Tartar Emetic, lb	50	55
Thymol, (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
Veratrine, oz	2 00	2 10
Zinc, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
Oil, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	50	60
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	65	70
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	4 00	4 25
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 80	1 90
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	3 50	3 75
Cassia, lb	1 40	1 50
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	1 50	1 60
Citronelle, lb	70	75
Clove, lb	1 60	1 65
Copaiba, lb	1 60	1 75
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	5 00	6 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz	1 75	1 80
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	1 50	1 75
Lemon, lb	2 25	2 50
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 60
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 50
Orange, lb	3 75	5 00
Sweet, lb	3 25	3 50
Origanum, lb	65	70
Patchouli, oz	1 75	1 80
Pennyroyal, lb	3 00	3 25
Peppermint, lb	4 25	4 50
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 75
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	10 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	30
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	9 00
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	6 00	6 25
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	3 00	3 50
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	6 50	6 75
FIXED OILS.		
Castor, lb	9	11
Cod Liver, N. F., gal	1 15	1 25
Norwegian, gal	1 50	1 60
Cottonseed, gal	1 10	1 20
Lard, gal	90	1 00
Linseed, boiled, gal	65	67
Raw, gal	63	65
Neatsfoot, gal	1 00	1 10
Olive, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 25	2 40
Palm, lb	12	13
Sperm, gal	1 75	1 80
Turpentine, gal	60	65

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D. RITCHIE & CO., - - Montreal.

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business is fair; quite a number of orders given, but quantities as a rule are small. Retailers complain of the large amount of credit they are compelled to give, but the outlook for money in the fall is encouraging.

Carbolic Acid is easier.

Paris Green—becoming scarce.

Iodine preparations will likely be higher.

Blue Vitrol is dearer, caused by large demand.

Saltpetre—easier.

Norway Cod-Liver Oil, firm at advance and higher prices may prevail.

England.

London, June 27th, 1894.

Business has been remarkably dull for the time of the year, both in chemicals and drugs. The consequence is that prices have in many cases given way owing to the absence of demand. The collapse of two such important "rings" as the Bismuth Syndicate and Salicylic Convention, is also significant. As the immediate result of the above, all Bismuth Salts dropped 24 to 30 cents a pound in value; whilst the reduction in price of Salicylic Acid and Salicylates was fully 25 per cent.

Quinine is distinctly lower.

Sulphate of Ammonia has dropped.

Recent importations of Jaborandi Leaves have realized full prices and Pilocarpine remains dear.

Caustic Soda has been forced lower owing to the continued depression in trade.

Mercurials remain unaltered.

The drug auctions last week were very quiet and dull.

Canella is scarce and dear.

Aloes in fair demand, also Ipecacuanha, but without improvement in prices.

Jalap is unsaleable.

The new Cascara Bark is just arriving, and prices are low.

The new season's Essence of Lemons and Essence of Bergamot has just arrived, but most of it has been previously disposed of. Prices are, however, exceptionally low, and favorable to buyers in quantity.

Ten grains of bicarbonate of potassium, administered hourly, will speedily remove the poisonous effects of iodoform.

A New Mercurial Pill-Mass.

The *Suddeutsche Apotheker Zeitung* gives the following directions for preparing pills of oleate of mercury:

Dissolve 30 gm. of medicinal soap in water, precipitate by the addition of salt, wash and re-dissolve, repeating the operation several times. Finally wash and dissolve in a large quantity of water. To the solution add 27 gm. of bi-chloride of mercury, dissolved in plenty of water. Gather the precipitated oleate of mercury and malaxate until free from liquid. Add to the mass a sufficient amount of pulverized licorice root, and divide into 100 pills. Each pill will contain 15 cgm. oleate of mercury, which answers to 4 cgm. metallic mercury. The pills can be covered with salol without the least interference with their action, and will keep indefinitely without decomposition.—*National Druggist.*

Incompatibility of Potassium Bromide and Calomel.—Thompson calls attention to the fact that potassium bromide and calomel are incompatible (a fact not unknown, but not sufficiently kept in mind, however,) and that when brought together a double decomposition takes place, with mercury bromide and metallic bromide as the result.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 6. STRATHROY, AUGUST, 1894. No. 8.

CANADIAN • DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS,
PUBLISHER.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the **15th** of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed
CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

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LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.

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Pharmaceutical Association Meetings.

This number is essentially one of reports, no less than four provincial association meetings proceedings being given. These necessarily take up a large proportion of our space and crowd out some of our usual departments. The proceedings of these associations are, however, or should be, of particular interest to pharmacists in the several provinces, whose *duty* it should be to keep themselves posted as to the acts of their legislators.

Acceptable Legislation.

But few things which have been advocated by members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy could be more acceptable to the drug trade of the Province than thoes suggested by Messrs. Clark and Petrie at the late Council meeting, to modify the fees payable annually and to take steps to limit the infringements committed through the use of the names of members of the Medical College.

In the first instance, Mr. Clark very reasonably pointed out that the reduction of expenses, heretofore uncontrollable, for matters not purely executive or educational, would enable the College to perform its labors on the basis established for it some time ago as a self-sustaining one ; and in the latter instance, Mr. Petrie has not hesitated to call a spade a spade when mentioning the essence of the difficulty he sought to overcome.

There is but little doubt that if those who would like to engage in the practice of pharmacy, in the underhand way spoken of, could have good grounds for expecting leniency on account of the shield they have chosen, the increase in cases of indirect infringement would be startling.

The Infringement Committee, in recommending that power be given them to act energetically in the matter, have once more given hope that they will act without fear or favor in attempting to secure to registered druggists the protection which they feel they are entitled to. The Committee, we are satisfied, will do its duty if druggists who are directly influenced by cases which they know to be violations will only co-operate with it in prosecuting, otherwise, in so extended a territory, but little can be done. Those who need the aid should seek it, and, if they don't get it, the blame can be properly attached.

The Prudent Business-man's Guide.

He never overloads stock.

He buys alone what he is sure to sell, and no more than he can pay for.

He gives but little credit, and that gilt-edged.

He keeps his personal credit so that it will secure him best bargains and largest discounts.

He discounts nothing, except a borrower's word, and neither borrows nor lends.

He sticks to business to make it stick to him.

He never joins societies for business purposes, unless they are purely business societies.

He keeps thoroughly posted on the current market reports of interest to his business.

He makes no risks and takes none.

He lives by calculation and thrives on it.

He takes his trade paper and reads it through carefully.

He buys from the man that advertises for he knows he must be a live man.

Process for Distilled Water.

Prof. Attfield has suggested for adoption in the next revision of the British Pharmacopœia the use of potassium permanganate and an alkali in the preparation of distilled water, the idea being to destroy nitrites and to insure the liberation of ammonia. His formula and tests read : Take of water a convenient quantity ; place it in a still having an efficient condenser ; add to it enough solution of permanganate of potassium, rendered strongly alkaline by caustic potassa, to communicate a permanganate-purple tint ; distill, and reject the distillate so long as it affords a distinct reaction with the alkaline solution of potassio-mercuric iodide ; then distill so long as the distillate gives no reaction with the following tests, and collect and preserve it in stoppered glass vessels free from lead. *Tests.*—A fluidounce evaporated in a clean glass capsule leaves not more than a scarcely visible residue. In quantities of two or three fluidounces it is not affected by sulphuretted hydrogen either alone or after the addition of ammonia, by oxalate of ammonium, nitrate of silver, chloride of barium, solution of lime, or by a mixture of starch mucilage and iodide of potassium slightly acidified by acetic acid. It should cease to be used when a quantity of two or more fluidounces gives more than a faint yellow coloration with the solution of potassio mercuric iodide.

Dr. Bartholow recommends five to fifteen drops of spirits of Camphor for hysterical flatulence, and for flatulent colic occurring at the change of life.

Drug Clerk's Column.

Rules of Conduct.

A Talk to Drug Clerks from one of themselves.

DAVID ASHBURY, GALT.

The publisher of the DRUGGIST has kindly consented to place at the disposal of the clerks of Ontario a portion of his space, and I thought that it might not be amiss for me to start the ball a-rolling by placing before the minds of my associate-clerks some few items of advice which have come into my mind, and which have engrained themselves into my character. It will scarcely do for us clerks to use these columns for the advocacy of the forming of a Drug Clerks' Union, which shall be prepared, at a moment's call of its President, to go out on strike for a raise in wages among apprentices of half-a-cent a year; no, this would be hardly allowable. But what we can do, is to come more into touch with each other, disseminate among ourselves wholesome counsels, and permeate the drug-clerk to-day with an appreciation and respect for each other which shall not be erasable even after each of those who now are clerks, have become graduate pharmacists and have gone into business for themselves.

We are all young yet and there are many things for us still to learn, and we each, of course, have the faculty of looking at the same things in different ways; summarizing then, the various views it is possible for us all to hold, we shall each be gaining a deal of information from our common discussions of subjects which should interest the drug world.

But now, to come to the words of advice I have to offer, let me concisely state them:

1. Be conscientious to the interests of your employer. This is, primarily, the reason wherefor you are working for him. Get a firm hold on this fact—you are working for him, secondarily, to profit yourself by learning the business you desire to follow. Do all you have to do for your master under the guidance of your conscience, even wipe your mortars and graduates with your conscience, not only with your hands, or more correctly with the rag in your hands. You will find it to pay to do your work on principle, because not only will it please your employer to have you do what is right, but it will make you feel more satisfied with yourself and with your work, and this is no slight consideration.

2. Get a proper estimate of your place in the affairs of the store to which you are allied. Strive to know what place you are supposed to occupy in the carrying on of your master's business, and make a strong effort to live up to the ideal of that position. Don't go moping round without a purpose while in the store. Get to know something of what you are supposed to do while at work, and put some go into you. Anchor your brain into some steadfastness of conduct, and go about your business as though you had a little idea of what it is supposed to be. Don't wobble round in a purposeless stream! You ought to know some little about your employer's temperament, ought to strive to learn his method of looking at things, what he is likely to expect of you, and what views he holds of suitable clerkhood. Every man has, or at any rate ought to have an ideal clerk in his mind's eye, if he be a good business man and thoroughly interested in his own welfare. Now, a sharp-brained clerk will endeavor to glean his master's ideal of a clerk and will attempt to fulfil his expectations. Subtlety of judgment and tact of operation are two essential qualities in a good, sensible drug clerk.

INTERIOR OF W. J. DYAS' RETAIL DRUG STORE, STRATHROY, ONT.

3. Have enough in you to know your true worth, but do not stoop to being vain in mind, but less in conduct. I, for one, do not believe in allowing a boss to make a slush-bucket of his clerk, nor to do or say just what he likes to him, whether right or wrong, and a clerk will not show much manhood who consents to allow himself to be sat on by his employer just when this employer may please so to do. A master never thinks any more of any servant of his who just plays simple tool in his hands, than he does of the spoon that serves to help him feed himself. Now, don't crunch down to any man and make a fool of yourself, but on the other hand, always bear in mind the deference, justifiable and honorable, that you owe your master and be certain to let him have it. Never be other than a gentleman toward him, if not because you consider him to be a gentleman, do it because you realize yourself to be one. These are only a few ideas which I have been led to gather, and if possible, at some future date, I have others I should like to bring before my fellow clerks.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

The annual meeting of this Association was held at Oxford, Eng., commencing July 31st. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mr. N. H. Martin, F.L.S., F.R.M.S.

Vice-Presidents—M. Carteighe, F.I.C., F.C.S., London; J. L. Ewing, Edinburgh; W. Hayes, Dublin; J. Toone, Bournemouth.

Treasurer—John Moss, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Hon. General Secretaries—W. A. H. Naylor, F.I.C., F.C.S., London; F. Ransom, F.C.S., Hitchin.

Hon. Local Secretary—S. Hardwick, Bournemouth.

The next place of meeting will be Bournemouth.

Drug Clerks.

As intimated in our July issue, we have opened a department for the registration of the names and addresses of drug clerks. These names will appear *once* in our columns and then be registered in our Drug Clerks' Register, from which information may be had at any time as to the addresses of those who register with us. Any change of address should be sent in so there may be no possibility of error. This will be found to be of value both to employers and employees and we invite all clerks in the Dominion to take advantage of it. The following register this month:

CLERK.	EMPLOYER.	ADDRESS.
Walter Master,	Dr. A. C. Gaviller,	Grand Valley, Que.
A. W. W Spinks,	Meacham & Co.,	Toronto, Ont.
Wilmot B. Nethery,	W. W. Booth,	Toronto Junct, Ont.
Alex. Lemioux,	F. E. Gauvreau,	Quebec, Que.
C. F. McLean,	T. C. Nicholls,	Port Perry, Ont.
W. A Colebury,	Dr. J. H. Michener,	Dunnville, Ont.
J. L. Stevens,	P. Bawden,	Ridgetown, Ont.
T. J. Stillman,	J. G. Karn,	Woodstock, Ont.
B. Davis,	J. G. Karn,	Woodstock, Ont.
J. S. Mackey,	A. Buchanan,	Kemptville, Ont.
J. F. Taylor,	J. A. Zimmerman,	Hamilton, Ont.
A. S. Reid,	B. Bachelor,	Brantford, Ont.
W. A. Carter,	R. A. Harrison,	Dunville, Ont.
A. A. Schiedel,	E. M. Devitt,	Waterloo, Ont.
M. W. Emery,	G. N. Babcock,	Drayton, Ont.
H. McLeay,	W. P. McLeay,	Watford, Ont.

COPRAOL.—This is the trade-name of a solid vegetable fat, recently introduced in Germany, and recommended as a substitute for cacao-butter in making suppositories, etc. It is said to be "cocoanut fat with a high melting point." The name indicates its origin (copra signifying cocoanut). It seems to be a good article.

After Dinner Chewing Gum.

Tolu Sugar Plums.

6 Plums in Sliding Box, retailing at 5 cents.

JAPANESE HANDKERCHIEF BOXES
JAPANESE GLOVE BOXES - -
Containing
100 SWEET WHEAT
and
100 AFTER DINNER

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☞ SEND FOR PRICE LIST OR ORDER SAMPLE LOT.

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OINTMENT
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BLACK HEADS & ALL
ITCHY SKIN DISEASES

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Microbe Killer.

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H	Tooth,	R
E	Nail,	U
B	Shaving,	S
E	Bath,	H
S	Cloth,	E
T	Infants'	S

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Lyman's Enemas.
Lyman's Fountain Enemas.
Lyman's Fountain Enema & Water-bottle.
Lyman's Fountain Enema, Water-bottle & Enema Attachment.

Best Values in the Market.

SEE SAMPLES.

Trade Notes.

The drug store of R. D. Stiles, Pictou, N. S., was destroyed by fire last month.

Henry Lumbers, patent medicine manufacturer, of Toronto, Ont., has assigned.

W. A. Rudell has now an interest in the drug business of Conway & Co., Sault St. Marie, Ont.

W. M. Harrison & Co., have opened a drug store at Arden, Man., with Mr. VanBlaricom in charge.

F. W. James has sold his drug business in Port Stanley, Ont., to Dr. Mothersill, of the Port Stanley Drug Co.

A. S. Hopkins, of Toronto, Ont., formerly with J. H. McKenzie, has bought H. A. Knowles' business on Yonge st.

A small fire occurred in one of the upper flats of W. A. Dyer's drug store, Montreal, last month. The damage was slight.

A. E. Fawcett, formerly in the drug business on King St. West, Toronto, Ont., has opened a drug store at Lander's Landing, B. C.

Miss Cora Dow, a graduate of the department of pharmacy of the Cincinnati University, is the owner of three drug stores in that city.

B. A. Mitchell, London, Ont., started there in business 48 years ago the 8th of August. Mr. Mitchell's activity to day will put many a younger man to shame.

Chas. A. Dutton, of Ingersoll, J. W. Browth's assistant, has carried off honors in the Chicago Opthalmic College and Hospital taking 100% and degree of M.O.

R. Kneeshaw, Ingersoll, Ont., has retired from the drug business of R. Kneeshaw & Co., the business will be carried on by John Gayfer & Co., with Mr Fred. Gayfer as manager.

W. A. Karn, Woodstock, Ont., had what might have been a very serious accident on Saturday, 4th inst. From some combustion a mixture containing nitric acid flew up in his face, furtunately none getting in his eyes. He is able to attend to business as usual.

In our July issue it was stated that Mr. Coombe, of Clinton, had opened an additional drug store in Goderich, Ont., The correspondent who furnished us with this information was not correctly informed as the business belongs solely to Chas. D. Williams.

Wm. Ellis, of London, Ont., has secured the manufacturing right and sole control of Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The business of the seventeen factories, now formed for the production of this remedy, has assumed enormous proportions the world over, and there is little doubt that under Mr. Ellis' management here a large business is assured. The factory and whole management has been removed from Toronto (where it has been conducted the past four years) to London.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Thos. Doyle, druggist, of Souris, died on the 2nd inst. Particulars were not to hand at time of our going to press, but it is said death was due to an over-dose of some poisonous drug. Mr. Doyle leaves a widow and one child. He learned his business at the Apothecaries' Hall, Charlottetown, and afterwards carried on business in Victoria, P.E.I. Not succeeding here, he left the Island for a number of years, but returned this spring and opened a drug store in Souris where he died.

The Scott Act came into force in Charlottetown on the 27th ult., but up to the 3rd inst. no appointment of vendors had been made. All the Druggists have applied with the exception of two out of the eight. It is rumored that others than druggists will secure the appointment inasmuch as druggists can all sell ten ounces twice a day to the same patient upon a doctor's prescription. The absurdity of any others than druggists dispensing a physician's prescription and the inadequacy of what is permitted to the druggist are points which may not receive the consideration they deserve.

Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, Eng., July 27th, 1894.

Ever since the fatal accident by which Professor Tyndall unfortunately lost his life, there have been innumerable suggestions, more or less ingenious, for the prevention of such lamentable occurrences by the use of distinctive bottles, labels, etc. The latest production for the purpose has been invented by Mr. Orchard, chemist, of Salisbury, and consists of a small tinkling bell attached to the cork of the ordinary poison bottle, the idea being that upon touching the bottle the noise would attract attention to the dangerous nature of the contents. It is certainly ingenious and has the additional advantage of adding very little to the cost; on the other hand, many poisons are required in stoppered bottles and it is evident that the invention fails in that case. Personally, I have given a preference to the suggestion which emanated from a medical man. He suggests that poison bottles be always made on the old soda water bottle principle, that is, oval-shape, so that the bottle is always on its side. This would be such a revolution that no one could fail to recognize that the bottle was peculiar, and the cessation of this form for soda-water bottles emphasizes the distinction. A peculiar wasp-waist bottle with the word "poison" in raised white letters upon the deep blue, has been strongly recommended. There have also been recommendations for bottles adorned with a grinning skull and cross-bones.

Messrs. Warrick Bros., of Swan Lane, London, have introduced a new form of Blaud's pill, which, they inform me, is protected by patent The mass of Blaud's pill is incorporated with sufficient warm gelatine basis so that when cold it can be shaped and cut in a machine similar to that producing compressed tablets. The result is a brown soft gelatinous lozenge which, when cut in half, has the characteristic green color of Blaud's pill. The mass is soft and yet preserves its color, so that it affords distinct evidence of improvement over pills. But it is rather doubtful what advantages it offers over capsules of Blaud's pill, and it has not the undeniable merit of Messrs. Oppenheimer's bi-palatinoids. These bi-palatinoids of Blaud's contain on one side the carbonate of potash, and on the other, separated by a septum of gelatine, the sulphate of iron. Obviously reaction cannot take place until the contents reach the stomach, and the gelatine dissolves. In spite of all these improvements in the methods of administering iron, it is remarkable what large quantities have to be taken in cases of anœmia, for instance, before assimilation takes place. The amount of iron taken up by the blood is almost infinitesimal, and yet it seems absolutely necessary to give it in prodigious quantity. I may add that Messrs. Warrick call their articles by the euphonious title of "jelloids."

The publication by Mr. William Martindale, F.C.S., ex-President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, of a little book entitled "Analyses of 10,000 Prescriptions" is of considerable interest, particularly in view of the next revision of the pharmacopœia. For several reasons it is rather unfortunate that Mr. Martindale, from a very praiseworthy idea of rendering his analyses more representative. should have introduced other pharmacies than his own into the list. The result has been in numerous instances to give a fictitious importance to some remedies which are only in favor in these localities. Besides his own West End Pharmacy, Mr. Martindale laid the principal pharmacy in Oxford (Mr. Druce), Aberdeen (Messrs. Davidson & Kay), Bournemouth (Mr. Jones), Carlisle (Mr. Foster), and Cork (Mr. Lester), under contribution. It is quite evident that if the principal prescriber in one of these towns sends all his prescriptions to the one pharmacy, which is often the case, and has some peculiar favorites, it affects the average of the other towns. An instance of this is apparent when it is noticed that the whole of the Aletris Cordial prescription emanated from one town—Bournemouth. Again, Carlisle is responsible for the whole number of times that belladonna spread plaster was prescribed. Whilst the affection of Oxford for Bromidia considerably affects the averages. It is of interest to note that our old friends, spirit of chloroform, tincture of opium, tincture of nux vomica, etc., are all well up in the list whilst there is a lamentable number "not once prescribed." These will probably attract most attention from Professor Attfield and the medical authorities. This list of obsolete remedies includes all the vapors, poultices and enemata. Also decoctions of pomegranate bark, barley, poppy and Iceland moss. Some of the extracts, infusions, ointments and a few tinctures also figure in the same category. There is no reason why these should not go and if any medical man still desired to order them, he would only have to mark "1885" after the article to ensure obtaining it. Such a course is still pursued with some of the P. L. articles and even with a few of the 1864 B. P. It would be of great interest if pharmacists all over the British Empire would tabulate similar lists or even publish in their trade journals a moderate list limited to the "not once prescribed." It is common knowledge that the Committee of the Medical Council are always considerably divided upon the subject of admitting new remedies into the pharmacopœia; but this is partly due to a horror of over-crowding the work of which there would be no fear if their path were made plain by pharmacists and medical men generally. In Mr. Martindale's list we are also introduced to a limited number of specialties and proprietary preparations such as Frank Josef water, paroleine, palatinoids, liquor opii sedativus (Battley), lanoline, vaseline, etc., but the list is by no means comprehensive enough to form any guide as to the extent to which physicians prescribe these and similar preparations.

I regret to record the somewhat sudden death of Dr. C. D. Alder Wright, F. R. S., which took place on Wednesday, the 25th inst. He has for many years held the responsible position of lecturer on Chemistry at St. Mary's Hospital, London, and has had charge of the laboratory there. He is known best to pharmacists by reason of his splendid researches, with Dr. A. P. Luff, upon the alkaloids of aconite, hellebore and veratrum. Indeed the more recent work of Professor Dunstan and his collaborateurs of the Research Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society has been so much of the natuie of confirmation of Wright & Luff's researches, that many have questioned the necessity of further investigation upon the subject. He was a frequent visitor to the meetings of the Society of Chemical Industry, and was recognised as an indefatigable worker in science, although his speeches were rather diffuse. At the last meeting he announced some of his results obtained whilst working at the subject of alloys, although the discussion was upon leather and the effect of tanning. He will be long remembered for his excellent lectures upon "Soap" before the Society of Arts—the Cantor Lectures—and he undoubtedly paved the way for super-fatted soaps. Indeed, his assistant subsequently became laboratory manager of Messrs. Blondeau et Cie. when they introduced the pioneer, Vinolia Soap.

RHINOSCLERINE is a copy of tuberculin. It is merely an extract of culture of the bacilli of chronic inflammation of the nose, and is suggested by Pawlowsky as a remedy for this disease and for rhinoscleroma.

An Imperial Pharmacopœia.

Red Deer, Alta, July 26, 1894.

To the Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your solicitation in the July number, CANADIAN DRUGGIST, for opinions re proposed B. P., I append mine:

1. Yes.
2. I do not think any others are necessary.
3. Yes.
4. No.
5. Yes.

We do not want any more Pharmacopœia's. A union between those existing would be much more preferable, and the proposed Imperial Pharmacopœia is a step in the right direction. Wishing you success in your work, I remain,

Yours truly,
H. H. GAETZ.

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of this Association was held in the lecture hall of Laval University, Quebec, on Tuesday, the 12th of June, 1894.

Joseph Contant, President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Registrar read the annual report of the Council, also the Treasurer's annual financial statement.

REPORT OF COUNCIL.

Your Council, in retiring from the duties of the year, desire to place before the members of the Association an account of their stewardship, with the feeling that whatever may have been their shortcomings, if any, they have done the best they could for the interest of the Association and its members as a whole.

The meetings of your Council, as provided by By-Law, were regularly and well attended. At the first meeting of the new Council, held on the 6th day of July, 1893, the Officers of the Association and also the Board of Examiners and Auditors were duly elected. At this meeting a communication from the American Pharmaceutical Association and the International Pharmaceutical Congress was presented, requesting your Council to name delegates, to both of these meetings, to be held in Chicago in August last, when it was unanimously resolved that the Registrar be authorized to attend these meetings in his official capacity, and as representing the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec. There were also present at these meetings as delegates, the following members of the Association, namely: Messrs. Lachance, Morrison and Carriere, and your Council are pleased to state, that your delegates were well received by the officers and members of both of these Associations, some of your delegates having received appointments in both bodies, and during the meetings served on several Committees.

In accordance with the recommendation of the last annual meeting, acted upon by your Council at its first meeting, a bonus of one hundred dollars was voted to the Secretary-Registrar for his assiduous and untiring interest in the welfare and working of the Association.

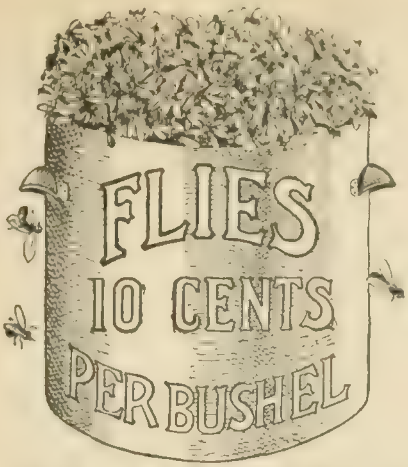
Your Council having considered it advisable, to make a change in the composition of the Board of Preliminary Examiners, have appointed two professional gentlemen (one French and one English) who now compose the Board of Preliminary Examiners, and whose duties are to prepare the examination questions and examine the candidates' written answers, their report on the result being final. In addition to these two gentlemen, one of the Quebec members of the Association acts as supervisor for the city and District of Quebec, his duties being to take charge of the candidates in Quebec, and to refer their written answers to the examiners. By this change the Association saves money and better satisfaction is given than under the former system.

Your Council beg to draw the attention of the members of the Association to the fact that the circular issued by the Registrar, some time ago, calling upon them to comply with the Pharmacy Act with regard to the employment of clerks and apprentices, has, with few exceptions been ignored. As this circular sets forth the clauses of the Act referring to such employment, and shows the responsibility which is incurred, by both employers and employees, it is hoped, that a general compliance with the requirements of the Act in this respect, will in future be made, otherwise it will be the duty of the Registrar to enforce the law against those who may contravene these regulations.

Your Council regret to state that the action mentioned in the last annual report which had been taken in the Circuit Court in Montreal, against Euclide Mathieu, for illegally associating himself with a licentiate in pharmacy carrying on the drug business in the City of Montreal, was not successful, as, contrary to their expectations, judgment has been rendered against the Association. An appeal would have been taken in this case to a higher Court, as your Council did not agree with the judgment, but unfortunately no appeal can be taken from judgments given in this Court.

In the case of the Association versus Watters, of Quebec, which has been for some time in appeal, your Council regret to say that they have been unable to obtain an official report from the Attorneys of the Association in Quebec, although written to on the subject several times.

Your Council, through the Registrar, took legal proceedings against Dr. Prime, of Knowlton, for illegally allowing his apprentice during his (the Doctor's) absence from the store, to dispense a physician's prescription and sell one of the poisons mentioned in Schedule A of the Pharmacy Act, contrary to the provisions of



READ THIS

Dear Sirs, St. Marys, August 3rd, 1892

The following may be of use to you. "A customer of mine, who keeps a butcher shop in this town, bought a 10 cent package of your Fly Pads from me and in ten days killed over A BUSHEL MEASURE OF FLIES." Yours truly,

F. G. SANDERSON

IT WOULD TAKE OVER
300 SHEETS OF STICKY PAPER
TO HOLD THIS BUSHEL OF FLIES

WILSON'S

FLY PADS

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Merit always wins.

THE SALE OF

WILSON'S

FLY PADS

Has increased annually, and so far this year is much larger than ever before.

Nothing else kills

FLIES

in such quantities.

No other POISON has ever had such a sale in Canada.

"Imitations come and go"
And only increase the demand for

WILSON'S

FLY PADS

They afford Retail Druggists a very large profit, and give universal satisfaction to their customers.

FLY PADS

Are sold by all Wholesale Drug and Patent Medicine Houses.

THE LATEST INVENTION.

Skull's Patent Okonite Trusses for Hernia (Rupture)

Are in all respects the most perfect and unique instruments ever offered to the public as mechanical supports and remedial appliances for any form of rupture or internal prolapse. These trusses are of the best possible manufacture, they are self-adjusting, light and comfortable. The external surface being completely covered with a non absorbent material (Okonite) renders them absolutely impervious to moisture, perspiration, and the acid execretions of the skin, cannot rust or get out of order, cause no cutaneous irritation, will hold securely any size protusion without pain or undue pressure, has neither under-straps, levers, nor cumbrous fastenings, may be washed when necessary with impunity, and can therefore be worn any length of time, in any climate, without becoming offensive, as is the case with those constructed of leather, elastic, and other objectionable materials of a porous character.

The Lancet.—"Skulls Okonite Trusses are the most effective we have ever noticed."

British Medical Journal.—"They are scientifically constructed, and give perfect support in all cases."

Medical Press and Circular. —"Will do doubt come into general use."

Illustrated Medical News.—"We can with every confidence recommend them to all sufferers from Hernia (Rupture) and Prolapsis."

THOUSANDS OF UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AWARDS—Gold Medal, Paris (1889); Gold Medal "World's Fair," Chicago (1893).

	Common Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.	
PRICES :--	25s. 6d.	35s. 6d.	45s. 6d.	each single.
	51s.	71s.	91s.	each double.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED. The entire circumference around the body two inches below the top of the hips. State if the rupture is on the right, left, or both sides of the body, or at the navel, and about the size of the protusion.

ADDRESS—

THEODORE SKULL,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER,

91 Shaftesbury Avenue, - LONDON, W., ENGLAND.

(ESTABLISHED 1863)

Manufacturer of all kinds of Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Belts, Obstetric Binders, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets, Suspensory Bandages, Enemas, Syringes, Pessaries, Rubber Goods, etc. Full particulars mailed free.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1855 (39 YEARS.)

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT. NEW YORK.

WE OFFER to the trade full lines of the following Standard Pharmaceutical Products of our own manufacture, as well as many specialties not classified under any of the general heads, but fully described in our PRICE LISTS and CATALOGUES, any of which will be mailed, post-paid, on application.

ASSAYED FLUID EXTRACTS—Standardized and of uniform and unvarying strength.

SOLID EXTRACTS—Prepared with great care at a low temperature to insure the resinous and volatile principles from injury in manufacture.

ELIXIRS, WINES, TINCTURES, OINTMENTS and CERATES.

PILLS SUGAR COATED, of all tints. **GELATINE COATED,** extremely soluble with continuous coating, no pin holes.

(We have perfect facilities for turning out Pill work of all kinds, and solicit correspondence.)

CONCENTRATED LIQUORS; DIGESTIVE FERMENTS; Lozenges, Eff. Granular Preparations.

CASCARA SAGRADA—In form of Fluid and Solid Extracts, Cordials, Pills, and Granules.

PERFUMES-Handkerchief Extracts, Toilet Waters, Sachet Powders.

SPECIALTIES.

STEARNS' WINE OF COD LIVER OIL

WITH PEPTONATE OF IRON.

An entirely new and original preparation which contains 25 per cent. of pure Cod Liver Oil, as represented by its active principles and alkaloids. Modern investigation has proven that the value of Cod Liver Oil as a medicinal agent is not due simply to the fact of its being an oil, but to the valuable active principles which it contains. Each fluid ounce of the Wine contains four grains of PEPTONATE OF IRON, a readily assimilated and valuable form of Iron, it being partially predigested and free from styptic properties. **In pounds, $8.00 per dozen.**

STEARNS' CASCARA AROMATIC.

(THE ORIGINAL)

A fluid extract of prime and selected two-year-old Bark, which is sweet in taste instead of being bitter, as is the ordinary fluid extract, powerful yet gentle in effect, and in addition does not gripe. An ideal laxative, prescribed by physicians everywhere. **Price, $1.20 per pound,** not more in cost than ordinary bitter fluid extracts.

DIKE'S PEPSIN

Is superior because of its high digestive power (1-3000 U. S. Ph. 1890). Its odor is sweet and wholesome. It is soluble, and can be dispensed in prescriptions in solution. It retains its activity indefinitely. It is free from peptone and other bodies which attract moisture and make a pepsin gum up. On this account it can be combined safely with powders without special precaution.

To recapitulate:—If a reliable, odorless, sweet, beautiful, non-hygroscopic Pepsin in scales, which is reasonable in price, of full strength of the U.S. Ph., is wanted, Dike's will fill the bill, and is the only pure Pepsin that will meet all these requirements.

Price, 75 cents per ounce.

STEARNS' INSTANT HEADACHE CURE

Is the best and most satisfactory preparation of the kind on the market. Sells on sight and makes customers wherever sold. **$1.50 per dozen.** Kept in stock by all leading wholesale houses.

We will be pleased to mail samples of our Specialties to any druggist or physician, on request.

said Act, and judgment for twenty-five dollars with costs was rendered in favor of the Association. Action was also taken against Ernest Prevost for illegally carrying on a drug business, he being only an apprentice, and judgment for twenty-five dollars and costs was given in favor of the Association.

Your Council having considered it advisable that legislation should be procured, with a view of amending clause 4052 and clause 4035 B of the Pharmacy Act, approached the Legislature at its last session with a short bill, containing two clauses, the first defining what should be the interpretation of the words, "wholesale dealer in drugs," &c., in article 4052, and the other asking for power to extend the provisions of article 4035 B, so that it would be made to apply to certain other cities and towns of the Province as well as Montreal and Quebec, but they regret to have to report that this bill had to be withdrawn for reasons which your Council considered sufficiently important.

Your Council regret to report the deaths during the year of the following members, namely:—Mr. R. W. Webb, Montreal; Dr. J. B. Valiquette, Farnham, and Dr. J. H. L. St. Germain, St. Hyacinthe.

The regular Board of Examiners held their semi-annual examinations as follows: In Quebec on the 17th and 18th of October, 1893, when eight candidates for the Major and eight for the Minor examinations presented themselves; of these four major and five minor candidates were successful. In Montreal, on the 17th to 19th April, 1894, when twenty-one major and twenty-three minor candidates presented themselves, and of these, nine major and six minor candidates were successful.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec, on the first Thursday of July, October, January and April last, when 150 candidates presented themselves, of these only twenty-nine were successful.

The Registrar reports on his registers, in good standing, the names of 197 Licentiates of Pharmacy, 60 certified clerks, 153 certified apprentices and 18 physicians, licensed under the provisions of Article 4035A of the Pharmacy Act.

The Treasurer's financial statement will be laid before you, showing a balance of cash on hand, April 30th, 1894, of $2,619.95. The Registrar's books and Treasurer's financial statement have been duly audited by the Auditors appointed by the Council, and by them signed and certified correct.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. S.—Since the adoption of the draft of the Annual Report at the special meeting of the Council, held on the 5th inst., the following letter has been received:

QUEBEC, 7th June, 1894.

E. Muir, Esq., Sec'y Pharmaceutical Association, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,

RE WATTERS & MORIN.

In this matter judgment has been rendered dismissing the appeal. Judge Blanchet who has given the judgment, is of opinion, after consulting the other judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, that the judgment should be reversed on its merits, deciding therefore that Watters' partnership was illegal. Unfortunately he and the other judges are of opinion that the appeal given by the Federal Statute, only applies to cases taken under the authority of Acts passed by the Parliament of Canada, so that no appeal exists, neither to a judge in Chambers nor to the Court itself, unless specially provided for in said acts. "The Pharmacy Act" has no such special provisions, and the appeal had therefore to be quashed on that ground.

Yours, &c.,
CASGRAIN, ANGERS & LAVERY.

It was then moved by Mr. S. Lachance, and seconded by Mr. P. F. Rinfret, that the Report and Financial Statement be adopted and published in French and English.

The following is the Treasurer's statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ending April 30th, 1894:

1893.	DR.	
May 1	To Balance from last year	$2348 85
	197 Licentiate fees @ $5.	985 00
	60 Certified Clerks Fees @ $3.00	180 00
	153 Apprentices Fees @ $1	153 00
	18 Physicians Fees under Art. 4035A, $5	90 00
	Preliminary Examination Fees	209 00
	Major and Minor Examination Fees	400 00
	Poison Books sold	25 50
	Arrear Fees	50 00
	Registration Fees	10 00
	Fine and Expenses re Dr. Prime	32 00
	Bank Interest	94 58
		$4577 93
1894.	CR.	
April 30	By Registrar's Salary	$ 700 00
	Members of Council Railway Fares	49 55
	Rent, $300; Bonus to Registrar, $100.	400 00
	Expenses re Quebec Examinations	21 50
	Expenses Eastern Townships Trip	11 95
	Perrault Printing Co.	35 00
	D. Bentley & Co.	43 15
	Morton, Phillips & Co.	27 83
	Postages, $70.75; Insurance, $4	74 75
	Bell Telephone Co. $52.15; Gazette, $6.00	58 15
	Dr. Beaudry, Translating Report	10 00
	Expenses re A. P. A. Meeting	75 00
	Preliminary Examiners' Fees	75 00
	Major and Minor Examiners' Fees	288 30
	College of Pharmacy (re Syllabus)	16 50
	Geo. Bishop & Co	11 75
	Laval Janitor, re Examinations	6 79
	Cab Hire	2 00
	Type Writing	11 10
	M. Morrison, Stenographer	3 00
	Guarantee Premium $7.50; Directory $3	10 50
	Exchange and Telegrams	4 65
	Miller Bros. $1; Examination Supplies $2.31	3 31
	Law Costs re Mathieu.	15 20
	Cash in Bank	2580 55
	Cash on hand	39 40
		$4577 93

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, hereby certify that we have examined the Registrar's books, vouchers, &c., and also the Treasurer's Annual Financial Statement and have found them correct.

L. A. BERNARD,
A. D. MANN.

May 28th, 1894.

The President then read his annual address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—The report which the Registrar has just read gives you an idea of the work of your Council during the year which terminated on the 30th of April. As you will have remarked there has been nothing extraordinary to report, and I could hardly hope to interest you by going over it again. I will content myself in consequence by drawing your attention to a few points of interest.

Preliminary Education.

The young men who present themselves at the preliminary examination find the examiners too strict and the questions too difficult of solution. Nevertheless, you have only to examine the questions set before them on the last two or three occasions to convince yourselves that they are practical ones, and should not be found difficult by students who have just left college. It is important, however, that pharmacy students should be well educated so that they may inspire the public with the confidence which they should have in the pharmacist, and keep abreast of the students of other professions.

Our system of examination and education was highly appreciated and endorsed by the International Pharmaceutical Congress at its meeting in Chicago. Two of our delegates having been elected to office on different committees, amongst others that on education.

Law Suits.

Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to announce that no law suits had been instituted during the past year, but, unfortunately, I cannot do so. The Council having been elected to protect the interests of the members of the Association sentiment must be put aside, and action must be taken against those who contravene the law. We hope that the next Council will not be put to the necessity of going before the courts.

Before terminating this address I wish to thank the members of the Council for their assiduity in attending the meetings and the interest they have taken in the well being of the Association. I also offer my thanks to the Registrar, who, this year, as heretofore, has shown himself careful of our interests, and vigilant, and zealous in his work. As for myself my task has not been a difficult one, and for that I am thankful, as I would not have been able to devote the necessary time if it had been otherwise; in what I have had to do, I have tried to satisfy everyone, always with due regard to the general interests of the pharmacists of this Province.

JOSEPH CONTANT, Pres.

After which the President appointed Messrs. J. E. Tremble and J. Emile Roy as scrutineers, who immediately proceeded to count the ballots for the members of the Council. While this was being done, a resolution proposed by Mr. A. Larue and seconded by Mr. A. Robert concerning the formation of a Dominion Association was presented, and caused considerable discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Watson, Williams, Lachance, Morin, Morrison, Robert and others, and was finally referred to the Council for consideration.

The following motions were then put and carried :

1. Moved by J. E. Morrison, seconded by S. Lachance, that the thanks of the Association be given to the authorities of Laval University for their kindness in placing one of their Lecture Halls at our disposal for the holding of the 24th annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

2. Moved by R. W. Williams, secondby P. Mathie, that the members of this Association assembled at their annual meeting desire to express their deep regret and sympathy with the families of the following members who have died during the year, viz. : R. W. Webb, of Montreal, Dr. J. B. Valiquette, of Farnham, and Dr. J. H. L. St. Germain, of St. Hyacinthe, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to their respective families.

3. Moved by R. McNichols, seconded by Treffle Delisle, that the thanks of this association be tendered to the press for their gratituous insertion of reports, etc , which have appeared in their respective journals. Carried.

4. Moved by L. A. Bernard, seconded by A. Robert, that the thanks of this association be tendered to the R. & O. Navigation Co., for their continued concessions to the members of this association in granting reduced fares from Montreal to Quebec and return.

5. Moved by P. F. Rinfret, seconded by James Douglas Webb, that the thanks of this Association be given to the retiring members of the Council, for their valuable services during the past year.

6. Moved by R. McNichols, seconded by L. A. Bernard, that Mr. Jos. Contant, the President, do now leave the chair and that Mr. Williams, first vice-president, take his place as presiding chairman.

7. Moved by P. F. Rinfret, seconded by David Watson, that the thanks of this Association be tendered to Mr. Joseph Contant, for the valuable services rendered by him as President during the past year, and for the able manner in which he has presided at this meeting.

Mr. Watson, in seconding this resolution, desired to express his own appreciation of Mr. Contant in his official capacity as President, assuring him, that he was quite sure, he expressed the sentiment of all the English members, and no doubt, those of his French confreres, in congratulating the Association, in having a President, who at all times has shown so much interest in the welfare of the Association.

The scrutineers then brought in the following report :

We, the undersigned scrutineers appointed at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, having opened the ballot papers handed to us and having counted the same, find that 135 voting papers were received, of which two were rejected, the erasures being in pencil, and we find the following to have received the number of votes opposite their names and herebly declare them elected as members of the Council for 1894-95.

Jos. Contant	126
H. R. Gray	117
D. Watson	105
S. Lachance	102
W. H. Chapman	84
W. A. Dyer	76

(Signed),

J. E. Tremele, } Scrutineers.
J. Emile Roy, }

The President then announced that the following gentlemen would form the Council for the year 1894-95.

R. W. Williams, Alex. Manson, A. D. Mann, R. Carriere, A. La. Rue, C. E. Scarff, Jos. Contant, H. R. Gray, D. Watson, S. Lachance, W. H. Chapman, W. A. Dyer.

Moved by Dr. Ed. Morin, seconded by G. H. Brunet, that the thanks of this Association be tendered to the scrutineers for their arduous labors in counting the ballot papers.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned, to meet in Montreal in June, 1895.

The Influence of Sugar and Tobacco on Muscular Effort.

In 1892 an important series of experiments were undertaken by Dr. Warren Lombard, upon the influence of tobacco on muscular effort. The same subject has been investigated by Dr. Vaughan Harley, and the results of his observations are recorded in the first part of the *Journal of Physiology* for the present year. Dr. Vaghan Harley agrees with Dr. Lombard in considering that the amount of work done by the same set of muscles at different times of the day undergoes periodical variation ; so that we may accept as a fact that there is a diurnal rise and fall in the power of doing voluntary muscular work, in the same way as there is a diurnal rise and fall in bodily temperature and pulse. It is remarkable, however, that instead of the greatest amount of work being done, as might have been expected, on rising in the morning, after a good night's rest, it is found that at 9 a m. the smallest amount of work is accomplished, the powers of doing muscular work, in Dr. Harley's case, increasing each hour up to 11 a. m.

Immediately after lunch there is a marked rise, while again an hour later, or about 3 p. m., the amount of work accomplished reaches its maximum. Then, from some unexplainable cause, there is a notable fall at 4 p. m., which is succeeded by a rise at 5 p. m., after which a progressive fall takes place during each successive hour until dinner. Even during a prolonged fast more work was capable of being executed from 11.30 a. m. to 4.30 p.m. than at 9 a.m. Dr. Harley admits, however, that further experiments are required to determine this point satisfactorily. It was found in his experiments of the middle finger, that, in corroboration of a well-known physiological fact, regular exercise caused increase in the size of muscles brought into play, and at the same time up to a certain point rendered them capable of performing more work. Sugar, taken internally, proved to be a muscular food, since, when taken on an empty stomach, there was on that day an increase of 25.6 per cent. in the work done by the left middle finger, while the right middle finger showed an increase of no less than 32.6 per cent. Dr. Harley varied the experiment of administering sugar in many different ways, but always with the same result. The vigor of the muscles was always augmented. The influence of tobacco was not so marked in Dr. Harley's experiments as in those of Dr. Lombard. Dr. Harley considers that moderate smoking in one accustomed to it neither increases the amount of work nor retards the approach of fatigue. It, perhaps, slightly diminishes the muscular power and hastens the onset of fatigue. Dr. Lombard holds that the use of tobacco has a powerful influence in this direction.

Such experiments as these, even when no absolutely definite result is arrived at, are of importance, and if carried out, with due precautions against error, in a large number of men would undoubtedly constitute the most satisfactory basis on which a sound system of training should be carried out.—*The Lancet.*

Pure Chlorophyl is prepared by Dr. Schenck (*Chem. Zeit.*) as follows : Extract fresh leaves of evergreen with boiling alcohol, filter the solution while hot, separate the crude chlorophyl precipitating on cooling, and purify by boiling with alcoholic solution of soda, filtering and precipitating by saturating with carbonic acid. Extract the precipitate with cold alcohol and precipitate by adding to the solution a saturated solution of sodium chloride. Dissolve the precipitate in boiling alcohol and evaporate the solution to dryness, whereby the sodium salt is obtained. Wash the latter with cold water, acidify with acetic acid, and then extract with ether. On evaporation the pure, amorphous green coloring matter is obtained. This is soluble in aniline, alcohol, and ether, the solution being a bluish green and exhibiting a red fluorescense.

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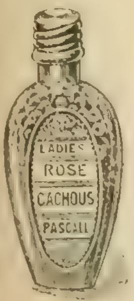

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Treatment of the Poisoned.

Translated for the *National Druggist* from the Journal der Pharmacie von Elsass Lothringen.

Professor Kobert in his recently published manual of toxicology (*Lehrbuch der Intoxicationen*) divides the treatment in cases of poisoning into three classes, to wit: physical (mechanical), antidotical and symptomatic.

PHYSICAL TREATMENT.

This, which comes in play in bites of poisonous serpents, poisoning by subcutaneous injections, cutaneous absorption, etc, consists of—

I. Removal of residual poison from the wound, by squeezing, sucking, washing or the cautery;

II. Removal of the poison from the stomach by the pump, and subsequent washing out of the stomach, or by provoking vomiting either with emetics or mechanical tickling of the œsophagus. As a material for washing the stomach water alone may be used, or a chemical antidote may be mixed with or dissolved in it. Washing should be maintained as long as the returning fluid contains traces of the poison, either in color, smell or chemical reaction. [N. B.—Keep the wash-water for examination in the case of judicial proceedings.]

Even in the case of intoxication by hypodermical injection either of the alkaloids, or their salts, the stomach should be emptied and washed out, as a large portion of the poison thus taken into the body is taken up by the stomach and may be recovered from the gastric fluids. [N. B.—In comatose conditions washing out the stomach, preferably with cold water, very frequently has an analeptic and diuretic action, and consequently is thus indirectly useful.]

To Produce Vomiting tickle the œsophagus, give luke-warm water, either alone or containing a teaspoonful of powdered mustard. These are methods to be adopted at once. On the arrival of the physician the latter can resort to hypodermic injections of hydrochlorate of apomorphine (the *readiest and surest of all emetics*, and one that can be used under any circumstances, even deep unconsciousness or coma being no bar to its effectiveness). If this be not at hand, use tartar emetic (full dose, 1½ to 1¾ grains, copper sulphate, ipecac, etc. Give warm water plentifully.

III. Removal of the poison from the stomach by purgatives and rectal injections. Keep up the latter until the discharges come away free from traces of the poison.

IV. Hindering the absorption of the poison by the use of the tourniquette, bandages or cords drawn tightly around the limb between the seat of entry of the poison and the body. This is especially useful in the case of the bites of poisonous serpents, spiders, insects, etc. [Caution:—Have a care of gangrene by leaving such appliances too long in situ.]

V. *Artificial Respiration.*—Where the respiration is failing, slow, labored, produce artificial respiration. (For the fullest directions in regard to the methods of producing artificial respiration, see *National Druggist*, November, 1893, page 148, "First Aid to Drowned.") Be careful to allow free circulation of air around, fanning the brows, etc. Draw the tongue out by seizing with the fingers protected with a napkin. If phlegm has collected in the larnyx, remove it with the fingers, intubate, and as a last resort, trachaeotomy must be performed.

VI. *Electricity.* — Stimulate breathing through the excitation of the phrenic nerve (especially, according to von Ziemssen, in poisoning by illuminating gas, carbonic acid, opium, morphine, chloroform, and sulphide of hydrogen). Use electricity in toxic forms of tremor (alcohol, mercurial, lead, and arsenic intoxications), toxic tetanus (strychnine, thebaic, picrotoxin poisonings, and hydrophobia) and toxic pareses and paralyses (such as lead paralysis).

VII. *Cold.*—Applied by pouring ice water over the person, compresses, the ice-bag: Useful in acute stages of narcotic poisoning, attended with sleep or coma.

VIII. *Warmth* should be applied to the extremities in those cases of poisoning attended with cold feet, hands and nose. If possible get the patient to bed, cover with blankets, apply hot bricks, bottles or bags of hot water to feet. When warmth is returning, but the senses are manifestly failing, use hot foot bath and apply cold douche or spray to the head and down the spine. Hot baths (full) are indicated in poisoning by the metals, especially mercury and lead.

IX. *Passive movement of the limbs* to excite the circulation is indicated in cases where the heart action grows feeble. This is effected by moving the legs and arms alternately and rythmically, from the stretched (straight) to the flexed condition, making rhythmical pressure upon the abdomen at the same time. One person should attend to the legs and another to the arms. [See article in *National Druggist*, heretofore alluded to, for fullest directions for executing these movements.]

X. *Massage of the extremities and abdomen.*—This is sometimes very effective in poisoning with those substances which have a tendency to coagulate the blood, or to reduce arterial pressure in any form.

XI. *Brushing, flogging or tickling* of the extremities, especially the soles of the feet and palms of the hand. These are effective methods for the restoration of reflex activity.

XII. *Lowering the head.* Useful especially in comatose conditions with weak, slow pulse.

XIII. *Administration of small pieces of ice.*—Useful in cases of poisoning by corrosive substances, stilling pain and retarding inflammatory action.

XIV. *Catherization of the bladder.* To be resorted to in all cases accompanied by retention of the urine, whether from suppression of the faculties (detrusion) or spasm of the sphincter. [N. B.—Always to be remembered and used in cases of morphine poisoning.]

XV. *Venesection,* with subsequent transfusion of defibrinated human blood where possible, and where impossible, the infusion of weak saline solution. An amount of blood equal to from two to three per cent. of the total weight of the body may be removed in this manner. This is most useful in poisoning from mirbane oil, oxalic acid, carbonic oxide, etc. About twice as much of the solution of sodium chloride (salt, ¾ of 1 per cent. to 100 parts of water) should be returned for every ounce of blood taken. The following is the best formula for the solution:

Common salt	¾ of 1 part.
Sodium carbonate	1 part.
Pure cane sugar	5 parts.
Water	100 parts.

XVI. In cases of bite from rabid animals, stings of poisonous insects or reptiles, snake bite, etc., the actual cautery or Paquelin cautery should be promptly resorted to. They are, however, of no use, and merely inflict needless suffering, unless at hand and *resorted to at once*, within a few minutes after the infliction of the injury.

ANTIDOTIC TREATMENT.

A. Physical-chemical antidotes. These are—

I. *Inhalation of oxygen.*—To be resorted to in all cases of blood-poisons and the poisons which attack the respiratory centre.

II. *Administration of protective agents*, in poisoning with corrosives. These consist of dilute egg albumen (whites of 3 eggs to 1 quart of water, and the whole agitated together) given by cupsful (vomiting is no contraindication); milk (contraindicated in poisoning by phosphorus, cantharides, and arsenic), glue, gelatin, gum arabic, tragacanth, linseed, althea root, poppy seed, starch, etc., in mucilaginous solutions.

III. *Animal charcoal*, freshly burnt. Indicated in poisoning from arsenic and sublimate. Within an hour after the administration of coal vomiting should be brought on, or the pump brought into use, and the stomach emptied and washed out.

IV. *Tannic acid.*—In cases of necessity tea, coffee, oak bark, cinchona bark, walnut leaves, etc., any and all non-poisonous tannin-containing materials. Tannin is an antidote to most vegetable poisons (Hasselt), making salts with the alkaloids and throwing down the metal salts as precipitates. *Nota bene*:—Such precipitates remain insoluble only where enormous doses of the antidote are given, and in such cases the stomach will remain for weeks after the injection powerless to digest anything.

V. *Iodine* (Lugol's solution), is useful in all cases where tannin is. When administered no time should be lost in the removal of the contents of the stomach, after a few moments allowed for the reaction. *Nota bene*:— Be exceedingly careful in this respect in cases of poisoning by oxalic acid.

VI. *Chlorine* (aqua chlori, calcaria chlorata, or sodium hypochlorate). To be used externally only, and in case of bites, stings, etc., of poisonous insects, reptiles, etc.

VII. *Chromic acid* and potassium permanganate. Remarks of No. VI. are applicable to these substances.

Special antidotes, such as hydrogen peroxide against oxalic acid, sodium sulphate against baryta, etc., are treated of by Kobert in special chapters, and cannot be noted here.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ANTIDOTES.

Complete antagonism exists between muscarin and atropine, but while with atropine we can absolutely subdue the effects of muscarin, the latter acts incompletely as an antidote to atropine.

SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT.

Treatment of morphine poisoning by atropine; atropine poisoning by pilocarpin; strychnine by chloral-hydrate; treatment of collapse-producing poisons by excitants; poisoning by alkalies with acids and *vice versa*.

PROPHYLACTIC TREATMENT.

The grubbing up and removal from around human residences of all poisonous plants, the destruction of poisonous reptiles, insects, animals. Atropine, stramonium, hyoscyamus, scopolia, digitalis, ricinus cytisus, hellebore, colchicum, cicuta, and aconite, should not be permitted to grow in gardens where children are allowed to run about.

Spoiled foods should be kept from exposure for sale, by police regulation. Such materials, when exposed, should be promptly confiscated.

Poisonous colors. Among these are those produced from arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, uranium, wolfrom, antimony, crocus martius, etc. Clothing, carpets, playthings, and all containers for food, etc., tinted with these colors, should come under police regulation.

Unhealthy dwellings, buildings and outbuildings. Poisonous gases are liable to proceed from such buildings, especially from those used in the manufacture of quicksilver and similarly poisonous articles.

Unhealthy surroundings. Manure piles, waste heaps, etc., should be brought to the attention of the authorities. In short,

The Physician must act on all occasions as the guide and adviser, the guardian of public and private health. He should never miss the opportunity of impressing upon the heads of families, especially the wives and mothers, the dangers of cooking in copper vessels, the use of tainted meats and vegetables, of leaky gas pipes, and all the perils which surround families of little children from poisonous plants, herbs, etc.—*National Druggist.*

Pharmaceutical Notes.

BY CLEMENT B. LOWE.*

Terebenum or Terebene has come into somewhat extensive use as a remedy for chronic bronchitis, and it is frequently an ingredient of cough mixtures, or is prescribed by itself.

On account of its slight solubility in water, and its somewhat unpleasant taste, it is best given in an emulsion.

The emulsion should be made by the addition of one drachm of powdered gum arabic for each fluid drachm of terebene.

The primary emulsion, consisting of gum and water, should first be carefully prepared and then the terebene should be slowly and carefully added.

The emulsion will be found quite a difficult one to make, the terebene being easily thrown out of solution.

Mustard Plasters.—The mustard plaster is one of the most important remedies kept in our pharmacies, and yet as far as I know none of the manufacturers have included in their directions that of wetting the plasters before using with only *tepid* water.

The acrid or volatile oils of mustard do not pre-exist as such in the seed, but are produced by the splitting up of the glucosides sinalbin or sinigrin, by the action upon them in the presence of moisture of the ferment called myrosin.

It is a fact that should be better known that myrosin is coagulated by water of a temperature of 140° F., and rendered incapable of action.

I have found that many people are under the impression that the plaster will be made the more active by dipping it into hot water, but the reverse is the case.

Syrup of Acacia.—It seems strange that the Pharmacopœia should have continued unchanged the formula for Syrup of Acacia.

In the Pharmacopœia of 1870 the syrup was made directly from the gum, and we had a fairly stable preparation.

In the last two Pharmacopœias it is ordered to be prepared from the mucilage, which spoils quickly, and the sprup thus made would ferment in a few hours, unless the mucilage was freshly prepared.

The formula of Mucilage of Acacia can be improved upon by the use of chloroform water of the strength given in the British Pharmacopœia.

If the chloroform is objectionable from a therapeutical standpoint, a few minutes' exposure to heat will thoroughly dissipate it.

The most convenient way of dissolving the gum is by means of a dialyser.

Adulteration of Belladonna Root.—This last winter, on examining some belladonna root, I was surprised to find present a number of large pieces of poke root.

As the former root is indigenous to Europe and the latter to the United States, and as the structure of them is entirely different, it could hardly have been an accidental adulteration.

The cork layer of the belladonna is of a very light brown gray color, while that of the poke root is of a yellowish brown gray and marked by very characteristic transversely elongated corky warts of a lighter color.

The transverse section of the former shows a fine black cambium line, and the woodwedges, when present, are of a light yellow color, radially arranged; in the poke the wood tissue is whitish, and shows a decidedly concentric arrangement.

Camphor.—I have pleasure in calling to your attention an excellent article of camphor, made at the Sumitomo Refinery, Kobe, Japan, and imported by Smith, Kline & French Company.

It comes in boxes very neatly made of wood, pasteboard lined, containing one pound net by actual weight.

The style of package prevents evaporation, and being divided into ounce cakes there is no loss in retailing.

It is less translucent and crystalline than ordinary refined camphor, and is probably made by submitting powdered camphor to powerful pressure.

One part is perfectly soluble in 0.7 parts of alcohol, and sublimes without leaving any residue.

It seems probable that in many industries Japan is going to be an active competitor, not only with European nations, but also with our own.

Fluid Extract Triticum Repens.—The question is asked in Query 8, "What is the cause of the active effervescence which takes place when Fluid Extract Triticum Repens is added to a carbonate?"

If active effervescence occurs, I should think it due to fermentation having taken place.

The fluid extract is made by first percolating with boiling water, afterwards evaporating and adding 25 per cent of alcohol.

As the medicinal constituents consist of three sugars, two of them directly fermentable, if too much time be taken in percolating and evaporating, there is apt to be some fermentation before the alcohol is added.

Bicycling.—I was much interested in an article on "The Bicycle in its Relation to the Physician," by Dr. S. Egbert, and think it worthy of a wide circulation.

I was pleased to find that his professional investigation of the subject coincided with my personal experience.

He claims that "if the wheel is properly adjusted to the rider, as far as weight, saddle, handle-bar and pedals are concerned, and above all an *erect posture maintained*, that cycling is one of the best forms of exercise attainable, developing the chest, increasing the lung capacity, and bringing into play the most important muscles of the body.

If bicycling is so beneficial to the physician, who ordinarily gets much more out-door exercise than the pharmacist,

---

*Read before the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, June 14, 1894.

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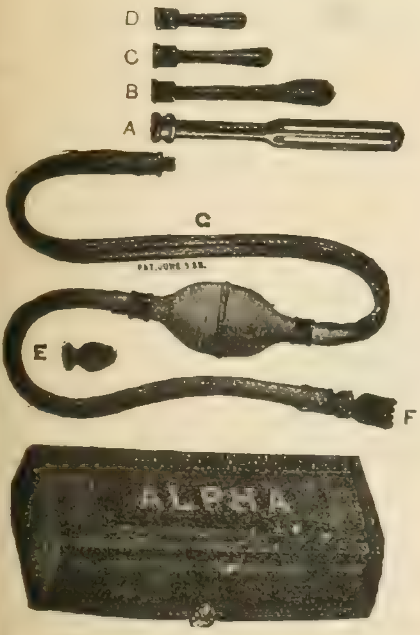

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NO AIR CAN BE INJECTED.

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Omega No. 3 Syringe.

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No articles of the Toilet have ever been produced which have been received with the enthusiasm which has greeted the ***Crab Apple Blossom Perfume*** and the ***Crown Lavender Salts.*** They are literally the delight of two continents, and are as eagerly sought in New York and Paris as in London. Annual Sales, 500,000 Bottles.

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To the Trade.

In all localities from which we have secured and published testimonials for our **Dodd's Kidney Pills,** the sale has been greatly increased, which resulted to the benefit of the druggist as well as ourselves.

We would therefore respectfully request all druggists to forward us the names of any of their customers who have been cured or benefited by our **Dodd's Kidney Pills,** and secure us the testimony for publication if possible. In return for which we will be pleased to give them the benefit of any advertising connected therewith if desired.

Thanking the Drug Trade for their assistance towards the success of our Remedies, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of same.

Respectfully,

THE DODDS MEDICINE CO., Limited.

Toronto, March 1, 1894.

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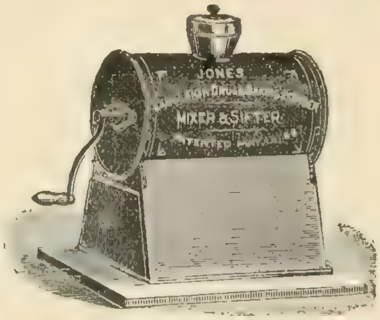
For Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, Perfumers, Etc.

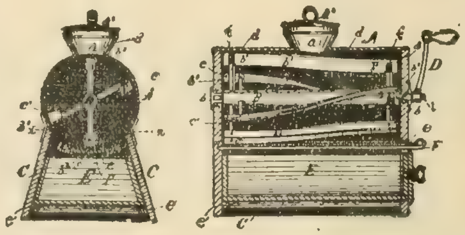
Suitable for the manufacture of Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Face Powder, Condition Powder, and for the Compound Powders of the Pharmacopœia.

THESE ARE MADE IN THREE SIZES:

SUITABLE TO MIX—5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 25 lbs.—at $6, $12 and $18 Each.

Easily
Cleaned
and
no Wood
to Scent.





Dust
Proof
and
Changeable
Sieves.

Rubber Brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

These machines mix the powders thoroughly and then force them through sieves of the proper fineness for the intended powders. Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer.

This Mixer and Sifter is handled by the prominent wholesale druggists of the United States and gives general satisfaction. Amongst those handling them are: Morrison & Plummer, Chicago; Bullock & Crenshaw, and Smith, Kline & Co., Philadelphia; W. H. Schieffelin & Co., and McKesson & Robbins, New York, and others.

The 10 lb. Mixer is specially adapted for the general requirements of the Retail Druggist.

WM. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ontario, Sole Agent for Canada.

will it not be of greater value to the latter?

A well known apothecary of Philadelphia, who has suffered since a lad from an injury to one of his legs, claims that in all those years he has never been absolutely free from pain until he took to riding a bicycle.

A prominent clergyman of the same city, who is quite a student, says "that the more he studies the more he has to ride to equalize matters," and further says, "who would for a moment ride in a carriage if possible to ride on a wheel!"

Some advice may be of value, especially to beginners.

Don't let your bump of self-esteem outgrow your bump of caution.

A clerk of mine learned to ride fairly well in one afternoon; on his second trip he did so well that he thought every one was looking at him, but, having to pass a wagon that provokingly kept in the middle of the road, he got nervous, wabbled ran into the hind wheel, took a header, cut his leg to the bone, and was laid up for repairs for three weeks.

Don't overdo it, especially at the start; you will hear so much about century runs that you will be tempted to ride further than your strength will allow, and so will become exhausted instead of invigorated. Unless a daily rider, 15 to 25 miles of an afternoon will be amply sufficient.—*Amer. Jl. Pharmacy.*

Solution Zinc Chloride.

H. E. D. BESTHORN, PH. G.

Read at a Meeting of the California Pharmaceutical Society.

Solution of zinc chloride, although not an important pharmacopœial preparation, yet when made according to the process given in the Pharmacopœia, gives considerable trouble with danger of fracturing the vessel, the latter especially, when making it in large quantities.

The principal trouble and risk of fracturing the vessel arises when the iron present in the solution is to be removed, which necessitates the addition of nitric acid to oxidize the ferrous chloride by evaporating the solution to dryness and heating the dry mass to fusion.

I had occasion to prepare a large lot of the solution of zinc chloride, and to do away with the evaporation and the heating of the dry mass to fusion, it occurred to me, why not try solution of hydrogen peroxide instead of nitric acid as the oxidizing agent? As the amount of iron is small, it would require but very little, besides it does not give off disagreeable by-products, and could be made in the store without any objection.

To those that make the solution from the salt, I will say that by following the directions given below it requires very little more trouble, and could be made considerably cheaper.

The following formula will make the pharmacopœial quantity :

Zinc	240 gm.
Hydrochloric acid	840 gm
Solution hydrogen peroxide	20 C.c
Zinc carbonate prec . .	16 gm.

Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

To the zinc, contained in a glass or porcelain vessel, add, gradually, the hydrochloric acid. When the solution is cold, strain, add the solution of hydrogen peroxide, let stand several hours, then add the zinc carbonate and heat on a water bath about half an hour, then add sufficient distilled water to make the product weigh one thousand grammes (1000 gms.), set it aside for twenty-four hours and filter through white paper.

Drescher recommended peroxide of hydrogen instead of nitric acid in making solution of ferric chloride, but the amount necessary would be objectionable on account of its cost.

Beech Tar and Pine Tar—Their Differentiation.

It is frequently very essential to know for a certainty the sources of tar used in pharmacy. The subject has been investigated by Hirschsohn, who recommends the following process for the differentiation of beech tar and fir tar: At 20° C. (68° F.), beech tar has a specific gravity of 0.925–0 945; while pine (fir) tar, at the same temperature, is 1.02 to 1.05, the one floating in water, while the other will sink if entirely freed of air. Beech tar, agitated with 10 volumes of water, abandons none of its coloring matter, though the water, while remaining perfectly colorless, acquires a markedly acid reaction. The addition of perchloride of iron to the water produces a green color reaction. If 2 drops of anilin and 4 drops of hydrochloric acid be added to 5 ccm. of the water, a yellow color reaction results. If 1 volume of beech tar be agitated with 20 volumes of petroleum ether and filtered, a clear, brownish yellow liquid is obtained, which does not become green when agitated with a diluted solution of copper acetate.

The aqueous extract of fir tar is, on the contrary, colored a marked yellow, if of acid reaction, but becomes red on the addition of $Fe\ Cl_2$ (instead of green). Treated with anilin and $H\ Cl$, the color passes to red. The petroleum solution, agitated with copper, becomes green. Finally, when pine (fir) tar and alcohol are agitated together, the former takes up no color. If there is any muddiness, or even cloudiness, you may be certain that the tar is contaminated with beech tar, kerosene products, coal tar, etc.—*Nat. Druggist.*

Oleocreosote.

This is a new non-toxic, anti-phthisic remedy, and is obtained by combining creosote with oleic acid. In this way an oleic ether of creosote is formed.

This compound is a yellowish oily substance, containing 33 per cent. of creosote (or guaiaco), having a characteristic flavor, reminding one of creosote, but having no caustic action on the tongue. It is insoluble in water, and only slightly soluble in alcohol, but dissolves in ether, chloroform, etc., and in fatty oils.

Numerous experiments on rats, rabbits, etc., lead to the conclusion that oleocreosote can be tolerated in larger doses than creosote simply dissolved in oil, the toxic properties of oleocreosote being so much less intense than those of creosote dissolved in oil. Injected under the skin, or given by the mouth, it is decomposed in the system and is eliminated by the kidneys, creosote soon appearing in the urine. —*Medical Summary.*

Iceland Moss—Two New Preparations.

Oefele gives the following formulæ for the preparation of Iceland moss, which is again coming into repute in the treatment of phthisis, anæmia, and other wasting diseases :

INFUSION OF ICELAND MOSS.

Iceland moss	20 parts.
Ammonium carbonate....	1 part.
Boiling water.......... ..	200 parts.

Mix and macerate for thirty minutes, then bring to a boil, strain, and to the colute add 70 parts of absolute alcohol. Let stand until settled, then decant and add to the clear liquid 30 parts of liquorice juice. The dose is from one to two tablespoonfuls thrice daily.

TINCTURE OF ICELAND MOSS.

Iceland moss	20 parts.
Ammonium carbonate	1 part.
Absolute alcohol	100 parts.

Mix and macerate for twenty-four hours, then bring to the point of ebullition, strain while hot, let stand until cold, and finally filter, Dose, 1–2 teaspoonfuls thrice daily.—*National Druggist.*

New.

The centre support is a simple device put in the bottom of every Tanglefoot Holder. It is a simple mechanism, calculated to raise and support the centre of fly paper in the holder. A sheet thus raised will catch flies much faster than if it lies flat. The support can be lowered readily when desired to place the holders in piles.

Ten holders are placed in every case (one in each box) and are intended for presenting with every first liberal sale of Tanglefoot from the box.

Every time you sell a case of Tanglefoot you have an opportunity to please ten customers by giving them gratis just what they care for when buying fly paper. The careful dealer takes advantage of this.

The holders are protected by letters patent.

Dr. Bartholow recommends five to fifteen drops of spirits of camphor for hysterical flatulence, and for flatulent colic occurring at the change of life.

Canadian Druggist
WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

AUGUST 15TH, 1894.

The Business Outlook.

It would be folly for an observant student of commercial matters to claim that times are prosperous, that money is plentiful and easily obtainable, or that the immediate future has good things in store for us, yet, grumble as we may, there is a bright lining to the cloud if we only care to search for it. Canada is to-day and has ever been largely dependent upon her agricultural resources; all other commercial pursuits draw their subsistence directly or indirectly from this and rise and fall according to the agricultural outlook. During the past three years the grain produced by Canada has been exceptionally good and plentiful, and, had prices been in a fair proportion to the increased yield, the business welfare of the country would have been assured. The special care given to the production of cheese and butter for export has secured for Canada an unenviable place on the most critical market in the world, and the attention drawn to Canadian produce in foreign countries in these lines has induced an inquiry for other staples which is bound to be to our advantage if we are careful to cater to it by shipping the best and the best only of what we are capable of producing.

The farmers of our country are beginning to assert an interest in their own affairs in an associate way which cannot fail to concentrate attention upon the special labors which they are called upon to perform and to evolve something to their material benefit, and, incidentally, to all those speculating on their prospects of successful toil. A stirring up of any sort is often desirable, as it shows that our resources are within ourselves largely and that we have the inherent power to generate our own destiny; and, if the farmer is in this instance the first operator, he is not likely to be the last and the only one.

Noting the immediate prospects for this year we find on all sides most encouraging reports of a bountiful harvest of grain crops,—root crops being a fair average. Manitoba and the Western Territories again promise to furnish food for the millions, and even more distant parts in our big but unsettled country join in the general rejoicing over nature's fatness. Turning to our large cities we find that retrenchment has been the order of the day, that booms and boomsters have suffered somewhat, that extravagant loan companies are unable to pay big dividends on stock which has been crippled by over-generous advances on margin; but, that close-calculating and conservative institutions are as strong as ever. The banks, while not making money as rapidly as usual, are still firm and safe, and money is free enough when the security demanding its use is undoubted. Business failures do not show any appreciable increase and commercial paper is usually well met. Owing to the need for the exercise of economical and careful management of business enterprises, manufacturers and dealers have shown more care in giving credit and in accepting and discounting customer's paper, with the result that those who would venture to unsafe depths have been held in check by the sound judgment of more experienced heads. Buying has been done with greater care, merchants only ordering what has been absolutely necessary to keep up staple stock. In this way any speculative tendency of the market has been averted and a greater sense of security in business dealings has been evolved. In the building line operations are assuming a solid rather than a speculative basis, and substantial and expensive structures are being reared as steadily as ever. Central business localities are keenly sought after and good suburban residential districts are being rapidly built up with palatial homes. Taking a wider view of the whole situation the commercial outlook for extensive intercolonial trade is very promising, and the interest manifested by the Government in framing treaties with independent countries augurs well for a development which a few years ago was unthought of. We are steadily showing that we possess an influence largely beyond what might be expected from the limited population we possess, and that this will work to our advantage in freeing us from the business depression which pessimistic spirits think is here to stay, we have no doubt.

A greater degree of confidence in ourselves and in our resources is all we require to enable us to see brighter and better times ahead, and to ensure us coming out with a good balance to our credit.

Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society.

The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society was held in the city of St. John, June 19th, 1894. The meeting was called to order by the President, J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, at 10 a. m.

Members present: H. J. Dick, Struan Robertson, W. B. Smith, C. W. Parker, R. E. Coupe, R. W. McCarty, Clinton Brown, S. MacDiarmid, W. H. Mowatt, Thos. Crockett, and Geo. A. Moore, St. John; Winslow, Tilley, St. Marys; Dr. McLean, St. John North; J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, Chatham; C. P. Clarke and M. V. Paddocks, St. John.

After the reading of the minutes of last meeting by Secretary Paddock, and same being confirmed by the meeting, Dr. McLean spoke of the poor appearance of the certificate now in use by the Society. The subject was allowed to stand over to be brought up again under the head of new business. The report of the Council was then called for.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

St. John, N. B., June 19, 1894.

To the President, Officers and Members of the N. B. Pharmaceutical Society:

GENTLEMEN, During the past year your Council has held eleven meetings, at which the attendance has not been over good. Some of the members elected to the Council last June have not attended a single meeting. The following is a synopsis of the most important business transacted: In October last the copies of the Pharmacy Act and By-laws being exhausted, a committee was formed to have more printed with the last amendments to the Act. This has been done and members can be supplied with copies of the amended Act after the close of this meeting by applying either to the Secretary or to the Registrar. There have been two prosecutions for non-payment of dues, Messrs. Geo.C. Allen, of Moncton,and A. H. Holstead, of the same place; judgment was obtained in both cases. A. H. Holstead has paid up his dues with costs of suit. The Registrar has,however, been unable to get either dues or costs of suit out of Allen, and this has been left for the new Council to deal with. There is also another suit for which evidence has been obtained and is ready to be placed in a lawyer's hands; this is the Johnstone, of Newcastle, case, which is being run contrary to the Act.

In December last the term of the examiners for the Society being completed, Messrs. C. W. Clarke, M. V. Paddock and W. H. Mowatt were appointed examiners by the Council, Messrs. Coupe and Dr. Allison by the Government. Two examinations have been held. In January last 15 candidates presented themselves for the preliminary, and four for the final examinations. The fifteen all passed the preliminary and two of the four passed the final. On the 12th of this month 18 candidates presented themselves, nine each for the preliminary and final. Five passed the preliminary and three the final. The names of those who have passed the final during the year and are now registered, are:

Wm. Wilson, St. John.
Geo. O. Spencer, Moncton.
F. A. Sharpe, St. John.
P. J. Donahoe, St. John.
Thos, Wran, St, John.

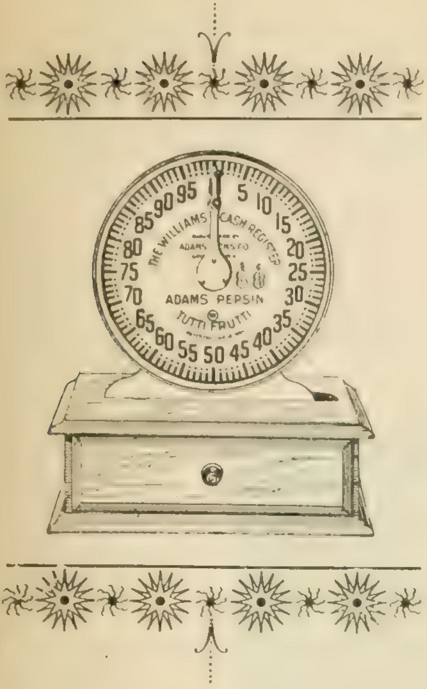
In December last Messrs. MacDiarmid,Coupe and M. V. Paddock, were appointed a committee to make arrangements for a series of lectures on chemistry and materia medica. A report of this committee has been handed to the Council and, in this connection, I may say that although this matter does not come strictly within the jurisdiction of this Society and has no connection in any way, shape or form with the funds of this body, and the Council wish this to be distinctly understood, yet, as the lectures have been gotten up in a manner under its auspices, this seems a fitting time to announce what has been done, more especially as the scheme was started by the generous offer of Mr. Henry Barker on behalf of himself and his father, Mr. T. B. Barker, of this city, at the annual meeting of the Society some years back, viz., $100 a year for three years in aid of a School of Pharmacy. The report shows that of this money $50 has been collected, $50 subscribed by the St. John druggists, and $85 paid by the students for lecture fees at a nominal figure of $2.50 for each subject. After deducting all expenses for fitting up room, &c., and $24 for lectures, Messrs. Mowatt and McIntyre on Materia Medica and Chemistry each kindly delivering twelve lectures for the nominal snm of $12 per course, leaving a balance of $96 to the credit of the Pharmacy School. Another course of lectures will be delivered in the fall should a sufficient number of students present themselves.

Respectfully submitted,

M. V. PADDOCK, Sec'y.

On motion of R. W. McCarty, seconded by C. W. Parker, the above report was received and entered on the minutes.

C. P. Clarke—Who has charge of the



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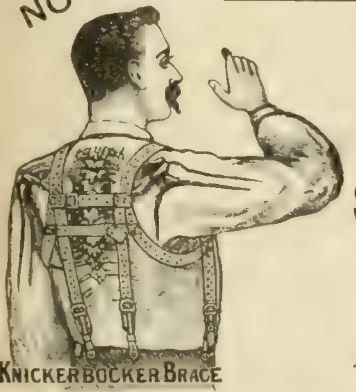
ADAMS'

Tutti-Frutti Cash Register.

A substantial and reliable article.
Send for descriptive circular.

ADAMS & SONS CO., = 11 and 13 Jarvis Street,
TORONTO, ONT.



NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS.

WEAR THE

KNICKERBOCKER Shoulder-Brace

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SUSPENDER COMBINED

And walk upright in life.

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all others. All sizes for **Men, Women, Boys and Girls.**

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender.** It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

Knickerbocker Brace Company,
EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON,
President

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.**, of Toronto, and other Wholesale Druggists.

Sovereign Lime Fruit Juice

Is the Strongest, Purest, and of Finest Flavor.

We are the largest refiners of LIME JUICE in America, and solicit enquiries.

For sale in barrels, demijohns, and twenty-four ounce bottles, by wholesale in

TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, and WINNIPEG.

SIMSON BROS. & CO., Wholesale Druggists.
HALIFAX, N. S.

TO THE DRUG TRADE.

Phenyo-Caffein

Is an acknowledged leader among the HEADACHE and NEURALGIA Remedies.

Its special advantages are safety, efficiency, convenience of form for carrying and taking.

Our policy is to serve the regular drug trade exclusively by thorough, persistant and judicious advertising.

We believe we can benefit ourselves by benefiting you.

Correspondence solicited regarding the goods, method of advertising, &c., &c.

Home Office, Worcester, Mass. **Dominion Office, Toronto, Ont.**

Direct all Dominion correspondence to

JOHN C. GERRY, Dominion Agent, Toronto, Ont.

THE TWIN
HALF MINUTE
Clinical Thermometer.

FOR QUICK REGISTRATION OF TEMPERATURE.
INDELIBLE BLACK.

PATENTED MARCH 25, 1890.

The most substantial sensitive Thermometer ever offered to the Medical Profession.

With the atmospheric register at 60°, if "THE TWIN" be immersed in warm water of 105, the mercury will reach that degree in less than **20 Seconds.**

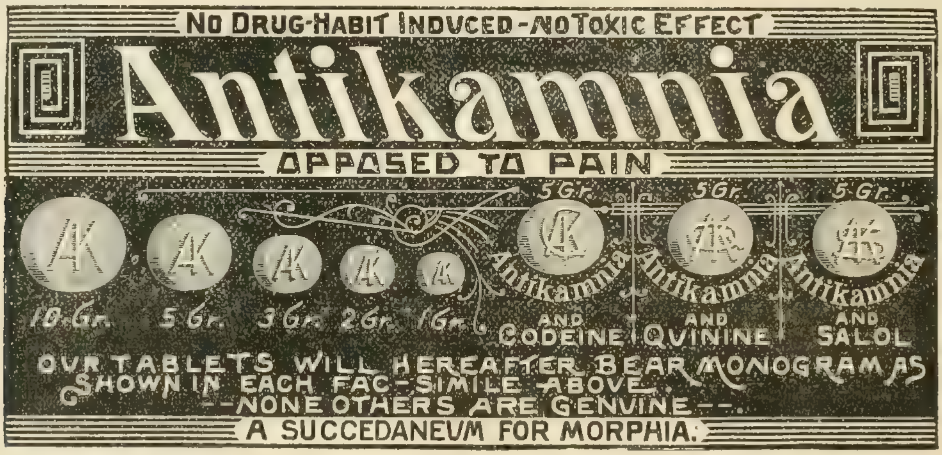
The welding the two bulbs into one without any intervening space renders "THE TWIN" much stronger and less liable to break than any other heretofore offered.

It will also be found much more convenient to carry, requiring less room in a case or in the vest pocket. For these reasons, as well as for its **Guaranteed Accuracy,** "THE TWIN" is universally recommended by the medical profession.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. $2.00 EACH.

To Dealers who mention the CANADIAN DRUGGIST in Orders of not less than 1 dozen—TWIN LENS, $9.00 dozen.; TWIN PLAIN, $8.00 dozen.
If in Gold Case with Chain and Pin, $2.00 net.

JOHN BARRY, Patentee and Maker, 62 Fulton St., N. Y.



NO DRUG-HABIT INDUCED—NO TOXIC EFFECT

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OPPOSED TO PAIN

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10 Gr.
5 Gr.
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Antikamnia AND CODEINE
Antikamnia AND QUININE
Antikamnia AND SALOL

OUR TABLETS WILL HEREAFTER BEAR MONOGRAM AS SHOWN IN EACH FAC-SIMILE ABOVE.
—NONE OTHERS ARE GENUINE—
A SUCCEDANEUM FOR MORPHIA.

Trade supplied by all Jobbers in Canada, United States, and Mexico.

Radlauer's Somnal.

AETHYL-CHLORALURETHAN.
(REGISTERED)
THE NEWEST & MOST EFFICIENT SOPORIFIC REMEDY.

Taken in doses of 32 grains, or half a teaspoonful, in milk, ale or cognac, produces in half-an-hour a quiet refreshing sleep, lasting from six to eight hours, with no unpleasant after effects. The effects of SOMNAL are more pleasant than those of Chloral Hydrate and Morphia. Experiments made in the Town Hospitals, Moabit and Friedrichshain, Konigliche Charite and Konigliche Universitats Poliklinik, Berlin, have shown that SOMNAL does not accelerate the pulse and does not upset the stomach. SOMNAL is especially recommended for Nervous Insomnia, Neurasthenia, Spinal Complaints, Infectious Diseases, Paralysis, Melancholia, Hysteria, Morphinismus, and Diabetes. The low price of SOMNAL enables its use in the poor and workmen's practice and in hospitals.

Radlauer's Antinervin.

(SALICYLE BROMANILIDE) in the form of Powder, the most efficacious Antipyretic, Antineuralgic, and Antinervine.

ANTINERVIN replaces and surpasses Antipyrin, has no hurtful secondary effects, and is cheaper. Taken in doses of 8 grain four times a day, it is an excellent remedy for Feverish, Catarrhal and Rheumatic Pains.

ANTINERVIN is of especial service in cases of Influenza, Neuralgia, Asthma, Tuberculose, Yellow Fever, Malaria, Migraine, Gout, Rheumatism in the Joints, Diphtheritis, and other typical Fevers.

MANY GOLD MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED.

S. RADLAUER, Kronen Apotheke, FRIEDRICHSTRASSE, 160, BERLIN, W.
W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ontario. - Wholesale Agent for Canada.

MUNN'S
GENUINE
Cod Liver Oil

Is non-freezing and remains perfectly clear at 13° above zero.

Sold in 15 and 20 Gallon Kegs.

HAS THE HIGHEST RECOMMENDATION.

MUNN'S
CELEBRATED NEWFOUNDLAND
Liquid Fish Glue

STRONGEST! BEST! CHEAPEST!
Ever offered on the market.

1 and 2 oz. Bottles.

TINS—Gallon, Quart & Pint. Also in Bulk in Barrels & Kegs

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

STEWART MUNN & CO., = Board of Trade Building, = **Montreal.**
AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION.

money received by the Lecture Committee?

Secretary Paddock—Mr. Coupe, one of the members of the committee, has charge of it at present.

Mr. MacDiarmid here suggested that the money should be handed to the Treasurer of the Society and placed in the bank.

Mr. C. W. Parker—The funds of the Pharmacy School should not be mixed up with those of the Society. The Secretary stated in the Council report that it is most necessary they should be kept apart. Outside druggists through the Province think that everything comes out of the funds of the Society, even the expense of the annual dinner. I should be for keeping the lecture funds entirely separate from those of the Society.

The President here reminded the speakers that this matter would be brought up again under the head of new business.

The Treasurer's report was then read:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society in account with Struan Robertson, Treasurer:

'93, June 20	—By balance in bank, New Brunswick	$458 73
'94, June 18	Cash from Registrar during year ending June	341 00
		$499 73
1893.	CR.	
Sep. 16	—Maritime Lithographic Co., Diplomas	$ 65 00
Dec. 20	—Sun Pub. Co., advertising examinations, June '93	3 20
	Telegraph Pub. Co., advertising examinations, June '93	3 20
1894.	Historical Soc'y, rent of room	3 50
Feb. 9	—L. C. Allison, examiner's fee	10 00
	C. W. Clarke, "	10 00
	—W. H. Mowatt, "	10 00
	—M. V. Paddock, "	10 00
	—R. E. Coupe, "	10 00
	—Everett & Miller, hire of tables	1 50
Mar. 3	Printing By laws, G. W. Day	22 80
June 9	—Sun Pub. Co., advertising examinations, Jan'y '94	4 50
	—Telegraph Pub. Co., advertising examinations, Jan'y '94.	4 50
	—Geo. E. Fenety, Royal Gazette	14 40
	—Geo. W. Day, printing postal cards	2 00
18	—Curry & Vincent, legal advice	10 00
	Everett & Miller, hire of tables	90
	—Sun Pub. Co., advertising examinations, June '94	4 50
	—Telegraph Pub. Co., advertising examinations, June '94.	4 50
	—L. C. Allison, examiner's fee.	10 00
	—C. W. Clarke, "	10 00
	—R. E. Coupe, "	10 00
	—M. V. Paddock, "	10 00
	W. H. Mowatt, "	10 00
	C. W. Parker, Registrar	50 00
	—M. V. Paddock, Secretary	25 00
	" postage and stationery	4 99
	C. W. Parker, travelling expenses	10 79
	—Mrs. FitzSimmons, scrubbing	1 25
	—Cash in Bank of New Brunswick	163 20
		$199 73

STRUAN ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

St. John, N. B., June 18th, 1894.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society in account with C. W. Parker, Registrar:

1894. DR.	
By fees from 90 members at $2.00	$180 00
Four diplomas	20 00
25 examination fees	125 00
A. H. Holstead, Moncton	14 00
	$ 339 00
CR.	
Amount paid S. Robertson, Treasurer	$339 00
" overpaid Treasurer	2 00

St. John, N. B., June 16, 1894

Report of the Registrar of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society for year ending June, 1894:

The total membership of the Society at the present date is one hundred and twenty-two, an increase of one over last year.

The membership is made up as follows:

Business qualification	56
Servitude	10
Physicians	12
Diploma holders	44
	122

Four members have been added to the Society during the past year, having qualified by passing the examinations, viz.:

E. A. Moore,
S. A. R. MacDonald, Fredericton.
Geo. O. Spencer, Moncton.
W. C. Wilson, St. John.

Four have retired from the Society, as follows:

Geo. H. Davis, Fredericton.
A. S. Garden, Woodstock.
Jas. P. Hannington, Montreal.
Thos. Watt, Kintore, N. B.

Two persons are doing business illegally, viz:

Geo. C. Allen, Moncton.
H. H. Johnstone, Newcastle.

Both of these cases are in such a condition that the parties can be immediately proceeded against by the incoming Council, and should receive their immediate attention. With these exceptions our Society seems to be working in a harmonious and satisfactory manner.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. W. PARKER, Registrar.

St. John, N. B., June 16th, 1894.

Mr. Parker here stated that the expenditure this year was nearly $90.00 heavier than usual on account of two items, Maritime Lithograph Co., $65.00, Diplomas, and printing By-laws, $22.80.

Report of the Auditors of New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society for the year ending June, 1894:

We have examined the accounts and vouchers submitted to us and find them correct excepting the account of the Registrar who has overpaid the Treasurer two dollars.

H. L. GANTER, }
GEO. A. MOORE, } Auditors.

Mr. R. W. McCarty moved that the above reports be received and entered on the minutes, seconded by C. P. Clark. Carried.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. C. W. Parker, for committee for printing certificates, stated that he had seen nothing of Mr. F. Smith, of St. Stephen, the other member of this committee, since their appointment. He had written him several times but had received no reply. The only certificate he had seen which would meet the present requirements was that in use in Nova Scotia. The question was whether to have them lithographed or printed. About two hundred copies would be required, and would cost lithographed at least $65.00. The present supply is exhausted and something must be done today. This is all I can report at present meeting.

Mr. C. P. Clark—A much cheaper and equally artistic certificate could be had from the Globe Printing Office.

It was moved by Mr. R. W. McCarty, seconded by Mr. M. V. Paddock, that the report be received and entered on the minutes. Carried.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL.

The following members were nominated: R. E. Coupe, R. W. McCarty, Winslowe Tilley, C. H. Fairweather, C. W. Parker, W. H. Mowatt, Struan Robertson, D. MacLean, M. V. Paddock, H. J. Dick, W. B. Smith, Geo. A. Moore, E. J. Mahoney, W. C. R. Allen, H. Ganter, J. W. Clarke, S. MacDiarmid.

Mr. MacDiarmid asked to be excused from serving on Council this year.

Messrs. R. W. McCarty and Thomas Crockett were appointed scrutineers. After counting the ballot, the following were declared elected for the ensuing year:

Messrs. R. E. Coupe, C. W. Parker, Struan Robertson, M. V. Paddock, R. W. McCarty, Winslowe Tilley, W. B. Smith, Geo. A. Moore, C. H. Fairweather, H. J. Dick, J. W. Clarke, W. H. Mowatt.

President MacKenzie—We now come to new business.

R. E. Coupe—There is one thing the President seems to have forgotten, and that is called "the President's address."

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

To the Officers and Members of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society:

GENTLEMEN,—The rules of the Society prescribe that as the time draws nigh when the presiding officer retires from the chair he shall present an address, but, as the reports of the Registrar and Secretary have been so complete, little remains for me to say. However, I congratulate you on the healthy state of the Society and the harmony which prevails among the members. Notwithstanding the increased expenditure last year, the balance on hand is larger now than ever before; the number of applicants for examination during the past year was far in excess of any year since the formation of the Society, which, to my mind, goes clearly to show that the work of the Society is being appreciated by the profession at large. The Association is now fairly launched and capable of taking a place among the best pharmaceutical societies on the continent, and the objects of the Society are being each year more and more sustained. One of the objects, if you will go back to the first meeting, held in the Board of Trade rooms, was to afford protection to legitimate pharmacy in this Province. This has been to a large extent realized, there being only two unqualified persons doing business in the Province, so far as the Council is aware. As evidence has been procured against these parties you may look for a speedy settlement of their case, the disposal of which I would specially recommend to the incoming Council.

Another object was to further the education of those young men who are learning the art; this has also been largely realized. Every one will admit that the Society has been the means of more thoroughly educating the drug clerks of the Province during the last few years. I was witness to this fact in being present at one of the lectures given to the students. Both Mr. Mowatt and Mr. MacIntyre have benefited the clerks and others who have attended the course of lectures during the past season, thereby helping to elevate the character of the profession, which should be one of the first aims of right-minded druggists and which will ultimately be the means of confining the sale of medicines to persons qualified to practice pharmacy. In elevating the character of the profession I mean the druggists should be compounders and manufacturers of drugs and medicines and not merely distributors. The cry of "drugs for the druggist" is a good and wise cry, but only when founded on the druggist's knowledge of the medicines he dispenses. I refer now to the scientific side of the question and not the monetary. These things are among the good works of the N. B. Pharmaceutical Society, but it has also been the means of bringing the druggists of the Province more into fellowship and creating a better feeling among the profession everywhere. In conclusion I assure you, gentlemen, I feel grateful for the honor you conferred on me by placing me a second term in the chair, all the more grateful as I know I did not fulfil my duties as I ought, but in the person of the Vice-President you had one who attended faithfully and well to the duties the President left undone, and to whom I now return my very sincere thanks. The other members of the Council who so promptly gave their valuable time to the business of the year, I also wish to thank, as knowing that the business was going on in a prompt manner, I felt easy as to the result. Thanking you all, gentlemen, for your courtesy and kindness, I am

Your most obedient servant,

J. D. B. MacKenzie, Pres't.

It was moved by Mr. C. W. Parker, seconded by Mr. R. W. McCarty, that the President's Address be received and entered on the minutes. Carried.

In the matter of the Lecture Course Funds Mr. M. V. Paddock moved, That a committee to look after the business of the lecture course and to take charge of the funds connected therewith be named by the Council, to serve one year and report at the last meeting of the Council before following annual meeting. Seconded by Mr. C. P. Clarke. Carried.

Mr. C. W. Parker moved that a committee be appointed to obtain a proper certificate to act in conjunction with the Council. Seconded by Mr. S. MacDiarmid. Carried.

The President appointed Messrs. C. W. Parker, Struan Robertson and M. V. Paddock to above committee. The certificates to be permanent ones, good from year to year, such as the druggists may have framed and hung up in their stores, a yearly receipt for payment of dues to be also given without which above certificate will be illegal.

Mr. R. W. McCarty thought the society was to be congratulated on the present condition of its affairs.

Mr. C. W. Parker—We have now forty-four graduates, fifteen of whom are in business, and we have under way twenty-two who will be graduates in a few years.

Mr. C. P. Clarke, thought that a report of this meeting should be printed also showing lecture report.

Moved by Mr. C. P. Clark, seconded by Mr. M. V. Paddock. Carried.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, a motion to adjourn was put and carried.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy opened at 2.30 o'clock on Tuesday, August 7th, 1894, in the Council Chamber in the College Building, Gerrard-st., East Toronto. The members present were President A. B. Petrie, Guelph; vice president J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto; J. A. Clark, Hamilton; N. C. Polson, Kingston; J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor; Henry Watters, Ottawa; C. D. Daniel, Toronto; John McKee, Peterboro; C. K. McGregor, Brantford; and J. M. Hargraves, Paisley; the latter gentleman taking his seat for the first time in the place of Mr. Jordan resigned.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been taken as read, the Registrar presented the usual voluminous bundle of correspondence. This included, in addition to several letters from apprentices applying for various exceptional legislation, three or four requests from druggists who had gone into business at various periods running from 15 days to two months prior to the beginning of the official year in May, that a rebate in registration fees be allowed them,

The registrar of the Louisville College of Pharmacy wrote to inform the council that the college had decided to confer the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy upon its graduates, instead of Ph. G. as heretofore, and asked the Ontario College to join in an act of justice to the young men of our college that has been too long delayed.

A lengthy epistle was read from W. E. Anderson, Pickering, complaining bitterly of the local postmaster, who also ran a general store, and was selling patent medicine, at 68c. on the dollar, and doing everything in his power to draw away trade from the legitimate dealers. The letter was referred to the Committee on infringements, though the members admitted that there was nothing complained of that the Council could take cognisance of.

An invitation was received from the American Pharmaceutical Association to the Council, to send a delegate or delegates to the convention to be held next month at Asheville, N.C.

A vote of thanks was past to Whitall, Tatum & Co., New York, for donation of apparatus to the college.

Under the head of general business the President feelingly referred to the death of J. J. Hall, a past president of the council and a member of the council, at the time of his death, last spring. Messrs. Mackenzie, Walters, Clark, Daniel, D'Avignon, and the President, were appointed a committee to draft an appropriate resolution in the matter, and a brief adjournment was made to enable this committee to report. On reassembling the following report was presented:

Your Committee appointed to draft a resolution of condolence with the family of the late John J. Hall, our respected former member and president, beg to suggest the following resolution as expressing the feeling of this Council on the loss sustained by it in his death, and our appreciation of his services to the cause of Pharmacy in this Province, and that a copy of this resolution be engrossed and forwarded to Mrs. Hall.

"This Council desires to record the loss it has sustained in the lamented death of our late member and former president, John J. Hall. We feel that in his death the entire trade loses one of its brightest and most upright members. We have found him at all times a sound counsellor and an earnest and fearless advocate of that which he believed was in our interest. As a man his many traits of character displayed called for commendation. He was a most lovable and ardent friend, his nature was a most unselfish one, and we have always found him straightforward, honorable and frank in all his dealings.

"We desire to extend to Mrs. Hall our heartfelt sympathy in the much greater blow to her and her family, sustained by the irreparable loss of a worthy husband and father."

In supporting the report Mr. D'Avignon referred to the fact that he had often differed from the deceased gentleman in matters before the Board, but he had always recognized in him a generous opponent, an upright counsellor and an honest man.

Mr. Polson also admitted to being often on opposing sides with the late Mr. Hall, but he had always felt strong personal friendship and regard for him.

Vice-president Mackenzie referred with feeling to the long and close friendship which had existed between Mr. Hall and himself for many years. He had been in communication with him on college business only a couple of days before his unexpected demise and his sudden death had come as a great personal shock to him.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Upon motion of Mr. Polson a committee composed of Messrs. Watters, D'Avignon, Mackenzie, and McKee was appointed to draft a minute relative to the recent death of G. S. Hobart of Kingston a former member of the Council.

A letter was read from the committee of representatives of educational institutions who are arranging for the invitation of the British Association for the advancement of Science to visit Toronto in 1897 and after brief discussion was referred to committee for report.

The Registrar-Secretary presented his half-yearly report as follows :—

Toronto, August 1st, 1894.

To the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy :

GENTLEMEN, I beg to report that since the 1st of February, 1894, the following medical practitioners have taken out registration, viz.: F. G. E. Pearson, Weston ; W. S. Black, Oakville ; John M. Forbes, Caledonia. A. B. Singleton, Lyndhurst ; John Noble, Toronto ; H. J. Meiklejohn, Sterling ; M. J. Beeman, Newburgh ; D. J. McIntosh, Vankleek Hill ; Geo. W. Gould, Colborne ; Henry H. Reeve, Toledo ; Thos. Wicketh, Crediton ; and E. W. Gemmill, Pakenham (in abeyance). The number of applications of apprentices for registration has been 86, few of whom are in abeyance for the Council to deal with.

The number of renewals issued since the 1st day of Feb., 1894, were as follows : 1 for 1888, 1 for 1889, 2 for 1890, 5 for 1891, 6 for 1892, 20 for 1893, and 509 for 1894 ; total 544.

The detailed statement of receipts and disbursements for the last six months showed total receipts amounting to $8,544.63, of which the principal items were : Balance in hand Feb. 1st, $5,260.67 ; renewal fees, $2,176 ; apprentices' registration fees, $86 ; M. D.'s registration fees, $48 ; teaching department fees, $349.90 ; examination fees, less disbursements, $566.13. The contra account showed disbursements amounting to $8,147.30, leaving a credit balance on hand of $397.33. The principal items of disbursements were current expenses of maintenance, $220.96 ; interest, $452.89 ; Council meeting expenses.$253.34 ; paid off mortgage, apparatus and appliances, $217.32 ; Supplies, $284.06 ; internal fittings, $97.12 ; salaries, $3595.90 ; *Pharmaceutical Journal*, $186 ; deposit fees, $420; laboratory apparatus, $110.33 ; coal, water and gas, $139 ; law expenses, 26.48 ; deposit and special mortgage account, $1,000.

The auditor's report presented the following financial statement :

ASSETS.	
College building	$33551 82
Furniture, apparatus & appliances	11000 00
College lot	5000 00
Outstanding fees, estimated	1300 00
Supplies estimated	300 00
Poison and Liquor Books	230 85
Cash balance	39 90
Bank balance	357 43
Special deposit	1000 00
	$52780 00

LIABILITIES.	
Mortgage, the Synod	$16000 00
Interest to date	146 67
Salary account	125 00
Library fund	112 45
Sundry account	765 31
Balance	35630 57
	$52780 00

These reports were ordered to be handed to the Executive and Finance Committee.

The report of the Board of Examiners was as follows :

To the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy :

GENTLEMEN, Your Board of Examiners beg to report that at the forty-seventh semi-annual examination held at the College Building from the 7th to the 14th May last 88 candidates presented themselves, 3 on part subjects, and 85 on the whole.

After giving the results in detail the report continues :

Your examiners beg to recommend that for the time during which the present regulations governing apprentices as to term of service and college course remains in force, the following or some modifications of it be adopted.

That apprentices who have commenced their apprenticeship subsequent to the passing of the Pharmacy Act of 1889 may attend the junior course at the College at any time during their apprenticeship period, and that such time shall count as a part of such service, and that the senior course may be attended within a period of four years and five months from the date of registration as an apprentice, and at the course nearest to the termination of such period and prior to the Council Examination which they may attend, provided that those who may pass this examination shall have their certificate withheld until the termination of the full period covered by the four years of service in addition to the time in attendance at the senior course.

Your Examiners are of opinion that the term courses as now constituted are too short to enable the staff to impart thoroughly the instruction designed to be given, and would therefore recommend an early extension of the course.

We recommend that in future Council Examinations be held in the College Building, unless the attendance exceeds one hundred, the Registrar to be empowered to secure the Medical or other building when necessary.

We recommend that an appropriation be made to provide the requisite weights and scales to complete the Pharmacal Laboratory for dispensing examination purposes and that the time for such examination be extended to three hours.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. MURCHISON, Chairman.

The report was passed on to the Committee on Education.

Moved by John A. Clark, seconded by J. McKee, that it is desirable, and the time has now arrived that a substantial reduction should be made in the annual fees paid by the druggists of the province ; and that the sum of $2 per annum is all that the druggists should be required to pay towards carrying out the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, and it is desirable that such a reduction be made in the near future, and that this resolution be referred to the Executive and Finance Committee to report to the Council with a view of a reduction for the year 1895-6.

In support of his motion Mr. Clark submitted many figures from which he desired to show that the proposed reduction would be warranted at the present juncture. A report prepared six months ago, he said, showed that during the past three years the assets of the College had increased $3000 a year, while in the future, several items of expenditure might be curtailed. They could save $760 which had been paid to subsidize a journal, $2,000 had been paid off the mortgage and another $1,000 could be paid before the proposed reduction would come into force, leaving a mortgage of only $14,000 to carry. The College fittings were about complete now, and at least $100 would be saved on that item next year, supplies were pretty well up and would cost $150 to $200 less next year than last ; another $100 could be saved in law expenses, making in all at least $1,300 which would be saved to offset the $1700 deficit caused by reducing the fees as proposed. There was no likelihood of any reduction in the receipts from school fees, or other sources of income, so that, on the present basis of income, there was a very small deficit to be made up. It was true the Act required the College to collect $4 each from the druggists, but it did not say that none of this could be returned to their members. An objection might be made that the mortgagees would object to this proposal, as it would lessen their security, but he was satisfied there was all the security needed in the lot and buildings.

Mr. D'Avignon said that Mr. Polson and himself had advocated a similar reduction a year ago, but at that time Mr. Clark strongly opposed it on the ground that the mortgagees would not consent. In any event legislation would be necessary to enable them to put such a proposal in operation.

Mr. Polson was greatly surprised at the change in Mr. Clark's attitude on this question. Long ago he attempted to bring about this reform and had found Mr. Clark one of its strongest opponents and now he came along and was attempting to steal his thunder. No doubt Mr. Clark was in the secrets of the inner circle, was indeed the high priest of the new regime, but —

Mr. Clark—I object to that expression and ask Mr. Polson to withdraw it.

Mr. Polson continuing—but he cared not from whom the proposal came, he would support it, believing it was a right one.

Mr. Mackenzie was not certain whether he would support the proposal or not, until he had looked more closely into the financial condition of the college at the present time. He advised the Council to make haste slowly, and avoid promoting legislation which would antagonise any section of the community.

Mr. McGregor was willing to see the fees reduced to $2, but did not think the time had arrived for the change. There were other things to be considered, the salaries they were paying the staff were very meagre, and he thought they were in honor bound, to consider whether some improvement could be made in that direction before reducing their income. Then the druggists wanted a journal that would honestly protect the interests of the retail trade and he was sure they would gladly pay $4, if it ensured the publication of a paper that would conserve their interest properly. Mr. Clark's figures were splendid in theory, but it was unwise to count their chickens before they were hatched.

Mr. Clark replied to the objection raised, after which the resolution was passed on to the Executive Committee.

The matter of filling the vacancy in the representation in No. 10 district caused by the death of Mr. Hall, was next taken up and the names of W. A. Karn, of Woodstock, and R. A. Duncan, of Embro suggested, the former by Messrs. McKee and Mackenzie, and the latter by Messrs. McGregor and Watters. After some discussion both names were withdrawn and a ballot taken without formal nomination. The vote stood, Mr. Karn 6, Mr. Duncan 2, blank 1. Mr. Karn was accordingly declared elected, and the registrar was instructed to wire him to that effect.

The Council then adjourned.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Council reassembled for business at 2.30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon having been devoted to committee work and all the members present on the first day were again in attendance, and in addition Mr. Shuff was in his seat at the Council Board.

Under the head of communications a letter was read from Messrs. Hooper & Co., Toronto, stating that their firm consisted of two members, both registered members of the College, and they owned two stores, one in charge of each member, but that the Registrar had charged them $4 each on the principal store and $4 in addition on the branch store, making $12 in all. They considered they should only be charged $8 in all. The Council, however, was unanimous in supporting the Registrar, as the adoption of the following resolution will indicate :

On the motion of Messrs. Polson and McGregor, it was resolved, That inasmuch as each member of the College is liable for the payment of the annual fee of $4, and branch stores for an equal amount, this Council has no option but to sustain the Registrar in his demand from Hooper & Co., Toronto, for the above mentioned fees for principal and branch stores as provided for in the Act, Sec. XVIII.

Mr. McGregor presented the following report of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation :

1. Referring to the letter of Geo. H. Countryman, we recommend that the Registrar be instructed to reply that the Council have already decided that all time served before certificate of educational qualification is obtained by an apprentice, cannot be allowed.

2. That the application of Ellory E. Rawlings be granted, apprenticeship to date from April 1st, 1893.

3. That Thos. R. Bryan's request cannot be granted, there being no proof that his apprenticeship began prior to March 22nd, 1894.

4. That Duncan Alexander McAlpine be allowed to register only from date of certificate of qualification, Feb. 13th, 1894.

5. That Clark J. Elder be allowed to register from November 5th, 1894.

6. That the application of Miss Alice Simpson be granted, apprenticeship to date from Aug. 10th, 1892.

7. That the applications of John Clement Dunn, Percy W. McGill, Freeman Lane, Oswald Forrestt and Norman E. A. Sherrin be granted.

8. In the case of A. W. Woodburn, we would recommend that his application be not granted.

9. That the application of Geo. A. Reed be granted on presentation of educational qualification and proof of service with a registered druggist other than his first employer.

10. That the application of E. J. Thom be granted on presentation to the Registrar of the necessary qualification papers, and proof of service.

11. We would recommend that the certificate marked No. 1 be forwarded to L. H. Clark on payment of $2

12. Regarding the application of N. McDowell, we would recommend that he be allowed to go up for examination in May, 1895, and if successful must put in the balance of his apprenticeship before receiving his diploma; time served outside of the Province cannot be allowed.

13. Your committee regret that they find they cannot grant the request of Allan & Wilson, it being contrary to the Act

14. We would recommend that Mr. Lewis refer F. G. Malley, and James B. McLeod to Section 18 of the Act.

15. We would recommend that the applications of John A. Conkey and James A. Anderson be granted, on condition that, if successful, they shall complete their service of apprenticeship before their certificates are issued.

16. We would recommend that the application of Thos. Cruttenden be not granted.

17. We would recommend that the application of Arthur J. Rayson be not granted and that the papers, together with the fees, be returned to him.

C. K. McGregor, Chairman.

The report was read and on motion of Mr. Clark the Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider it, with Mr. Hargreaves in the chair.

The report wast taken clause by clause and eventually adopted without amendment, but a lengthy discussion took place over clauses 12 and 15 in which the Committee recommended that the applicants be allowed to sit for their final before completing their full four years service. Messrs. Clark and Petrie opposed the recommendation as a dangerous innovation and a distinct reversal of previous discussions but it was claimed by the chairman of committee and others that the students must complete their term to the last day before securing their diploma though they might lack a few days or weeks when writing on the exam. The clauses were adopted on a division Messrs. Petrie and Clark opposing.

Mr. D'Avignon presented the following report of the Special Committee appointed to draft a minute in reference to the death of Mr. G. S. Hobart, of Kingston. Your committee appointed to draft a resolution of condolence on the death of Mr. G. S. Hobart, beg to suggest the following, and would recommend that a copy of the same be forwarded to his family :

This Council regrets, that since its last meeting, one of the oldest members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and a former member of this Council, has been removed by the hand of death, in the person of the late Mr. G. S. Hobart, one who, by his kind, gentlemanly, unassuming disposition, endeared himself to all who were favored with his friendship, and whose upright, honorable conduct, won for him the respect and esteem of the community in which the greater part of his life was passed, and also of his business confreres throughout the Province.

The members of this Council desire to express to the family of our late member their sympathy with them in their affliction.

J. E. D'Avignon, Chairman.

The report was unaminously adopted

This concluded the day's business as far as the agenda paper was concerned, but before calling for a motion to adjourn, the President made the following statement. He said :

I would ask the Committee on Infringements to consider the desirability of calling the attention of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to drug stores being carried on in Ontario by unqualified men, under the name of a physician who, for a nominal amount, permits the use of his name, and devotes no time to the oversight of the business, which is a great injustice to the members of this College, and does not give the protection to the general public which the educational qualification required under our Act, gives them.

In support of this statement Mr. Petrie reminded the Council of the evidence which came out before the Public Accounts Committee of the Local Legislature last session in reference to Dr. Mallory, of Peterboro, who admitted under oath, that while a drug business was carried on under his name, yet he devoted no attention to it, and did not even say whether he owned the business or not. This evil was increasing, the President added, and in most cases the circumstances were similar to this, and he thought therefore that the matter should be referred to the Committee on Infringements.

Mr. Watters objected that the reference to a pecuniary consideration was too strong, at least it was not so in Ottawa. He believed the doctors did this out of kindness to some young man whom they wished to help.

Mr. Polson thought the previous speaker was right, and added that it would not be policy to make too straight a charge.

Mr. Clark admitted there might be instances where the doctors had acted out of kindness, but he knew of other cases where money had been paid.

Mr. McGregor said that doubtless they often got a quid pro quo, cheap drugs and long credit perhaps,

Mr. Polson pointed out that they could not force legislation in the matter; he was satisfied that if they went to the Medical Council, and pointed out the injustice, they would obtain redress. He had sufficient faith in the physicians to believe they would do what was right.

The President said he was anxious to state the truth so far as he was acquainted with the facts because he felt the druggists were laboring under a great hardship, and he believed the more clearly the case was stated to the general public and to the physicians the sooner they would get redress. He thought the College had been in existence long enough now for them not to be afraid to call a spade a spade.

Mr. D'Avignon informed the Council that in the Province of Quebec a man was not allowed to practise both professions. but had to choose one or the other, and he did not see why, when applying for amendments to the Act, they could not secure the same provision here.

The discussion was continued along the same lines for some time longer, after which the matter passed on to the Infringement Committee and the Council adjourned.

(Continued on page 207.)

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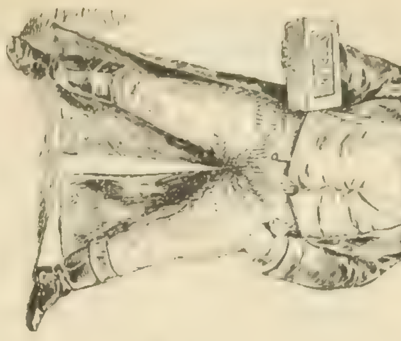

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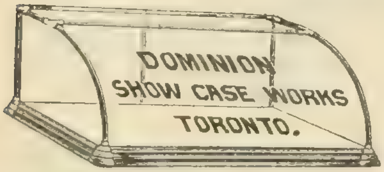

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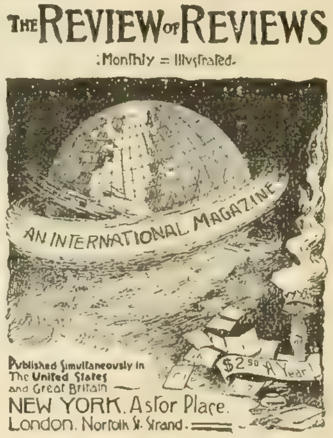
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British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

The Association convened in the Board of Trade Rooms, Victoria, B. C., at 8.30 p. m., and was called to order by President McDowell, the following members being present :

President, H. McDowell ; Vice President, T. M. Henderson ; Councillors, Messrs. T. Shotbolt, J. Cochrane, T. E. Atkins, Registrar C. Nelson, and Messrs. D. E. Campbell, C. E. Jones, J. N. Henderson, J. L. White, J. Tepoorten, F. Williams, E. H. Hiscocks and J. H. Emery, members of the Association. Mr. Wright, of Montreal, by request, joined the meeting.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

The Secretary read the

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL—YEAR 1893-94.

To the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association :

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the usual custom I beg to lay before you a summary of the work done by your Council Board for the past year.

The first meeting was held immediately after the annual meeting at New Westminster.

The Secretary reported the result of the ballot to be the election of T. Shotbolt, H. McDowell and J. Cochrane to fill the vacant seats of the retiring councillors, Messrs. Shotbolt, McDowell and Pinbury.

The Council thereupon elected Mr. H. McDowell, President, and Mr. T. M. Henderson, Vice President, for the ensuing year, and also appointed Mr. Chas. Nelson Secretary-Treasurer-Registrar, in place of Mr. Blanchard who resigned that combined office.

The examiners were then re appointed, leaving the Board as before Messrs. Henderson, Watson and Nelson.

On September 14th the Council again met, this time at Vancouver. H. McDowell, President, and Messrs. Atkins, Shotbolt, Cochrane and Curtis being present. The minutes of the previous meetings being adopted, accounts passed, and correspondents dealt with.

The Registrar was directed to enquire from the *Chemist and Druggist*, London, England, the standing of the Assistants' Diploma of the Apothecaries Hall, England.

The Treasurer's Quarterly Statement was presented ; adopted and filed.

A number of delinquent members were fined, and the Registrar, on motion, was directed to rigidly enforce clauses of the Act being violated.

Messrs. Bowser and Lavell were appointed Solicitors to the Association. Mr. Cochrane was appointed a committee to prepare an additional list of poisons.

The Registrar was directed to obtain samples Poison Books and and also estimates for printing same, also to correspond with the *Druggist's Circular*, *Chemist and Druggist*, CANADIAN DRUGGIST, and *Pharmaceutical Journal*, with a view to supplying each licentiate in business with one of these annually.

The Council adjourned at 2.15 p. m., after several hours discussion of matters important to the welfare of the Association.

On November 15th the Council were called together by the President "by request."

The reason was, to consider the advisability of amending the Pharmacy Act, 1891. The Solicitor, Mr. Bowser, was present and reported to the Council on the result of the prosecutions, stating, that the Association had got convictions in all the prosecutions, on some of the counts, and where we had failed, it was through the incompleteness of the Act. After some hours' discussion it was decided to have amendments drawn up and put through the Legislature at this Session if possible.

The next regular meeting was held at Nanaimo on December 14th, all the members being present, except Mr. Henderson who was on the sick list.

Numerous communications in reference to the prosecutions were read and acted upon.

At this meeting your council considered the communication from the Honorary Secretary of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association relative to combined action in establishing a Dominion Association and Canadian Pharmacopœia, and the following resolution was moved and carried.

"That the Registrar reply to the Secretary of the Quebec Association assuring them that this Association will be pleased to co-operate as suggested and will be glad to receive further information as to steps taken to procure same."

The communications of the *Chemist and Druggist*, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, *Druggists' Circular* and CANADIAN DRUGGIST, were read, discussed, and filed, it being decided to bring the matter up at the General Meeting in June.

The Committee on Poisons (Mr. Cochrane), reported and after considerable discussion it was decided to add Rough on Rats, Rat Poisons, Oil of Tansy, Cantharides, and Chloral Hydrate to Schedula A, and that these additions, along with the amendments, be got through the House at its next session. Messrs. Cochrane, Henderson and Shotbolt being appointed to push the good work.

A tender for 50 Poison Books was accepted and ordered printed and bound and are now in the hands of the Registrar.

Victoria, on March 8th, saw the Council again together when the proposed amendments to the Pharmacy Act was the chief subject for discussion. From the reports in, it was expected that these would become law, but our hopes were not realized, the Legislature dismissing them at the second reading, partly through ignorance and lack of interest in the welfare of the general public, but we are in hopes that the next house will be more favorable.

The demands of Thos. Hardy, of Nanaimo, for registration came in for a lengthened discussion. After fully searching all previous correspondence, proofs, etc., it was decided to register him. Messrs. T. R. Morrow and J. F. Jaeck were appointed auditors.

The next and last meeting of your Council was held on Wednesday, the 13th, at 8 p. m., in Victoria, President McDowell being in the chair and Messrs. Shotbolt, Cochrane, Henderson, Atkins and the Registrar present.

After the minutes were adopted, the additions to the list of Poisons, Schedule A, were adopted and ordered to be put through, as per section 17 of the Act. The Board of Examiners reported one examination for Licentiate and three for Apprentices. Several matters were referred to the incoming Council, among them being the resignation of the Sec.-Treas.-Registrar.

The Annual Report of the Council was adopted, as read by the Registrar. The Council adjourned at 11 p. m.

Yours respectfully,
CHAS. NELSON, Registrar.

REGISTRAR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association :

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting to you my report of the business transacted, and work done, on your behalf, I do not doubt but that every member will notice the growing importance of our Association ; no one, outside of the Council, has any idea of the amount of correspondence, and work that it entails ; when it is stated that no less than 250 communications have been received and answered, between five and six hundred circulars, notices and certificates sent out, five examinations arranged for and held, (two for Licentiate and three Preliminary), three trips across the Gulf in the most tempestuous weather, and the appearing on subpœna before the court several times (very reluctantly) during the prosecutions, and innumerable other work, I say that every member cannot help but notice the growing importance and usefulness of our Association, and the work that consequently devolves upon the Sec.-Registrar, and I here wish to bespeak for my successor that spirit of good will and sympathy which he deserves and requires.

The total number of Licentiates at present on the register is 66, of these 45 are in business on their own account, and 21 are registered as clerks, as follows :

Victoria	18 in business and	11 clerks
Vancouver	13 "	6 "
New Westminster	5 "	2 "
Nanaimo	3 "	0 "
Chilliwack	1 "	0 "
Kamloops	1 "	0 "
Esquimault	0	1 "
Vernon	1 "	1 "
Nelson	1 "	0 "
Revelstoke	1 "	0 "
Kaslo	1 "	0 "

There are eleven apprentices registered as follows :

Victoria	4
Vancouver	3
New Westminster	1
Nanaimo	3

The call for more interest in the Association from its members by the Council, and the pointed notices of the Registrar have met with a hearty response from a majority of the members as the voting papers will show, but there is still room for more, and your Council require it to do the Association justice ; very few of the members know how the Council have, at much inconvenience and, in many instances, expense to themselves, attended to the business and meetings of the Association, and every member of the Council deserves the heartiest good-will and thanks of the members of the Association. I might here mention it is the opinion of several members, who are not here to-night, that if the Council were paid either mileage or a specific sum per day, as well as travelling expenses, more of the members would stand for election. Out of 26 members nominated for the incoming Council, only seven allowed their names to stand.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
CHAS. NELSON, Registrar.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Current year ending May 31st, 1894.

CASH RECEIVED 1893-4.

1893.		
June 1	Balance on hand	$782 70
	To Cash, Poison Books	12 00
	" Examination fees	46 00
	" Annual fees	742 00
	" Checks (not cashed)	10 00
	" Overpaid to bank	50
	" Fines	10 00
		$1,603 20

CASH DISBURSED.

	By Cash, Examinations, including advertising	$104 00
	" Council meetings	130 75
	" Solicitor's fees	205 00
	" Detective fees	67 40
	" Printing, including New Diplomas and Poison Books	114 17
	" Advertising	9 75
	" Postage Stamps	13 00
	" Sundries	5 75
	" Refunds, fees & fines	57 00
	" Registrar's salary	125 50
	" Seal	8 00
	" Stationery	10 00
	" Analysis	15 00
	" P. O. Box	3 75
		$ 869 07
June 1, 1894	Balance	$ 734 13

Balance in Bank of B. C., according to pass book .... $ 734 13

CHAS. NELSON, Sec.-Treas.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We, the undersigned, beg to state we have examined the books of the British Columbia

Pharmaceutical Association, and compared same with the vouchers and found them to be correct.

T. R. MORROW, } Auditors.
J. F. JAECK, }

These reports all being read and adopted, the President, Mr. McDowell, then delivered his address as follows :

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN :—

It is with some diffidence I arise to impose on you a short address at this, the close of my term as President of this Association.

Having to follow a gentleman of such ability and experience as our late President, Mr. Shotbolt, who I am glad to see with us to night, is somewhat a rash undertaking for one with so little experience and ability in this line as myself. However, I will do my best and you must overlook my shortcomings and take the will for the deed.

The year just past has been one of considerable experience to us as an Association. We have learned several things we were not cognizant of a year ago, especially regarding our Act of Association, which I regret to say we have discovered is not nearly so perfect as we thought it was. The lesson has been a somewhat expensive one, but I think it is much better for us to be made clearly aware of where we stand in this respect, than for us to continue on in fancied security only to be rudely awakened at some later day.

As you are aware your Council took steps to have the Act amended to more fully meet the views of our Association, but without success.

It appears to me that our Legislators must have a very bad opinion of the members of our profession, they seem so loath to give us that protection to which we think we are justly entitled, and which is granted to us by every other Province in the Dominion as well as in almost every other civilized country.

It took us three long years to get our present Act and when it finally passed, we could hardly recognize the child as the same we so meekly submitted to the tender mercies and approval of our Legislature. We had, however, to accept it as the best we could get, and had fond hopes, in the then future of having it so amended as to be more in accord with our views, but now these fond hopes have been rudely dashed to the ground, but, I trust, only to rise again with renewed strength and vigor. Our thanks are due to Dr. Watt who so ably championed our cause before the House and did everything in his power for us, but as I said before, without avail.

So much for what is past and gone ; this we cannot now change, but it must be ours to use our best endeavors, profiting by the mistakes and shortcomings of the past to do better in the future and to keep eternally at it until we get an Act of Association that will give the public and ourselves that protection to which we are entitled.

But enough of legislating and legislators which is always very procarious work but doubly so on the eve of a general election.

The past year has been an extremely trying one, commercially speaking, but I think we, as an Association, may be justly proud of the showing of our members after, as I trust and believe, the worst of the ordeal is over.

But we have not escaped entirely unharmed. Some of us were somewhat scorched and singed, but I am happy to say we are, I believe, all still on deck. I think it speaks highly for the business ability of our members, that they have passed through the year almost, if not, entirely, unharmed.

There are a few thoughts I would like to direct your attention to for a few minutes with the object of having them discussed here to-night, and I think you will agree with me that they are questions which require some attention from us. I have been careful to abstain from expressing an opinion on them in this address, my object being, as I said, to introduce them so that we may have a friendly and general discussion of them, and I would ask you all to give expression to your views on them fully, freely and fairly, looking not so much to personal aggrandisement as to the general good of our Association, and I feel sure if you will approach them in this spirit that good will come of it for all.

The first question is one which has been frequently brought to my mind, and I doubt not, to the minds of most of you here to-night, and is this : "The advisability of our taking steps to secure uniformity in prices, more especially of prescriptions and proprietary medicines."

The second question is : "The growing evil of the payment of commissions to physicians on prescriptions." This, I know, is what might be termed a chestnut, still I think we will admit it is an evil and I would like to have the views of those here to-night as to whether it is advisable or not to endeavor to root it out. Other associations are agitating the same question and it will do no harm for us to have a little discussion of it.

The third and last course on my "Bill of Fare" is one which I have been spoken to about several times recently and is this : "The advisability of our making some reduction in the Annual Fees of the Association." The Council would like to have the views of the members of the Association on this matter and would, I feel sure be only too willing to meet your views and so amend the By-laws, which amendment would, of course, have to be approved by a majorlty of the members of this Association and also by the Lieutenant Governor in Council before it would have any effect.

As to what your Council has been doing the past year, that has been clearly laid before you in the report of our Secretary, so there is no occasion for me to recur to it.

I must not close this address to night without paying a well deserved tribute to our Secretary-Registrar, Mr. Nelson, who has so ably performed the duties of his position during the past year, duties which I am sure were sometimes far from pleasant, but which, I think you will agree with me in saying, Mr. Nelson has performed, fairly and justly. I know he has been accused by some of being the instigator of the late prosecutions for infractions of the Pharmacy Act, but I say here, and all the other members of the Council will bear me out, that Mr. Nelson was only carrying out the instructions of the Council, passed at the meeting held in Vancouver last September, and I, for one, think he carried out those instructions in the proper manner.

And now, gentlemen, wishing you all every success in your various undertakings, and that the Sun of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association may continue to shine more and more brightly unto the perfect day, of a more perfect Pharmacy Act, I will close.

Mr. Emery moved, and J. L. White seconded a hearty vote of thanks to the President, which, on being put by the Vice-President, was carried unanimously.

Messrs. D. E. Campbell and J. A. Tepoorten were then appointed Scrutineers of the election, and the sealed ballots were then placed in their hands, which, on examination and count, proved that Messrs. T. E. Atkins, J. A. Muir and T. M. Henderson were the elect of a large majority of the members. Messrs. T. E. Atkins and T. M. Henderson thanked the members for the re-election, as also did Mr. C. E. Jones for not electing him.

A discussion then arose relative to the questions mentioned in the President's address ; the first one, "The Uniform Price List," received full discussion. Messrs. Cochrane, Henderson, Atkins and Nelson all spoke at length, the general opinion prevailing that, judging from past experience, both in Vancouver and Victoria, the idea was impracticable.

The second question, that of "Commissioning Physicians on their Prescriptions," raised a heated debate, Messrs. Cochrane, Shotbolt, Henderson and Nelson, speaking to the question. Mr. Cochrane thought it ought to be left to the individuals to judge for themselves. Mr. Shotbolt and Mr. Henderson thought little of it was done, and rather sat on the system, whilst Mr. Nelson strongly deprecated this unprofessional scheme and thought it a disgrace to both professions.

The third question, "The Proposed Reduction of the Annual Fee." A motion, moved by Mr. Emery and seconded by Mr. Williams, "That the Council be recommended to reduce the Annual Fee and he would suggest the fee be made $7.50 for Licentiate in Business, $3 for Licentiate Clerks, and $1 for Apprentices;" was, after some discussion, carried.

This ended the discussion, and various votes of thanks followed. D. S. Curtis, retiring Councillor, the President, Council and Registrar coming in for the same.

Nothing further transpiring for the good of the profession, the meeting adjourned, to meet in Vancouver, June, 1895.

CHAS. NELSON, Sec.-Registrar.

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EXTRACTUM ROSARUM SPIRITUOSUM

(Alcoholic extract of rose.)

Rose leaves, cut moderately coarse	32 ounces
Diluted alcohol, 68 per cent.	180 fl. ounces
Glycerin	sufficient

Pour the diluted alcohol on the rose leaves and allow it to stand at 15 to 20 degrees C. (60 to 68 degrees F.) for twenty-four hours, express and evaporate the resulting fluid (16 ounces). Allow the evaporated extract to stand for 24 hours at the room temperature, filter and evaporate the filtrate to a syrupy consistence. Then add sufficient glycerin to bring the whole up to 8 ounces. Of this extract, which is clearly soluble, 6 drachms is sufficient to make one kilo of honey of rose (mel. rosatum.)

COCOA-BUTTER MILK.

Powdered borax	ʒiss.
Powdered castile soap	ʒiv.
Powdered cocoa butter	℥iss.
Cocoanut oil	℥iv.
Water	℥ij.

Rub together in a warm mortar for ten minutes, then dilute very gradually with

Rose water, at 40 C	℥xxvj.

Shake the mixture well and perfume with –

Oil of bergamot	gtt. xx.
Oil of neroli	gtt. v.
Oil of orris	gtt. j.
Vanilla sugar	ʒiss

Previously rubbed together.

COCOA MILK.

Powdered borax	ʒiss.
Powdered castile soap	℥v.
Cocoanut oil	℥ij. ʒij.
Water	℥ij.
Rose water at 40 C	℥xxvj.
Oil of bergamot	gtt. x
Oil of neroli	gtt. v.
Oil of wintergreen	gtt. ij.
Oil of ylang ylang	gtt. j.
Oil of bitter almonds	gtt j.

Prepare in the same manner as cocoa-butter milk.

LANOLIN MILK.

Powdered borax	ʒiss.
Powdered castile soap	℥v.
Water	℥iss.
Cocoanut oil	℥j.
Lanolin	℥iss.
Rose water at 40 C	℥xxv.
Oil of bergamot	gtt x.
Oil of neroli	gtt. x.
Otto of rose	gtt. v.
Oil of wintergreen	gtt. j.
Oil of orris	gtt. j.

Prepare in the same manner as cocoa-butter milk.—*Dieterich's Manual.*

ALMOND MEAL.

Ground bitter almonds from which oil is extracted	6 ounces
Orris root, powdered	4 ounces
Wheat flour	4 ounces
Borax, powdered	1 ounce
Oil of bitter almonds	10 drops
Oil of bergamot	2 fl. drams
Tincture of musk	1 dram

Mix thoroughly and pass the mixture through a fine sieve.

ODONTODOL—TOOTHACHE DROPS

This, according to *El Memorandum*, has the following composition:

Cocaine hydrochlorate	1 part
Essence of cherry laurel	1 part
Tincture of arnica	10 parts

Mix. If the pain proceeds from a caries, impregnate a bit of absorbent cotton in the mixture and pack it into the cavity. If inflammation of the pulp be the cause, rinse the mouth frequently with a mixture consisting of 30 drops of odontodol, in an ounce and a half of tepid decoction of linseed. If the entire jaw is painful, and the pain is not relieved by rinsing as directed, rub the surface of the affected part thoroughly with pure odontodol.

PEPSIN MIXTURE.

The following is officinal in the Berlin Formulary:

Pepsin	5 parts.
Hydrochloric acid	1 part
Tincture of bitter orange peel.	5 parts
Simple syrup	20 parts
Distilled water	469 parts

Mix.

OINTMENT FOR BED SORES.

Balsam. Peruvian	ʒij.
Ung. elemi	℥iss.
Ung. resinæ	ʒij.

To be applied daily.—*Practitioner.*

MOSQUITO LOTION.

An effective application to horses for keeping off flies and mosquitoes is:

Carbolic acid	2 fl. ozs.
Oil of pennyroyal	4 fl. ozs.
Spirit of camphor	4 fl. ozs.
Oil of tar	8 fl. ozs.
Glycerin	4 fl. ozs.
Lard oil	8 fl. ozs.

Mix.

To PREPARE IODOFORMED SPONGES.—The *Revue de Pharmacie de Gand* gives the following: Select fine soft sponges of a proper size, boil them for a few moments and then place them in a 5 per cent. aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid. Leave them in the acid for five days, then wash in clear water and dry them. Finally soak them in an ethereal solution of iodoform (75 parts iodoform to 1000 parts of ether), remove, dry and preserve in hermetically sealed vessels.

TO RENDER GUMS, ETC., SOLUBLE.—Difficultly soluble gums, according to Kochlin, are rendered easily soluble by heating them for two or three hours to 100° C., along with peroxide of hydrogen. Kochlin's formula is 10 parts of the gum, 50 parts of water, and 3 parts of a 12 per cent. solution of hydrogen peroxide.

Fixateurs--Moustache Pomades.

The *Seifenfabrikant* gives the following formulæ for *fixateurs surfins*, or "superfine beard and moustache fixers:

VIOLET.

Violet fat	2000 parts
Cassia fat	500 parts
Jasmin fat	200 parts
Orange fat	100 parts
Cassia oil	1000 parts
Jasmin oil	800 parts
White wax	1500 parts
Yellow wax	500 parts
Yellow ceresin (mineral wax)	400 parts
Cacao butter	200 parts
Peru balsam	5 parts
Oil of geranium (essential)	5 parts

Mix.

ORANGE.

Orange fat	1500 parts
Cassia fat	500 parts
Orange oil (washed)	500 parts
White wax	1500 parts
White vaselin	1000 parts
Cacao butter	300 parts
Geranium oil (essential)	3 parts
Orange oil (neroli)	3 parts

Mix.

ROSE.

Rose fat	2200 parts
Cassia oil	200 parts
White wax	1000 parts
White vaselin	1000 parts
Cacao butter	200 parts
White ceresin	100 parts
Geranium oil (essential)	5 parts

Mix.

HELIOTROPE.

Cassia fat	2000 parts
Vanilla fat	2000 parts
Rose fat	500 parts
White wax	2000 parts
White vaselin	1000 parts
Cacao butter	300 parts
Geranium oil (essential)	3 parts
Heliotropin	1 part

Mix.

MAY-BELLS.

Rose fat	2000 parts
Cassia fat	600 parts
Orange fat	600 parts
Jasmin oil	100 parts
White wax	1000 parts
Ceresin, white	100 parts
Vaselin, white	1000 parts
Cacao butter	300 parts
Linala oil	5 parts
Coriander oil	2 parts
Oil of mace (essential)	1 part

Mix.

YLANG YLANG.

Rose fat	1000 parts
Vanilla fat	600 parts
White wax	600 parts
Yellow ceresin	100 parts
Cacao butter	300 parts
Attar of ylang-ylang	3 parts

Mix.

The general rule is to melt the fats and fixed oils together, with the lowest possible amount of heat, and add the essential oils immediately after taking from the fire. Stir in thoroughly and then pour into moulds or directly into the containers. The latter, if of glass, should be warmed sufficiently to prevent breaking from the sudden application of heat —*National Druggist.*

Photographic Notes

Some Recent Advances in Photographic Chemistry.

(Concluded from last month.)

There is only one other matter that I will refer to at present, and that but briefly, namely, the getting rid of the hyposulphite from the negative. Experience appears to indicate that if a negative is of a satisfactory density, the small amount of hyposulphite left in it after from two to four hours' washing does no harm. But if the negative is to be intensified, any hyposulphite will cause a precipitate of mercury salt and so give a false deposit. This would, as a rule, matter but little but for the fact that a gelatin negative is always difficult to wash evenly, and such a false deposit will, therefore, almost always occur in patches. If the gelatin film is of exactly the same thickness throughout, equal washing all over is difficult, but in most plates there are variations in the thickness of the film that make it impossible, unless it is so prolonged as to be practically perfect in the thickest parts. What we want is a reagent that will oxidise the small residue of hyposulphite into sulphate, which is quite inert, without affecting the image or attacking the gelatine. I do not know of any reagent that will do this. Peroxide of hydrogen, as described, appears to be excellent, the general idea being that it produces sodium sulphate and sulphuric acid from the remaining hyposulphite, but this is a mistake. It produces no acid, and only about one-third of the sulphur is oxidised to sulphate. By mixing sodium hyposulphite with a large excess of the peroxide, and allowing them to remain together for three days, less than half the sulphur was changed to sulphate, and whatever change had been produced it was of little, if any, use, for the solution still gave a precipitate with mercuric chloride. Peroxide of hydrogen appears, therefore, to be of no avail; but even if it were, it would be a very unsafe reagent in the hands of ordinary photographers, because its strength is very liable to decline. It may in a few months be only one-tenth of its original strength, and a bottle, freshly opened, though originally without doubt of full strength, may be found to contain only a third of the stated quantity; and these changes lead to no alteration in the appearance of the liquid, and can only be recognized by a direct test. These uncertainties render it of very little use in the hands of those who are unable to determine its strength. Alum and acids decompose sodium hyposulphite, but a mixture of alum and hydrochloric acid acts very slowly upon a weak solution of it, so slowly that one might be tempted to say that it also was useless. I find, however, that a fairly well washed negative is made more fit for intensification by treating it with an acid solution or an acidified alum solution, and washing again, and I fancy that che improvement is not due merely to the extra washing that it gets. Whatever may be the actual change brought about by this treatment, I find that it is advantageous from a practical point of view, and that it is a desirable precaution to take.—*Phar. Jl. and Trans.*

A Clean and Economical Pyro Developer.

A demonstration given before the Society of Amateur Photographers of New York.

A. Moreno, of the Society, developed a number of plates, some exposed by him and some by other members of the Society, using a Pyro developer compounded as follows:

No. 1. Saturated solution of sulphite of soda.

No. 2. Saturated solution of carbonate of soda.

No. 3. Saturated solution of sulphite of soda, 6 oz.; dry pyro, 2 oz.

For a normal developer take

No. 1	8 oz.
No. 2	4 oz.
No. 3	2 oz.

Mr. Moreno said that he had used this developer for the last six years developing with it from fifty to one hundred plates every day, and that it was the cleanest and most economical developer he had ever used. It will keep for a long time and even the developer which has been used will keep and should be preserved. This old developer is best for over exposed plates, and, if that is not sufficient, more of the pyro solution, No. 3, should be added. For a plate having a very short exposure he used less of the pyro solution and more of No. 2, the carbonate of soda solution. For normal exposures the developer works best when equal parts of old and new developer are mixed. Bromide of ammonia or potash can be used, but in that case the developer will not keep and should be thrown away. With a little practice, however, the operator has entire control of the development without the use of a bromide. Mr. Moreno said that since he had been using this developer he had never had occasion to employ a bromide as a restrainer.

The plates developed before the Society were first immersed in a developer that had been used; if they did not come up as rapidly as Mr. Moreno wished they were put in a tray containing fresh developer and afterwards returned to the old developer to acquire density. The plates developed very quickly and made fine soft negatives with plenty of detail and sufficient density.—*Can. Photo. Jl.*

Developer for Flash-light Negatives.

One of the best English photographers uses the following solution for developing flash-light exposures. With this formula were made some of the celebrated exhibition pictures which were so much admired at the late joint exhibition. It will be noticed that there is some considerable modification of the developer as used for normal exposures:

A	Pyrogallic acid (Schering)	1 ounce
	Bromide ammonium	½ ounce
	or	
	Bromide of potassium	¾ ounce
	Water	7 ounces
B	Ammonia	1 ounce
	Water	40 ounces
C	Ammonia	1 ounce
	Water	20 ounces

To develop, take equal parts of B and C, which will, in ordinary cases, ensure a soft and well-graduated negative, although different proportions of B and C will be required for under-exposed plates, or for subjects introducing white draperies, or dead black dresses, etc. The judgment of the operator will, in most cases, tell him what proportions are required, and if the first appearance of the image should prove he has miscalculated, he should not try to improve the solution he is using, but throw it away and commence again with fresh.—*Amer. Jl. Photo.*

Aristotype Papers in Summer.

The *Amateur Photographer* advises that during the hot weather the prints should before toning be steeped for five minutes in a saturated solution of alum; then after a thorough washing be toned in the following bath:

Sulpho-cyanide of ammonium	5 grams
Water	100 grams
Chloride of gold, at 10 for 100	10 c cm.

When the desired tone is obtained, wash prints slightly before fixing them in

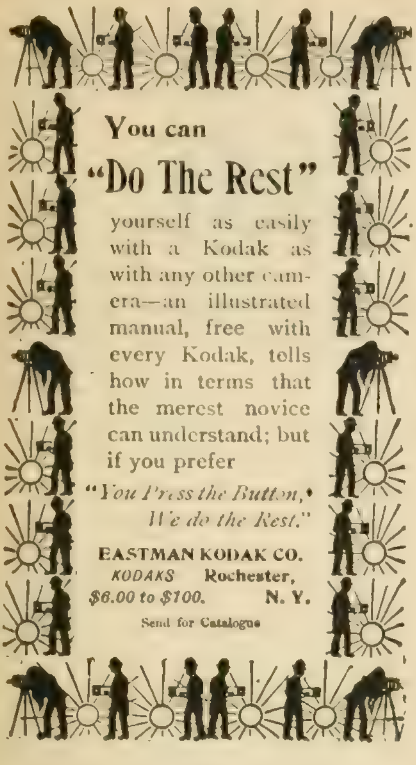
Hypo	12 parts
Water	100 parts

The alum solution rapidly becomes turbid by the presence of silver salt contained in the gelatine coating. It should therefore be rejected after about ten prints have been used.

Snowflake Pictures.

Anthony's *Bulletin* says that a Mr. Sigson has photographed snowflakes as follows: A Zeiss microscope, fitted to a long camera, was placed at a considerable angle in the attic of a house, near to the window. To gather the flakes separately, a thick cloth was laid in that part of the window where but few flakes fell. After selecting a flake by the aid of the microscope, it was placed in a net made by gumming cotton thread across a hole cut in a card, this card being placed in position under the microscope. The lighting should be from the side, and should be arranged beforehand, so that half of the field is lighted. With a magnification of 15 times, an exposure of 2 to 5 seconds was found necessary. To prevent the snowflake being melted by the breath of the operator breathing must be carried on through a curved tube.

Valerianate of zinc or ammonia is recommended by Dr. Sidney Ringer for controlling the paroxysms of whooping cough and involuntary moments of chorea.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Ontario College of Pharmacy.

(Continued from page 202.)

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Council met again on Thursday morning at 11.15 with the same members present.

Under the head of inquiries, a question was asked as to the position of the John Roberts bequest, and Mr. Mackenzie stated that the Executive Committee were prepared to hand over the money to the Educational Committee to carry out the terms of the bequest therewith.

Mr. Watters, stated that Mr. Allen, the Executor, was prepared to modify the conditions, so as to restrict the benefits to students of the O. C. P. who take two courses of lectures, and obtain 75 per cent. of the marks in one examination.

The Infringement Committee reported as follows :

Your Committee recommend that the suggestion of the President in reference to physicians lending their names to unqualified persons to carry on business, contrary to the Pharmacy Act, be given the form of a communication to the President of the Medical Council, from the Chairman of the Infringement Committee, setting forth the evil and injustice of the practice, and soliciting the influence of the medical profession to secure a remedy ; and that the members of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, use their influence with the members of the Medical Council in their districts, representing to them the justice of assisting druggists to combat this evil. Your Committee would ask for authority to take any other steps that may be deemed necessary to promote the object of this undertaking.

Your Committee would report that in the case of T. Cruttenden, legal proceedings were taken against him and a fine of fifty dollars was imposed.

Your Committee would ask that the sum of $200 be placed at the disposal of the Chairman.

HENRY WATTERS, Chairman.

The report was adopted without discussion.

Chairman C. D. Daniel presented the following report from the Committee on Education :

Your Committee beg to report matters under its care to be in a very satisfactory condition, and the Council and Faculty are to be congratulated upon the very efficient manner in which the last session of the College was conducted. The number of students in attendance was large at both senior and junior courses, but the accommodation was ample, and the Faculty was able to carry out the plan as laid down in the announcement without any difficulty. The equipment of the College is as complete as the finances of the College will permit, and ample for some time to come The Dean and Faculty have been very faithful in the discharge of their duties, and to this fact is due the very successful termination of the course and the remarkably good showing of the students at the final examination in May last.

The Board of Examiners have submitted their report which is appended, containing names of students who have successfully passed the examination entitling them to the College diploma, and your Committee recommend that these gentlemen be granted the diploma.

With reference to the recommendation of the Board of Examiners concerning students who have not completed their four years prior to the commencement of the senior course, your Committee recommend that the Council, in deciding all such cases, take the suggestion of the Board of Examiners, as a basis for their recommendations.

Your Committee are in sympathy with the recommendation of the Examiners, concerning the length of the senior course, and suggest that at the February meeting a plan be submitted whereby the length of the term may be increased, to enable the Faculty to more thoroughly impart the necessary instruction to the students.

Your Committee agree with the suggestion that all the examinations be held in the College building, except in the event of the number exceeding 100, in which case the registrar be empowered to arrange with the Medical Council for their examination room.

Your Committee are of opinion that the purchase of additional scales for examination should be deferred until February.

Your Committee strongly recommend that the time for examination in dispensing be extended to three hours, as the students cannot do justice to themselves in the present time, two hours.

With reference to the communication from the Secretary of the Louisville College of Pharmacy, re degree "Doctor of Pharmacy," your committee have nothing to report, as that matter is in the hands of the University authorities.

Respectfully submitted,

C. D. DANIEL, Chairman.

The report was adopted nem. con. and the Council adjourned for lunch.

On reassembling at 2 o'clock reports of committees were further considered.

The report of the Executive and Finance Committee, presented by Mr. Mackenzie, recommended the payment of accounts amounting to $706.36, and advised that fresh tenders be received for oiling the College floors. Continuing the report ran :—

Your Committee beg to report upon the request of Alan Macdougall, Secretary of the Canadian Institute, respecting the the proposal to extend an invitation to the British Assocition for the advancement of Science, to visit and hold its annual meeting in Toronto in 1897 ; That we heartily approve of the suggestion, but at the present time cannot recommend any pecuniary aid to the said object.

We hereby return to your Council the reports of the Registrar-Treasurer, and auditors, and recommend their adoption.

Your Committee find that the John Roberts Scholarship Fund now amounts to $3099.21, and would refer the matter to the Educational Committee for their consideration and action.

Your Committee recommend that the President be appointed as an accredited delegate to the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association to be held at Asheville, N.C., Sept. 3, 1894, and any other member of the College who may desire to attend the meeting, and that the Registrar-Treasurer be authorised upon notice of the same to furnish credentials.

Your Committee beg to report upon the resolution referred to them respecting the reduction of the annual renewal fee commencing for the year 1895-6 ; That they have given this matter careful consideration and feel they are warranted in recommending the adoption of the resolution. After a review of the finances of the College for the past four years your Committee are of opinion that the annual revenues of the College can be approximated at $11,700, while the expenditure can be kept within the sum of $10,000. The termination of the Journal contract by the Council effects a saving of an annual expenditure of $760. The reduction in the mortgage debt of the College, together with the thorough and fairly complete equipment, now possessed by the College, enable your Committee to approve of such a course, and we recommend that all members of the College who shall pay their annual renewal fee on or before the 1st day of May in each year, receive a rebate of $2, commencing with the year 1895-6 ; the fee not being paid on or before the 1st day of May in each year, no rebate shall be allowed, and further, should the publication of a journal in the interests of the members of the College be deemed necessary, [illegible] rebate upon the annual renewal fee could not be continued.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. MACKENZIE, Chairman,
JOHN A. CLARK,
JAS. M. HARGREAVES,
C. K. McGREGOR.

This report having been received some discussion arose upon the motion to adopt it.

Mr. Polson remarked that he certainly would object to nothing in that report, but he would like to say that if the reduction of fees was justifiable, now it was justifiable a year ago, when he had proposed it. However, better late than never, and the druggists would save $2 each, while the Council would be compelled to deal more economically with the finances of the College.

Mr. Mackenzie, while appreciating Mr. Polson's efforts in the cause of reduction and economy, denied his assertion that this abatement could have been safely adopted before. They had no journal now to subsidise, the College was fully equipped and the building complete. The security they now had to offer the mortgagees too, was better to-day than ever before. As to necessity of economy, Mr. Mackenzie maintained that the funds of the institution had been most carefully husbanded in the past.

Mr. Polson asked how it was proposed to evade the act which required the collection of $4 from each member.

Mr. Mackenzie replied that there was no idea of evading the act, and as long as a mortgage remained on the building, the full fee would be chargeable as security, but it was perfectly allowable to remit a portion in the form of a discount for prompt payment, though he hoped the time was not far distant when they could permanently bring it down to $2.

Mr. Clark observed that Mr. Polson had asked why they could make the charge now, and not when he proposed it a year ago. He would remind Mr. Polson that the credit of the proposal certainly did not belong to him, for R. W. Elliot had proposed it in 1887 before the famous ballot stuffing election.

Mr. McGregor said Mr. Polson wanted to take the credit of the reduction, while the reverse was the fact. They were there in the interests of the retail druggists, but Mr. Polson had brought the matter forward simply to make himself popular at that time. It had always been the desire of members of the board to bring about the change as early as possible. Yesterday he was not himself, prepared to support the change but since then he had looked into matter, and was satisfied it would be a safe move.

Mr. Polson retorted that he was glad to know that there were men like Mr. McGregor who never talked for popularity, and were such a strong contrast to himself, whose motives were never disinterested. In spite of all that had been said, however, he (the speaker) still felt his action in the past had been warranted and he had the satisfaction of knowing that once again his views, unpopular though they were at first, eventually were adopted and became the policy of the Council. He repeated that he was delighted to know that the evil influence of such men as himself was more than counteracted by the pure motives and disinterestedness of Mr. McGregor and his friends.

The President — "Now gentlemen, we've had enough personalities, suppose we get down to business ; what will you do with this report ?"

This closed the discussion and the report was adopted.

Mr Clarke submitted the following report of the Committe *re* the Journal :

> Your Committee beg leave to report that in accordance with the instructions of the Council, the proceedings necessary for the cancellation of the journal contract were carried out, of which due notice was sent to all the members of the college by circular.
>
> Your Committee have been unable, so far, to make satisfactory arrangements for publication of a journal, such as they deem to be commensurate with the position that the Ontario College of Pharmacy holds in this Province.
>
> Your Committee would recommend that the minutes of this meeting of council be printed in pamphlet form, and a copy mailed to each member of the college and that the registrar is hereby authorized to carry out this recommendation and that any other notices requiring publication by the college be incorporated in this pamphlet.
>
> Yours respectfully,
>
> John A. Clark, Chairman pro. tem.

In presenting the report, Mr. Clarke explained that an estimate had been obtained for printing, wrapping and mailing an eight-page pamphlet, and it would cost $23 each issue. The College of Physicians and Surgeons and other bodies adopted this means of supplying their members with the minutes of their meetings.

Mr. Polson asked whether the Council was to infer that the minutes were the only thing in the trade journal that were worth having. Were the prices current and papers, &c., of no account ?

Mr. Mackenzie repled that there was no ground for assuming anything of that kind. The committee did not desire to interfere in any way with private enterprise, and offered no obstacle to the trade journals obtaining full reports of the Council proceedings.

Mr. Polson thought, then, that they should first let private enterprise have a chance and not squander $50 until they knew whether the drug journals would rise to the occasion or not.

Mr. Mackenzie was glad to hear Mr. Polson take that position, for it was not so very long ago that he was supporting the arrangement by which $760 was "squandered" on an official journal. Speaking to the report, Mr. Mackenzie added that the members of the College were entitled to the correct official minutes, and should not have to rely upon the synopsis which appeared in the press or the journals.

Mr Polson —Has there ever been any exception taken to the trade journal reports ?

Mr. Mackenzie replied that there had been no insinuation made, that the extended reports published in the Druggist or the *Journal*, or in the press, were inaccurate, and accused Mr. Polson of endeaving to make the press representatives then present believe that the Council hadn't confidence in them, when such was not the case.

Mr. Polson denied any such intention.

Mr. D'Avignon said that both the drug journals had always published full reports of the Council proceedings and he was satisfied they would continue to do so. Business rivalry would not allow them to retrograde. He had an amendment to offer, seconded by Mr. Polson, which was as follows : "That as the proceedings of Council will probably be published in the two drug journals of Ontario, the pamphlet proposed in the report be not published."

Mr. Clark objected that the Council could not expect the journals to publish as full reports as the minutes would give.

Mr. Polson still contended that they might at least make the experiment and give the trade papers a chance before "rushing into this fresh trouble and expense."

Mr. Mackenzie—"Well, if you keep us here till to-morrow talking, you will cost the College enough to pay for half a dozen pamphlets."

Mr. Polson retorted that he proposed to say what he wanted to if he kept them a week.

Mr. Daniel was in full sympathy with the report, and hoped the Council would give the suggestion contained therein a trial.

A vote was then taken on the amendment which resulted as follows :

Aye — Messrs. D'Avignon and Polson —2.

Nay — Messrs. Mackenzie, McKee, Clarke, Watters, McGregor, Daniel, Shuff, Hargreaves and the President—9.

The amendment was declared lost and the report was adopted on the same division, the ayes and nays being recorded in the minutes.

Mr. Daniel called attention to the matter of covering the steam pipes throughout the building with asbestos to economize the heat, and urged the necessity of taking action declaring that the boiler was not equal to the requirements of the building and was rapidly wearing out. At his suggestion Mr. Young, the janitor, was called in and explained to the Board the necessities of the case. Mr. Daniel thereupon moved, seconded by Mr. Polson, that the steam pipes used for this building be covered with asbestos or other covering, and that a committee, consisting of the chairman of the Executive and Building Committees with the Registrar, be appointed to get estimates, and provide the same.

The motion carried without further debate.

On motion of Messrs. McGregor and McKee, it was resolved, That this Council desires to tender their thanks to the druggists of Ontario who materially assisted the Executive and Special Committee in successfully opposing the legislation proposed at the last meeting of the Provincial Legislature.

In introducing the above Mr. McGregor said he thought it was only right to recognize the fact that at least seventy-five druggists had come down and had materially strengthened their hands before the Committee of the Legislature. He had never seen such unanimity among the members of the profession.

Mr. Polson—"Drowning men, you know, will grasp at a straw."

This was the last item of business before the Council and the members forthwith adjourned to meet again on the first Tuesday in February, 1895, or earlier, if necessary, at the call of the chair.

Lactol.—This is also known as lactonapthol, and is a lactic ester of beta napthol, a body resembling in its composition benzonapthol. In the intestines it is decomposed into lactic acid and napthol, and may be safely used in all cases where the disinfection of the intestines by means of napthol is desired. Lactol is entirely tasteless.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

As DRUGGISTS' APPRENTICE, 2 years' experience, good references, strictly temperate. Address : "A. C." care Canadian Druggist, Strathroy, Ont.

POSITION WANTED by young man with six years' experience. Graduate O. C. P. Best references. Address "G. A. S." Box 95, Fergus, Ont.

As ASSISTANT OR MANAGER by young man with five years' experience ; good dispenser ; first-class references ; graduate of O. C. P. Taken Phm. B. diploma of Toronto University, also sound operator. Address - "F. E. M." Box 11, Alvinston, Ont.

WANTED ENERGETIC MEN to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery stock and seed potatoes. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranted and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not delay. Apply to ALLEN NURSERY CO. Growers and Propagators, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

Sold in 25 imperial gallon tin-lined Barels, and in 2 and 4 gallon Tins.

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Sole Maker and Exporter.

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TOILET SOAP.

Over 2,000,000 Cakes Sold in 1892

The Best Selling Toilet Soap in the World.

Excels any 25 cent Soap on the Market. Nets the Retailer a good profit.

When sold at a very popular price it will not remain on your counters. Try a sample lot.

The quality of this soap is GUARANTEED. See that the name "BUTTERMILK" is printed as above "in green bronze," and the name "Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Company, Chicago," in diamond on end of package. Beware of imitations.

COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP CO.,
185 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.
F. W. HUDSON & CO., - Toronto,
Sole Agents for Canada.

Rubber Goods

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RIGHT PRICES.

Our line of ENEMAS, TUBING, FOUNTAINS, ATOMIZERS, is very complete and prices right. Buyers can effect great saving by placing orders with us.

Sure Selling Specialties :

- Carson's Bitters
- Pectoria
- Silver Cream
- Allan's Cough Candies
  ¼ gross Boxes at $1.00 per Box.
- Soap Bark
  In 5c. Packages, ¼ gross Box, $1.00 per Box.

Full lines of Sundries.

Mail orders promptly executed.

ALLAN & CO.,
53 Front St. East, TORONTO.

DEAR SIR
If you have not one of . . . our

Automatic Easels!

Will you kindly notify us, and we will have your Wholesale Druggist send you one FREE.

J. A. GIBBONS & CO.
TORONTO, ONT.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE

For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels,

RIPANS TABULES

act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 75c. Package (4 boxes), $2. For free samples address

RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

RIPANS TABULES

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN."
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SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

TORONTO	Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
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YES, IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP

- DICK'S -
Universal • Medicines
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

They always give entire satisfaction and there are no medicines in the market that can compare with them.

Thrifty **Farmers, Stock Owners & Carters** all over the country, are, by actual results, realizing that they cannot afford to be without a supply of **DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER. Price 50c.**

DICK'S BLISTER for Curbs, Spavins, Swellings, Etc. Price 50c.

DICK'S LINIMENT for Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Etc. Price 25c.

DICK'S OINTMENT. Price 25c.

Circulars and advertising cards furnished.

DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.

A Druggist's Specialty.

CURTIS & SON'S
Yankee Brand PURE Spruce Gum

Is meeting with the success its high qualities merit.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED

CURTIS & SON,
PORTLAND, ME., - U. S. A.

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FATHER MATHEW REMEDY

Is a certain and speedy cure for INTEMPERANCE, and destroy all appetite for alcoholic liquors

Price : $1.00

PROPRIETOR.

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MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

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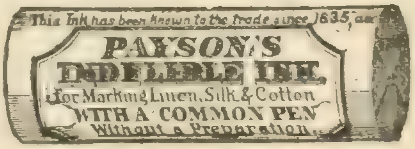
For sale at Manufacturers Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.


This Ink has been known to the trade since 1835, and
PAYSON'S
INDELIBLE INK.
For Marking Linen, Silk & Cotton
WITH A COMMON PEN
Without a Preparation.

Canadian trade supplied by—The Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal, The Northrop & Lyman Co., Toronto.

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN."

PLANTEN'S CAPSULES

Known as Reliable over Half a Century.

The Pioneer Capsule House of the United States.

H. PLANTEN & SON, ESTABLISHED 1836 **NEW YORK,**

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Soluble Hard & Elastic Soft CAPSULES.

Improved French Pearls and Globules.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

Sandalwood, Copaiba, Erigeron, Creasote, Comp. Cop and Cub, Terebene, Comp. Sandal, Iodide Ethyl, Wintergreen, Apiol, Male Fern, Etc.

Planten's Comp. Cop & Cub Capsules,

(Planten's Celebrated Black Capsules,)

and PLANTEN'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Have an Enviable World Reputation for Uniform Reliability.

IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES

For Powders, 8 Sizes. Liquids, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 9 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.

CAPSULES FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

Capsules to order. New Articles and Private Formulas a Specialty.

Specify PLANTEN'S CAPSULES on all orders.

Send for Samples and Formula Lists. Sold by all Druggists.

Beware of Substitution of Inferior Brands.

RADLAUER'S

ANTISEPTIC PERLES

Of Pleasant Taste and Fragrance, Non-poisonous and strongly Antiseptic.

These Perles closely resemble the sublimates and carbolic acid in their antiseptic action. A preventive of diphtheric infection.

For the rational cleansing and disinfection of the mouth, teeth, pharynx and especially of the tonsils and for immediately removing disagreeable odours emanating from the mouth and nose.

A perfect substitute for mouth and teeth washes and gargles. Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles take special effect where swallowing is difficult in inflammation of throat and tonsils, catarrh of the gums, periostitis dentalis, stomatitis mercurialis, salivation, angina and thrush.

A few of the "Perles" placed in the mouth dissolve into a strongly antiseptic fluid of agreeable taste, cleanse the mouth and mucous membrane of the pharynx and immediately remove the fungi, germs and putrid substance accumulating about the tonsils, thereby preventing any further injury to the teeth.

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Take 2—4 Perles, let them dissolve slowly in the mouth and then swallow. Being packed in small and handy tins, Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles can always be carried in the pocket.

MANUFACTURED BY

S. RADLAUER, - Pharmaceutical Chemist,

BERLIN W., GERMANY.

W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ont., Wholesale Agent for Canada.

ESTABLISHED IN 1862. **Seely, The American Perfumer.** *DETROIT, MICH WINDSOR, ONT.*

OUR CANADIAN LABORATORY.

List of Jobbers who handle our

Celebrated Perfumes:

Lyman, Knox & Co.
Lyman Bros. & Co. Toronto,
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J. Winer & Co., Hamilton.
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H. P. Baird, Woodstock, N. B.
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S. McDiarmid, St. John, N. B.
Brown & Webb,
Simson Bros. & Co. Halifax, N. S.
Bole, Wynne & Co., Winnipeg.
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Seely's

TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP

HEIGHT OF PERFECTION

SOFTENS & PURIFIES THE SKIN

ABSOLUTELY PURE NO ALKALI

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN BATHING INFANTS

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS

PRICE, $1.75 PER DOZEN

Seely The American Perfumer

DETROIT, MICH.

Should you need an assortment of Seely's Perfumes before our representative calls upon you, mail your order to one of the above mentioned firms, or send direct to us, and they will receive prompt attention. Thanking our friends for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of them, we remain,

Yours very truly,

SEELY MANUFACTURING CO.

Forgotten Friends, or Good Remedies Out of Fashion Reintroduced to Pharmacy.

Dr. J. R. Blackham, in British and Colonial Druggist.

(Concluded from page 180, July No., 1894.)

Solomon's Seal.—Although the rhizome of the *Polygonatum vulgare*, that common representative of the Lily tribe, has practically disappeared from the modern pharmacy, it is still one of the herbalist's favorite remedies. It is used in the form of a coarse powder as a stimulating poultice to congested bruises, in which relation Gerarde says of it :—"It taketh away, in one or two nights, any bruse, blacke or blew spots, gotten by falls, or woman's wilfulness in stumbling on their hastie husbands' fists."

Spigelia. — The well known garden flower, Carolina or Indian pink (*Spigelia Marylandica*, natural order *Loganiaceæ*) has long been known to possess anthelmintic and laxative properties. In the light of extensive experiments it bids fair to rival or excel santonin in the expulsion of the *ascaris lumbricoides* (round worm), and given in teaspoonful doses of the fluid extract (1 in 1), with an equal quantity of syrup of senna, it constitutes an efficient and pleasant remedy, possessing none of the evil effects of santonin, such as yellow vision, flavuria (yellow urine), and cystic irritability. In the author's opinion this beautiful plant has a great therapeutic future before it.

Succinum.—(See *Origanum.*)—Oil of amber is one of the oldest rubefacients we have, constituting an ingredient in a famous embrocation. In the *British Medical Journal* for April 1st, 1893, Dr. Murrell recommends oil of amber as a rubefacient in whooping cough, and points out that on the Continent it is applied to the chest in incipient phthisis, and administered internally in flatulent dyspepsia and hysteria.

Tanacetum Vulgare.—Tansy is a composite plant, constituting one of the sheet anchors of the British herbalist and rural *savante* in the treatment of dyspepsia, debility and intestinal worms of every variety. Tansy tea (1 in 20) is certainly quite as reliable a bitter tonic as many of the official preparations credited with this property.

Terebinthina Veneta.—Venice turpentine is a cheap and reliable substitute for elemi and resin ointments. Internally, it is a useful diuretic and resolvent in doses of 3 to 5 grains.

Terebinthina Chio.—The resinous exudation from the bark of the *Pistacia terebinthus* (natural order, *Anacardiaciæ*), has the honor of being referred to in the current edition of Treve's "Surgery" as a remedy for cancer. Dr. Butlin says: "I am not aware of any internal remedy that will cure cancer, but I think I may say that I have seen patients improved by the administration of Chian turpentine. The tumor, or ulcer, has lessened in size or partly healed under its influence, and the general health has improved. In no instance, however, have I seen a permanent cure effected, although I have seen several patients who have been treated by the originator of the treatment." Chian turpentine is also a valuable diuretic in certain forms of kidney disease. The dose of the drug, which should be fresh, is 10 to 30 grains in pills or bolus.

Tormentilla.—The dried root of the *Potentilla tormentilla*, natural order *Rosaceæ*, is still a popular remedy among the Irish members of the profession in the treatment of the diarrhœa of phthisis, chronic dysentery, and the watery stools of summer diarrhœa. My uncle, a venerable member of the profession, used to invariably give his poorer patients afflicted with this malady a handful of the drug, and tell them to boil it in milk and take a wineglassful of the decoction every hour, with a pinch of black pepper.

Triticum Repens.—This valuable remedy has fallen into disuse through ignorance on the part of dispensers, who invariably use the dried herb, which is almost inert. The fresh grass, including the root, should always be used, when it will be found to be a therapeutic agent of infinite value in the treatment of cystitis following gonorrhœa, and in all chronic inflammatory conditions of the bladder.

Tussilago.—The decoction of Coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfarra* natural order *Compositæ*), prepared by boiling 1 oz. of the herb in a pint of water for 10 minutes, is an excellent basis for cough mixtures.

Ulmus.—The decoction of the dried inner bark of the *Ulmus campestris* (natural order *Ulmaceæ*) was official in the 1867 B. P. In my hands it has yielded results quite equal to *Pareira brava*, but then the *Chondodendron tomentosum* has the advantage of coming from Brazil, while the elm is merely a homely English remedy.

Veratrum Album.—The White Hellebore (natural order *Melanthaceæ*) is a potent remedial agent. In small doses it is a prompt cathartic, and produces speedy emesis in slightly larger doses. It is a powerful local anodyne, and applied to the nasal mucous membrane acts as a powerful errhine. Like black hellebore, it is said to act as an ecbolic or abortive. The dose of the powdered rhizome is ½ to 2 grs., but, owing to its extreme potency and the very considerable irregularity in its action on different people, it is hardly likely to ever become a popular remedy.

Verbascum Thapsus.—The Mullein plant has long been a popular remedy among the Irish peasantry in phthisis, emphysema and chronic bronchitis. They boil four ounces of the fresh plant in a pint of fresh milk for ten minutes, and drink the whole quantity thrice daily. It is the menstruum and not the basis of this preparation that, in my opinion, possess the therapeutic value; but Dr. Quinlan, who has experimented extensively with and without the milk, is satisfied of the nutritive value of mullein when given alone. I have, however, tried it in five well-marked cases without any beneficial results, except the subjected im-improvement which a tubercular patient always experiences on trying a new drug. Cigarettes prepared from the leaves I can, however, strongly recommend in asthma and the hacking cough of phthisis.

Viburnum Prunifolium.—The well-known Black Haw yields an extract which frequently relieves painful menstruation when nothing else will, and is a valuable preventative of abortion.

Xanthorrhœa.—The Black Bay gum, a balsamic resin obtained from the bark of the *Xanthorrhœa hastilis*, a member of the lily order, is highly prized by the aborigines of Australia and new Zealand as a stimulating expectorant in chronic bronchitis, and, in fact, all chest diseases. It is now rare, and difficult to obtain in this country, but Australian subscribers should try it as a substitute for benzoin.

Xanthoxylon.—The Prickly Ash (*Xanthoxylon fraxineum*, natural order *Xanthoxylaceæ*) is another arrow from the well-filled quiver of the Indian medicine man's therapeutic armamentarium. It is one of his thousand and one remedies against his inveterate foe, syphilis, but, unlike many others, seems to possess undoubted powers in combating the inroads of the disease. It is also used against the Indian braves' two other chief maladies—rheumatism and cholera. Two ounces of a one-in-twenty infusion of the bark may be taken thrice daily, or two drachms of a one-in-ten tincture of the fruit every three hours.

And now I think I have referred to most of the old remedies which are worthy of being introduced to the craft as "Forgotten Friends," and although with the limited space at my disposal my sketches of the utility of the individual drugs are of necessity crude, imperfect, and incomplete, I *can* say they are at least accurate and, I trust, sufficient to prove that there are many old-world remedies which we have abandoned to the herbalist and rural *savante* well worthy of holding honorable positions on the jealously-guarded shelves of our modern pharmacies and surgeries. I have purposely confined my attention to the organic kingdom, as I consider that every member of the vegetable materia medica can claim antiquity to which the history of our oldest mineral remedies is but as yesterday. There can be little doubt that many of the drugs referred to in this article were in the hands of primitive physicians when the Pyramids were new; when Troy fell; when the foundations of Rome were laid; when Christ was crucified; when the Conqueror created the British Empire; when Columbus sailed, and when the massacre at Lexington was "news." They are grappling with disease to-day, and will probably remain the faithful servants of mankind when much of our modern science shall have sunk down the afternoon of history and the twilight of tradition, and been swallowed up in the thick night of oblivion. It is, no doubt, a very fine thing to introduce a new synthetical compound under an attractive fancy name with a few half-proven good qualities and a hundred faults, but, in the opinion of the earnest therapist, he does most service to pharmacy, medicine and mankind who introduces one of these sound old remedies, with known qualities and recognized faults to some new sphere of usefulness in the service of suffering humanity.

Security Against Imposition.

This heading is suggested by and is particularly applicable to the new advertisement of the Antikamnia Chemical Company which appears in this issue. Antikamnia, while not suffering anything like other standard preparations from substitution, has still found it in some few instances. To the end, therefore, that there may not be even the breath of suspicion against Antikamnia, as well as to give every doctor the fullest confidence, the company has gone to the expense of withdrawing all the old stock from the market and replacing it with new. In the new form the drug is identically the same chemically and medicinally as it always has been, but every tablet bears imprinted upon it a monogram. (See advertisement.) Ever package of Powder or Tablets is so wrapped and sealed, and resealed as to render counterfeiting impossible. The entire profession should insist upon the safeguards provided, and there can be no question but that this action will be regarded with great favor by them.

The latest edition "Antikamnia and Codeine" tablets, can be obtained direct or from your jobber. Each tablet contains $4\frac{3}{4}$ gr. Antikamnia and $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Codeine.

Aromatin.—Under this name a hop substitute has been put on the market recently, and, as is usual with such preparations, a certificate of analysis by a Dresden chemist is being circulated on its behalf. The alcoholic, ethereal and watery extracts, nitrogen, woody fibre, &c., are all carefully stated in the third place of decimals, and comparisons drawn between hops and the proposed substitute on these useless figures. Schweifringer states, and apparently with reason, that this body is nothing but coarsely powdered gentian root. Aromatin costs about 12s. per lb., gentian root about 4d.—*Apotheker Zeit.*

Annual Announcements have been received this month from Montreal College of Pharmacy, Montreal; St. Lous College of Pharmacy, St. Louis, Mo.; Louisville College of Pharmacy, Louisville, Ky.

The Canadian Specialty Co. have been appointed Dominion agents for the Royal Remedy and Extract Co., of Dayton, O., U. S., for their Chewing Gums. They are of first-class quality and the Canadian Specialty Co. show one of the finest assortments which is in the market. Write them for price lists.

Books & Magazines.

Books, Etc.

Descriptive Catalogue of Essential Oils and Organic Chemical Preparations: Frederick B. Power, Ph. G. Ph. D. This work deals not only with the official and ordinary essential oils, but also a number of rarer products of which but comparatively little is known. The work is alphabetically arranged and divided into three parts, comprising 1 Official Essential Oils, 2 Non-official Essential Oils, 3 Organic Chemical Preparations, the latter including such bodies as carvol, eucalyptol, eugenol, menthol, thymol, &c. It is a valuable reference book for pharmacists. Price $1. B. Westermann & Co., 812 Broadway, New York, are sole agents for America.

The Medicinal Plants of Tennessee, published under the direction of the Commission of Agriculture, and compiled by A. Gattinger, M.D., exhibits the commercial value and other useful information in reference to the plants of this State.

An exceedingly unique and original advertisement has been issued in the form of a supplemental advertisement in the *Chemist and Druggist*, by Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., (Limited), 14 Worship St., E. C., London. The monograph is an elegant samples of the lithographer's art and consists of a history of Roman medicine of A. D. '79 which has been recorded on stone tablets; it is illustrated by vases, bottles and apparatus used in that period, and there are also drawings of a number of surgical instruments in use by the Romans at that time.

Magazines.

Scribner's Magazine.

Scribner's Magazine for August is a Fiction Number, as has been the custom for seven years. It contains six complete short stories, by H. C. Bunner, T. R. Sullivan, William H. Shelton, W. Graily Hewitt, Octave Uzanne, and Harrison Robertson, the author of one of the most famous stories ever published in *Scribner's*, "How the Derby was Won." All these stories are distinguished by an individuality and delicate fancy that make them of unusual quality, even for the high standard of short fiction in American magazines.

A Midsummer Magazine.

How girls were courted in the old Puritan days, and the difficulties, now unknown, to marriage are delightfully described by Alice Morse Earle in the August *Ladies' Home Journal*, which article is put next to a snake story by Max O'Rell, reminiscent of his life in the bush of Australia, and which he calls "My First Snake." Julia Bond Valentine's charming story, "The Whistling Girl," is the subject of two most exquisite illustrations, by Irving R. Wiles, Sketches, with portraits, of "Four Famous Young Authors," Richard Harding Davis, Rudyard Kipling, John Kendrick Bangs and Jerome K. Jerome, comprise the biography of the number.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for August.

"Road Coaching is pre eminently the sport of millionaires; and few of their many sports are better worth encouragement," writes Martha McCulloch Williams, in a splendidly illustrated paper on "Road Coaching in America," which is the leading article in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for August. Besides this seasonable contribution, there are, amongst the pictorially embellished features of this number, "Silver," by Robert W. Sloan; "Closing Scenes of the French Revolution," by M. J. Jordan; "Jules Cheret and his Parisian Posters," by Robert H. Sherard. "Isle of the Dead," by Edward B. McDowell; "Chess and Chess Players," by that eminent expert, G. H. D. Gossip, accompanied with portraits of Messrs. Lasker and Steinitz, and Mrs. Showalter.

Review of Reviews.

Canadians will find the August number of the American *Review of Reviews* of more than ordinary interest. The articles by Mr. Wm. B. Wallace on the Hon. Wilfred Laurier, by Attorney-General Longley on "Canada's Political Conditions," and by Dr. Albert Shaw on "Toronto as a Municipal Object Lesson," form the most important contributions to an understanding of Dominion interests and policies that has recently appeared in periodical literature.

—: OUR :—

Latest Importations.

ALUM, in bbls.
ALUM POWDERED, in bbls.
FINEST EPSOM SALTS, in bbls.
FINEST SUBLIMED SULPHUR, in bbls.
ROLL SULPHUR, in bbls.
CHLORIDE LIME, in casks.
SALTPETRE XTALS, in kegs.
SALTPETRE POWDERED, in casks.
POWDERED HELLEBORE, in bbls.
GLYCERINE, in tins.
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, bars.
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, cakes.
PARIS GREEN, in casks and drums.
GIBSON'S CANDIES, full assortment.

Your Orders Solicited.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
IMPORTERS,
London, - Ontario.

THE ENTIRE —

Drug Trade of Canada

May be effectually reached,
And business secured,
By advertising in

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Manufacturers and Dealers, who are alive to their own interests, should secure space in the issue of

September 15th

in order to get the full benefit of fall orders. Advertising rates on application,

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
Strathroy, Canada.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO AUGUST 10th, 1894.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 05	$4 25
Methyl, gal	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	45	50
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
ALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	65	75
Peru, lb	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb	75	80
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	16	18
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	7 50	8 50
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	75	80
powdered, lb	85	90
Juniper, lb	10	12
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	75	80
CAMPHOR, lb	65	68
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	2 00	2 10
Powdered, lb	2 10	2 20
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	16	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	40	50
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	16 00	17 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	6
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	25	30
Creosote, Wood, lb	2 00	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	25	30
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 15	1 30
ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Chamomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's lb	75	80
French, white, lb	40	50
GLYCERINE, lb	16	18
GUARANA	3 00	3 25
Powdered, lb	3 25	3 50
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Assafœtida, lb	25	28
Arabic, 1st, lb	65	70
Powdered, lb	75	85
Sifted sorts, lb	40	45
Sorts, lb	25	30
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 30	1 35
Guaiac, lb	75	1 00
Powdered, lb	95	1 20
Kino, true, lb	45	
Myrrh, lb	45	48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 25	4 50
Powdered, lb	6 00	6 50
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	40	45
Bleached, lb	45	50
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 15
Sorts, lb	45	75
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	30
Bitterwort, lb	27	30
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Hoarhound, ozs., lb	17	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, ozs., lb	15	20
Motherwort, ozs., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs., lb	18	20
Peppermint, ozs., lb	21	25
Rue, ozs., lb	30	35
Sage, Ozs., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, ozs., lb	18	20
Tansy, ozs., lb	15	18
Wormword, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
HONEY, lb	13	15
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	25
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb	25	28
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	22	25
Coca, lb	55	60
Digitalis, lb	25	30
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	25	30
Matico, lb	70	75
Senna, Alexandria, lb	25	30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1 50	1 75
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
Lupulin, oz	30	35
Lycopodium, lb	70	80
Mace, lb	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	9	10
Musk, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	25	27
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc., lb ½ and ⅓	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	15	18
Pepper, black, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladona, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, White, oz	25	30
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladona, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	15	16
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, Black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot. lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	15	18
Elecampane, lb	15	10
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	9	10
Ground, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	3 00	3 25
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, White, powd., lb	12	15
Indian Hemp	18	30
Ipecac, lb	2 65	2 75
Powdered, lb	2 80	3 00
Jalap, lb	55	60
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	75	80
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb	18	20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27

Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb true	20	25
Virginia Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
Rum, Bay, gal	2 25	2 50
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	5	6
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 25	1 50
Celery	30	35
Colchicum	75	80
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	5	6
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin,	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	8	9
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	35
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	15	25
Spermaceti, lb	50	55
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	20	25
Carbolic Crystals, lb	18	25
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	50	55
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	22	25
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem, pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem, pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	35	38
Salicylic, white, lb	1 60	1 80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2¾
Bottles, lb	5	6
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	90	1 10
Tartaric, powdered, lb	35	40
Acetanilid, lb	90	1 00
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb .880	8¾	10
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	65	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate, crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	18
Antinervin, oz	85	00
Antipyrin oz	1 00	1 10
Aristol, oz	2 00	2 25
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's, sol., lb	13	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp., in ⅛ ozs., oz	7 00	8 00

Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Salicylate, oz	30	35
Subcarbonate, lb	2 75	3 00
Subnitrate, lb	1 90	2 00
Borax, lb	9	10
Powdered, lb	10	11
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	18
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	1 00	1 10
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	65	2 00
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	15	20
Cocaine, Mur., oz	6 25	8 00
Copper, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
Exalgine, oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	5 00	5 50
Iodoform, lb	6 00	7 00
Iodol, oz	1 30	1 40
Iron, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	35	40
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U. S. P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	75	80
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry,. oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	55
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon. Tartrate, lb	85	90
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Bromide, oz	40	45
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	40	45
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
Menthol, oz	45	50
Mercury, lb	90	95
Ammon (White Precip.),	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 00	1 10
Calomel, lb	1 15	1 20
With Chalk, lb	60	65
Iodide, Proto, oz	35	40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
Milk Sugar, powdered, lb	30	35
Morphine, Acetate, oz	2 00	2 10
Muriate, oz	2 00	2 10
Sulphate, oz	1 80	1 90
Pepsin, Saccharated, oz	35	40
Phenacetine, oz	35	38
Pilocarpine, Muriate, grain	18	20
Piperin, oz	1 00	1 10
Phosphorus, lb	90	1 10
Potassa, Caustic, white, lb	55	60
Potassium, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	30

"The Druggist's Fight for Privilege."

Under this heading, the *Whitehall Review* of July 28th last, publishes the following pertinent article on a matter of great moment to chemists and druggists at the present time :—

In all ages, and in most parts of the world, there has always been two classes of humanity more or less at war with each other. The first represents those who, through the labour of themselves or their forefathers, possess something of current value ; the other is composed of men not so fortunate. An opposition of interests, resulting from these facts, is productive of an everlasting contention, which exhibits its resources in, and by, methods as multitudinous as the numberless exigencies accruing to a state of civilization. This postulate has been illustrated by a recent case, thrice fought out, with identical results, in our courts of law. We have all heard of Derby ; but to admit a rooted knowledge of the existence of an individual named Armson of that place is quite another matter. Yet he lives, he sells, he fights. We have heard no hint of a pugilistic encounter, and yet the pother is all around a box of pills. Why should a grocer not sell pills ? Some people may find it hard to swallow the bolus, but the Local Court, the Divisional Court, and the Court of Appeal all say that a patent pill, if possessing a poisonous potion, should only be procured from a pharmaceutist. This is the momentous question just decided for the third time of asking. Thus the chemist, for once, have scored a conquest.

Now, apart from all facetious surroundings and considerations, there is a great principle of government connected with this contest. It re-opens the problem of class privilege. In the good old days, when trade guilds held paramount sway in their several restricted spheres, it would have been practically impossible for a bricklayer to become a tailor. And even now, amongst a very different part of the community, such an artist of the humorous as Toole is not considered capable of assuming the tactical responsibilities of an Evelyn Wood. Through the decades of the past a judicious division of labor has developed the majestic resources of our glorious empire. But it may be that the growth of freedom has enfeebled the roots of freedom, from which prosperity evolves. And this aphorism seems to be becoming manifest amongst those persons who are sometimes contemptuously called middlemem—such distributors of the necessaries of life as chemists and grocers.

Now, a chemist is more or less educated man who has passed through the ordeal of an examination, and obtained the license of the State to deal in physic and deadly drugs. With him knowledge and business are co-ordinate factors of existence. He studies for the purposes of business, and he subjugates business to the end of acquiring a better knowledge of his semi-profession. But a grocer is usually quite a different kind of individual. He orders sugar by the ton, and mixes tea by rule, and the one simple problem with which he continually grapples is how to multiply, or, at any rate, preserve intact, the capital with which he commenced business. Such a man is not qualified to vend poisons and medicine—not even patent physic. Yet, assuming that the grocer is competent to sell a tin of lozenges, not knowing or caring of what deleterious substances they may be composed, it is not equity to transfer easy business from the chemist to the grocer, and leave the former to exist as best he may upon the diminished scope of mutilated privilege.

It may appear trivial to maintain that a grocer is not likely to be sufficient master of a chemist's special knowledge to become his legalised competitor, but it is not customary in time of war for generals and admirals to exchange duties. It is very questionable if the transference of a part of the liquor traffic from publicans to grocers has been a beneficial proceeding, and it seems equally undesirable to allow "universal providers" to dispense mechanically, by weight or measure, any medicinal substance, whether patented or not, of the chemical qualities of which they are almost necessarily ignorant.

So far, then, as the particular matter in question is concerned, it appears to be in accordance with the fitness of things that chemists should be allowed to appropriate a monopoly in the sale of drugs. But this reflection suggests a consideration of one of the fundamentals of political economy. While the liberty of the subject necessitates a scope for the exercise of individualism, the protection of the subject requires a socialistic restriction of desultory action—we mean to say that there is, was, and will be, a certain socialism of classes, by which lawyers, doctors, plumbers, and most other trades and professions, combine for the maintenance of their particular privileges, to the exclusion of all other men, to a very great extent, from the advantages of their various combinations. This conservative socialism is good, because it has a tendency to develop efficiency.

It may be hard for a man who has not been articled or apprenticed to find it difficult to make headway in life, but a "Jack-of-all-trades," without a thorough knowledge of anything in particular, can never be a producer of the best work, whether mechanical or professional. There are indications on all hands, notwithstanding the prevalence of Liberal and Radical ideas, that greater value will be given to the almost obsolete plan of apprenticeship and the motto of "every man to his trade." Such a reverting to old-fashioned methods is desirable, as being calculated to promote that stability of government which results from a consciousness in men that the State is protecting their individual privileges and well earned prosperity.—*Phar. R. and Trans.*

Home Made Extract of Beef.

JACOB PRICE, M. D., West Chester, Pa.

A reliable and palatable extract of beef, that can be quickly prepared, and at less cost than most of the preparations of this class upon the market, is an important desideratum. I have found such an extract made in the following manner very satisfactory. It is somewhat in the line of Liebig's original formula.

Take of official hydrochloric acid f ℥ i ; essence of pepsin (Fairchild's, I have commonly used), f ℥ ij, and mix them. Of this mixture three teaspoonfuls are to be added to one pound of finely minced lean beef and placed in a quart jar, which is to be nearly filled with cold water. The jar should be tightly covered, the mixture well shaken, and the shaking repeated every half hour. It must be kept cool—in hot weather on ice. After two hours it will be ready for use.

The amount ordinarily taken at one time would be about f ℥ ij. This should be salted to taste, and five drops of tincture of capsicum added. Where there is much objection to the taste, a little Burgundy wine may be added.

These directions may appear to some to include an amount of unnecessary detail, but in the preparation of such an extract, as in most other matters in medicine and surgery, it is careful attention to detail that alone insures success. Frequently it is necessary to especially emphasize the instructions as to shaking, and the avoidance of boiling or in any way heating the preparation. The beef should be allowed to remain in the jar till all is used that can be taken up with a spoon ; then considerably more of the extract can be obtained by turning the beef out into a strong linen towel and twisting it firmly.

Such a concentrated, partly digested food is particularly indicted in cases of gastric catarrh, and in other conditions, acute or chronic, attended with deficiency of the normal secretions of the stomach. I also depend very much upon it in cases of typhoid fever and pneumonia. It is more readily assimilated than any other article of food that I know of.—*Phil. Poly. Jour.*

TO DISTINGUISH GALLIC AND TANNIC ACIDS.—Frederick Davis, in a note to the *Chemist and Druggist*, says : The following is a distinguishing test for gallic and tannic acids respectively, hitherto, I belive unknown and unpublished. Tannic acid : To a solution of tannic acid add solution of potash and solution of chloride of barium, a pink precipitate results,gradually darkening. Gallic acid : To a solution of gallic acid add solution of potash and solution of chloride of barium, a blue precipitate results.

DAPHNIPHYLLINE is a cardiac poison, possessing strong narcotic powers over the central nervous system. It is an extract of *Daphniphyllum bancanum*

Bromide, lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	14	16
Chlroate, Eng., lb	28	30
Powdered, lb	30	33
Citrate, lb	75	90
Cyanide, lb	40	55
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	4 00	4 10
Nitrate, gran., lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	50	55
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	30	35
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPYLAMINE, oz	35	40
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	30	32
Ozs., oz	35	38
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	3 75	4 00
SANTONIN, oz	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz	90	1 00
Fused, oz	1 00	1 10
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	63	65
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	40	45
Salicylate, lb	1 60	1 80
Sulphate, lb	2	3
Sulphite, lb	10	12
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	30	60
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	1 00	1 10
SULFONAL, oz	34	35
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	50	60
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	65	70
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	4 00	4 25
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 80	1 90
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	3 50	3 75
Cassia, lb	1 30	1 40
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	1 50	1 60
Citronelle, lb	70	75
Clove, lb	1 30	1 40
Copaiba, lb	2 25	2 40
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	2 75
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz	1 75	1 80
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	1 50	1 75
Lemon, lb	2 25	2 50
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 60
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 50
Orange, lb	3 75	5 00
Sweet, lb	3 25	3 50
Origanum, lb	65	70
Patchouli, oz	1 75	1 80
Pennyroyal, lb	3 00	3 25
Peppermint, lb	4 25	4 50
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 75
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	10 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	30
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	9 00
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	6 00	6 25
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	3 00	3 50
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	6 50	6 75
FIXED OILS.		
CASTOR, lb	9	11
COD LIVER, N. F., gal	1 15	1 25
Norwegian, gal	1 50	1 60
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	65	67
Raw, gal	63	65
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 00	1 10
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 25	2 40
PALM, lb	12	13
SPERM, gal	1 75	1 80
TURPENTINE, gal	60	65

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"DERBY PLUG," 5c. and 10 cts., "THE SMOKERS' IDEAL," "DERBY," "ATHLETE" CIGARETTES,
ARE THE BEST.
D. RITCHIE & CO., - - Montreal.

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business moves along quietly. Fair demand for parcels for immediate use.

Coriander Seeds will be higher.

Pilocarpine has trebled in price.

Bismuth and its preparations have been causing some excitement for a few weeks. The first drop of 30c. was followed in about a week of a further drop of 30c. Quite a number stocked on first intimation of a drop in value. The whole trouble, we understand, was caused by a break in the combination, this we learn, has since been renewed, and old values are looked for.

Quinine shows every indication of stiffening in value. Price has advanced in London and New York.

Carbolic Acid is lower in price, due probably to competition and cheaper grades of acid.

Camphor shows an upward tendency. It is about 3d. higher abroad. Outlook uncertain.

It is a deplorable fact, that in these days of keen competition, many pay more attention to price than quality. There never was a time in the history of the drug business when this caution was more necessary.

Some jobbing houses are, we understand, offering as an inducement to get trade, free freight and free boxes. Any one conversant with profits in this line, knows it is a case of paying these legitimate charges without seeing them on the invoice and freight bill.

England.

London, July 27th, 1894.

The Chemical and Drug Markets have been distinctly on the down grade during the month and business is reported dull in every quarter. The auctions have been lifeless for the most part, owing to the absence of demand, and although there is a little firmer tendency at the close, it is by no means general.

Opium continues to sag, and many wholesalers report reductions amounting to nearly 25 per cent in value.

Quinine is firm without much advance; whilst Camphor, at the time of writing, is without quotation, owing to the rumors of declared war between China and Japan.

Rhubarb will, of course, be affected and stocks in London are by no means large.

Borax is down again, and a corresponding reduction has taken place in Boric Acid. Makers have also made a slight reduction in Bromides.

Nitrate of Silver is very low and Glycerine has receded.

On the other hand Oil of Aniseed, Staphisagria Seeds and Hyposulphite of Soda have advanced.

Duty on Bonded Goods.

One of the late rulings of the Customs Department will affect the price of a number of articles handled by the drug trade, that is, any article bought in bond in any country have to pay a duty on the duty that would have to be paid in that country if not bought in bond, as well as the duty on the cost of the goods. As we have not time to go into the matter thoroughly before going to press it is hard to tell how many articles this will affect, but it will make Atkinson's, Grossmith's, Crown Perfumery Co.'s and Rimmel's goods higher, and any goods bought in bond anywhere. What was the cause of such a seemingly unjust ruling is so far unknown to the trade. What the tariff generally will lead to is uncertain, as even the Officers of the Customs differ very much in the classification of many articles belonging to the drug trade, which, in many cases makes quite a difference in duty.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 6. STRATHROY, SEPTEMBER, 1894. No. 9.

CANADIAN • DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS,
PUBLISHER.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

EUROPEAN AGENCY:
Brock & Halifax Aldermary House, Watling St.
LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.

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Keeping Up Stock.

Perhaps no feature of business more readily or surely determines its success than that of keepieg up stock. Other considerations may assist a business man in getting customers, but, if he wants to retain them, it must be by supplying them with exactly what they want. In the busiuess of the druggist the greatest of care is absolutely necessary that stock depleted may be promptly replenished. The articles are so numerous and the quantities purchased in many cases are so small that each sale made requires thoughtful watchfulness to see that enough remains for the next demand. Not only must the proprietor be on the alert continually but he is sadly neglectful of his own interests if he does not repeatedly bring to the attention of his clerks the necessity of being so also. It is always well to keep a want book in a handy place and when the goods being sold are noted low to jot it down even before the sale is made, as you will be apt to forget it afterwards. Keep a separate want list for stock you manufacture and attend to it in the same careful way. Should you find you are out of an ordinary article of staple stock at the moment of demand secure it at once or promise to send it. A customer may be retained in this way that might otherwise be lost to you if allowed to secure supply at another store.

In business matters it is always wise to judge the public in about the same way you might also be judged. You do not always take your business where you take your friendship. You want to deal where you can find the best and largest stock. You are influenced by a desire to have ample opportunity for selection. The same applies exactly to your customers. They may not want a great deal but they are sure to go where they are apt to find what they do want. But few of them care whether they know the proprietor, and less whether they know the clerk or not. They are looking for an article for a specific purpose and will buy it while the notion to do so prevails. The motive which prompts them to do so is not at the command of the salesman. The seller, be he proprietor or clerk, is but the medium to supply a demand created by a need. If he can do so he is so much profit better off; if he can not, a competitor grows the richer. Business is not sympathetic, it is speculative, and those who desire to profit by it must be sure to keep their supply judiciously beyond the demand.

Cautious Comment.

The handling of prescriptions with discreet judgment is a nice detail of an experienced pharmacist's work. His customer, in many cases, either from curiosity or from some other equally foolish motive, plies him with questions as to the nature of the ingredients, whether the prescription contains some specific article which he would not take under any circumstances; what the prescription is intended for, if he considers the doctor a good physician, and many other perplexing questions, which, if answered as asked, would lead to no end of trouble.

The less information given in such cases the better. It is no part of the dispenser's duty to act as the physician's critic or to attempt to give information which another and better informed man has been paid to give. The dispenser, while he may know the therapeutic properties of the ingredients he is compounding, cannot state with any degree of certainty the purpose for which the physician designed them, and, even if he could, he should not. His duty to his customer is performed when he prepares properly the prescription presented, and he will be more likely to retain the good will of the prescriber if he can inspire him with the idea that he knows when it is wisdom to defer speech.

New Tests for Tannic and Gallic Acid.

Frederick Davis, a London chemist, proposes the following hitherto unknown and unpublished test for distinguisbing tannic and gallic acids.

TANNIC ACID.—To a solution of tannic acid add solution of potash and solution of chloride of barium, a pink precipitate results, gradually darkening.

GALLIC ACID.—To a solution of gallic acid add solution of potash and solution of chloride of barium, a blue precipitate results.

The coloration with gallic acid is beautiful in intensity and quite distinctive; that with tannic, however, is a dirty pinkish tinge, at first almost slatey-green but quite different from the color given by gallic acid.

ECZEMINE is a poisonous ptomaine $C_7H_{15}NO$, isolated by Griffith from the urine of patients afflicted with eczema. It is not found in urine of healthy persons.

Drug Clerk's Column.

Hints For Apprentices.

Remember that the faithful worker is always appreciated whether he is aware of it or not.

Be punctual in attendance for the hours of duty.

Obey with good grace and readiness the commands of your superiors.

Be neat and careful at all times.

Never show that you feel above your work.

Be civil and obliging always.

Be honest and truthful—honesty pays.

Avoid company which you wouldn't care to invite to your home.

Always show respect to age—you may want it yourself when you grow old.

Shun habits of life which you can't respect.

Strive to be an honest, earnest, cheerful worker, and you will win friends who will help you on in life.

Drug Clerks' Register.

The following additional clerks have registered this month :

CLERK.	EMPLOYER.	ADDRESS.
T. B. Mitchell,	A. D. Sawyer,	Montreal, Que.
Walter Master,	Dr A.C.Gaviller,	Grand Valley, Ont.
E. A. Campbell,	J. E. Richards,	Aylmer, Ont.
W. S. Stanley,	A. D. Sawyer,	Montreal, Que.
D. E. Reid,	A. W. Hawley,	Trenton, Ont.
W. E. Wismer,	Dr.D.M.Campbell,	Newmarket, Ont.
W. E. Lehman,	Dr.D.M.Campbell,	Newmarket, Ont.
C. A. Ramshaw,	T. E. Boulter,	Hamilton, Ont.

Advice to Young Men.

A young man in business, with an ambition to be successful, must also be careful of his social life. It is not enough that he should take care of himself during the day. To social dissipations at night can be traced the downfall of hundreds upon hundreds of young men. The idea that an employer has no control over a young man's time away from the office, is a dangerous fallacy. An employer has every right to ask that those into whose hands he entrusts responsibilities, shall follow social habits which will not endanger his interests upon the morrow. So far as social life is concerned, young men generally run to both extremes : either they do not go out at all, which is stagnating ; or, they go out too much, which is deadly. Only here and there is found one who knows the happy medium. A certain amount of social diversion is essential to everybody—boy, man, girl or woman—and particularly so to a young man with a career to make. To come into contact with the social side of people, is broadening and educative. "To know people," says a writer, "you must see them at play." Social life can be made a study at the same time it is made a pleasure. To know the wants of people, to learn their softer side, you must come into contact with their social natures. No young man can afford to deny himself certain pleasures, or a reasonable amount of contact with people in the outer world. It is to his advantage that people should know he exists ; what his aims and aspirations are. It is well for a young man to keep himself honorable in the eyes of the public. His evening occupations should be as widely different from those which occupy him during the day, as possible. The mind needs a change of thought as well as does the body a change of raiment. The saying, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," contains a vast amount of truth.—*Edward W. Bok in Cosmopolitan.*

Echoes From the Laboratory.

BY SPATULA.

In preparing Liq. Strychnin Hydrochlor : has it ever occurred to you that the B. P. is a most unsatisfactory instructor? Ever since the publication of the 1885 effort I have heard complaints of the book's irritating ambiguity. For instance in Liq. Strychn. Hyd., at the end of the operation we are told to "add the spirit and the remainder of the water," and a foot note tells us that "the strength is *about* 1 in 100." This, in my opinion, is far from a satisfactory way of dismissing such a potent Liquor, and I wish to say that I am in the habit of making this up to a specific strength. Suppose I wish to make a pint of Liq. Strychninæ, I proceed as follows :

Strychnine, in crystals	90 grains.
Dilute Hydryochloric Acid.	140 minims.
Rectified Spirit	5 ozs.
Distilled Water	15 ozs.

Having mixed the Hydrochloric Acid with 5 ounces of the water, I dissolve the strychnine in the mixture by the aid of heat. Then I add the 5 ounces of S.V.R. and sufficient water to make the product, when cool, measure 20 ozs. + 2 drachms. This solution then contains 1 grain in 108 minims.

LIN. IODI.

In this preparation I also follow the same rule and make up with S. V. R. so as to obtain 1 of Iodine in 9.

TINCT. IODI—(Churchill).

Prepared according to the N. F *i. e.* 2½ troy ounces Iodine ; Iodide of Potassium, ½ oz. troy ; water, 4 fl. oz. and S. V. R. q. s. 16 fl. ozs. I find it impossible to effect complete solution of the Iodine. Will some of our friends let us have the benefit of their experience with this much used tincture.

Pine Oil.

The steady increase in the employment of the finer qualities of pine oil for the purpose of disinfecting apartments is probably due in no small measure to the influenza epidemic. Almost the only distillates used for the preparation of the popular "pine-odor" scent are those obtained from the Norway spruce [*Abies pectinata* DC (*Abies excelsa* Lk)] and the exquisite genuine distillate from *Pinus sylvestris*, the oil from *Pinus pumilio* Haenke, being used more as an anti-rheumatic embrocation. The other varieties continue falling into disuse, as the three kinds mentioned are sufficient to satisfy all requirements.

We have frequently had occasion to supply samples of our pure bornyl acetate. Considering that the finest natural distillates only contain about 5 per cent. of bornyl acetate, which is the vehicle of the characteristic odor of pine oil, and possesses about twenty times the intensity and diffusive power of the latter, it is surprising that this pure body should not have met with greater recognition. Nevertheless, whenever the use of bornyl acetate is put to a practical test its good qualities soon become appreciated especially when the user satisfies himself that in addition to the exquisite odoriferous effect of the body its employment has great pecuniary advantages.

Pine oil confectionery has now a large and increasing consumption, and in its preparation the oil should be avoided, as it is not a pure body. Bornyl acetate, which is a pure substance, should be used instead.

The product would thereby, not only gain in quality and keep better, but its cost-price would also be considerably reduced taking into account the fact that borneol acetate goes much further than oil.—*Schimmel & Co.'s Report.*

Iodides of Mercury.

Barthelot refers to the two isomeric forms of mercury—red and yellow—and remarks that without doubt, on the condensation of the vapor of the compound, the yellow iodide is directly formed, but contact with the least trace of the red iodide suffices for the conversion of the whole into the more permanent state. It must be considered, therefore, that the yellow iodide is only stable at the temperature at which the vapor condenses. On cooling to the ordinary temperature it becomes so unstable that contact with the normal crystals is sufficient to determine the transformation of the yellow into the red compound.—*Bull. de la Soc. Chim de Paris.*

CITRIC ACID IN MILK—L. Taudin shows that citric acid exists in cows' milk in the form of an alkaline citrate, which serves to keep in solution the calcium phosphate ; and that the alkaline citrates and phosphates and calcium phosphate are present in the liquid in proportions which are relatively definite. Cows' milk contains from 1.0 to 1.5 Gm. of citric acid per litre, and mares' milk from 60 to 80 Cgm. per litre. Vaudin is of opinion that the acid is formed in the mammary gland at the expense of the lactose, and that the citrogenic function of the gland, variable in different species, assures the partial solubility of the calcium phosphate contained in the milk.—*Ann. de l'inst. Pasteur.*

After Dinner Chewing Gum.

Tolu Sugar Plums.

6 Plums in Sliding Box, retailing at 5 cents

JAPANESE HANDKERCHIEF BOXES
JAPANESE CLOVE BOXES - -

Containing
100 SWEET WHEAT
and
100 AFTER DINNER

These are the finest and most saleable Gums in the market.

☞ SEND FOR PRICE LIST OR ORDER SAMPLE LOT.

ALSO ON HAND:

Restuccia's Pure Olive Oil in 1 gal. tins, Orangeade Tabloids, Universal Astringent Pencils, Chapireau's Cacheteuses and Cachets, &c.

THE CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO. - 38 Front Street East, TORONTO.

Shuttleworth's

FLUID EXTRACTS.....
ELIXIRS.....................
MEDICINAL SYRUPS
LIQUORS....................
TINCTURES................
GREEN SOAP............
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Standard in strength and quality. Reasonable in price. Satisfactory in use.

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TORONTO, - - ONTARIO.

LePAGE'S

"Syrup Hypophos. Comp."

IMPROVED.

TRADE PRICE.	Per Winchester,	$2.25
	Per Dozen - Small	3.50
	Per Dozen Large -	7.00

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Quality Guaranteed. Price Reasonable.
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59 Bay Street, TORONTO

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We are the only Manufacturers' in Canada making a specialty of Druggists' Paper Boxes.

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WE ARE RIGHT IN
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Style,
Finish.

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Nº
Dr
TORONTO. ONT.

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Optical * Institute

OF CANADA,

49 Yonge St. Arcade, TORONTO, ONT.

THERE WILL BE HELD A

Special Course for Ladies Only

In OCTOBER.

Application from those desirous of joining is requested
the 20th September.

Are you interested in

Regalias

or Lodge Paraphernalia of any kind?

If so, write for particulars and prices to

The Dominion Regalia Co.,
76 York Street, TORONTO.

J. STEVENS & SON,

78 LONG LANE, - LONDON, E. C.
ENGLAND.

DO YOU SELL

Anything used in the Sick room, the Hospital, the Dispensary, by Medical Practitioner or Patient in anyway connected with Surgery or the Practice of Medicine.

WRITE FOR OUR LIST.

145 Wellington St., West, TORONTO.

Chase's LIQUID GLUE

ALWAYS READY, WITHOUT HEATING!

Good housekeepers have it always in the house.

Packed in sizes from 1 oz. to 5 gallons.

SELLS ITSELF!

Quality Guaranteed!
Specify CHASE'S.

☞ Order of your Jobber or write for Sample and Price List to

GILMOUR & CO., Montreal.

WE GUARANTEE
TO CURE
PILES CHASES OINTMENT PILES
SKIN ITCH SCALD HEAD
ECZEMA
BLACK HEADS & ALL
ITCHY SKIN DISEASES

WM. RADAM'S

Microbe Killer.

WM. ELLIS,

Sole Manufacturer for the Provinces of

ONTARIO and QUEBEC,

The factory having been removed from Toronto.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Head Office & Factory, 98 Dundas St.
LONDON, ONT.

THE BEST

Hair,
Tooth,
Nail,
Shaving,
Bath,
Cloth,
Infants'

BRUSHES

MANUFACTURED BY

A. Dupont & Co.

PARIS.

Agents for Canada—

J. PALMER & SON,

1747 Notre Dame Street, - MONTREAL.

LEWY'S STAINLESS

PACKING CAMPHOR

FOR THE PROTECTION OF

CLOTHING,
WOOLENS,
FURS,
CARPETS,
FURNITURE,

—AGAINST—

MOTHS AND INSECTS.

Wholesale Agents for Canada.

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONTARIO.

The Lyman Bros. & Co.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

We make a specialty of **Pure Spices,** powdering all our own goods.

Allspice.
Cassia.
Cayenne.
Cloves.
Ginger—all grades.
Mace.
Mustard—all grades.
Nutmegs.
Pepper, Black.
Pepper, White.

Mustard Seed.
Powdered Turmeric.
Celery Seed.
Bottling Wax.
Fruit Jar Rings.
Bungs—all sizes.

Pomfret Cakes.
Licorice, Grasso.
" Pignatelli.
" Solazzi.
" Y. & S.

The Lyman Bros. & Co. Ltd.

Trade Notes.

Dr. Loughead is opening a drug store at Glenboro, Man.

A. Menzies, druggist, Arnprior, Ont., has made an assignment.

W. C. Sutherland has opened a branch drug store at Stellarton, N.S.

Dr. Stoyte has sold his drug business at Souris, Man., to Sydney Smith.

McDonald & Co., druggists, Winnipeg, have moved to Minnedosa, Man.

Geo. Thompson is starting a drug business at South Edmonton, N.W.T.

J. H. Nicholson has sold his drug business at Essex, Ont., to G. Sherrin.

H. J. Dager, has sold his drug business at Norwich, Ont., to J. H. Hasken.

Atkins & Atkins, Vancouver, B.C., are opening a branch drug store at Nanaimo, B.C.

W. M. Harrison, druggist, Neepawa, Man., has opened a branch at Arden, Man.

J. Williams is going to open a new store in Guelph, Ont., in the Opera House block.

The Optical Institute of Canada announces the opening of a class for ladies in October.

E. Pimbury & Co., druggists, Nanaimo, B.C., have opened a branch store at Union, B.C.

T. J. McCord & Co., have purchased the drug business of R. J. McAlpine, Thessalon, Ont.

J. E. Sangster & Co., St. Catharines, Ont., have sold their drug business to Theodore Sweet.

H. Stevenson has sold his drug business, corner King and Bathurst Sts., Toronto, Ont., to I. J. Belfry.

Veitch's drug store, Plattsville, Ont., was entered by burglars, Sept. 12th, and about $30 in cash stolen.

I. N. Walker, lately assistant for A Jukes & Co., St. Catharines, Ont., has opened a store in that city, opposite the Post Office.

Bole, Wynne & Co., of Winnipeg, have taken over the drug business of George Thompson, at Fort Saskatchewan, N. W. T. Wm. Young is in charge.

Mr. Lyman, head of the Lyman Eliel Drug Co., of Minneapolis, has been visiting in Montreal, the guest of his cousin, . G. Lyman, of Lyman, Knox & Co.

G. B. Mittleberger, formerly in business in Toronto, on College St., near Clinton, has moved his stock to St. Catharines, Ont., opening out opposite the market.

Arthur J. Johnston, senior member of the firm of Johnston & Johnson, druggists, Charlottetown, P. E. I., was married pt. 5th, to Miss Fanny Lamont, of Fredericton, N. B.

R. P. Reekie, formerly with R. J. Old, . Thomas, has purchased the drug business known as Bright's drug store, Chatham, Ont., and is making a general improvement in the premises.

James Hamilton, son of the late Alex. Hamilton, druggist, of Hamilton, Ont., died in that city on Wednesday last as a result of an overdose of morphine. Deceased was 34 years of age and unmarried.

On July 29th, the offices and warehouses of Fairchild Bros. & Foster, Fulton St., New York City, were destroyed by fire. They are now established in the Rheinelander Building, corner Rose and Duane Sts.

The many friends of H. Watters, druggist, of Ottawa, Ont., will learn with deep regret of the loss of his only son, twelve years old, who died Sept. 10th from lockjaw, resulting from a wound in the leg sustained while at play.

On 7th August the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society elected the following officers for the ensuing year: J. B. Hattie, president; George Sterns, vice-president; A. H. Buckley, secretary; W. H. Hamilton, registrar; L. J. Mylius, treasurer.

Jos. Hazelton, druggist, of 308 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., has been fined $100 and costs for an infringement of the Medical Act. The fine was the heaviest penalty the law allows, and was inflicted by the presiding Magistrate on account of the nature of the offence.

We are pleased to learn that the report published in a recent issue to the effect that the drug store of R. D. Stiles, Pictou, N. S., had been burned was incorrect. Mr. S. had a very narrow escape and a portion of his stock was removed, but, fortunately, without much damage.

The druggists of London, Ont., seem to be "wiser in their generation" than those of some other cities in Canada. When a "cutter" threatens operations they at once "seize the bull by the horns," as it were, or at least seize the offender and replenish his pocket and so stave off the evil day for a period at least.

A company is projected in Montreal, to be called the Dominion Glass Co., with a charter to manufacture and deal in glass and glass wares of all kinds. The proposed amount of capital stock is $100,000, to be divided in 1,000 shares $100 each. Henry P. Schnelback, of Steubenville, Ohio, is the promoter.

H. McDowell, of Vancouver, B. C., is visiting friends and making purchases in Toronto. Mr. McDowell, since going to Vancouver eight years ago, has built up a business second to none in the city, and the increased jobbing trade done has induced him to form a joint stock company under the name of H. McDowell Co., Limited.

The Winnipeg, Man., wholesale drug firms of E. D. Martin & Co. and Bole, Wynne & Co. have notified their customers by circular of their intention to amalgamate on the 1st of January next, under the name of Martin, Bole, Wynne & Co. The officers of the company will be: E. D. Martin, president; D. W. Bole, vice president and treasurer; J. B. Wynne, manager, and L. W. Leithead, chemist.

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

The prospectus of the Montreal College of Pharmacy announces that the session will open at 8.30 p.m. on Monday, October 1, in the college building at 595 Lagauchetiere street. From the report, it appears that the College has been thoroughly re-modelled, and the laboratory has been refitted and will accommodate over 60 students. Sessional examinations will be held by the professors every three months. Prizes will be given to students obtaining the highest marks in each class, and only those who have successfully passed these examinations will obtain the college diploma.

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The Semi-Annual Examinations for Major and Minor Candidates will commence on Tuesday, October 23rd, 1894, at 9.00 a. m., and will be held in Laval University, Quebec. Candidates must file their applications, duly certified, with the Registrar, on or before the 13th of October. Printed Regulations and Form of Application must be obtained from the Registrar, and be duly signed by the Applicant.

Candidates who have failed more than once in their Examinations will be required to pay the full Examination Fee.

E. Muir, Registrar.
595 Lagauchetiere St.

Montreal, Sept. 5th, 1894.

Montreal Notes.

A. Decary, one of the most popular of the East End druggists, having decided to become a benedict his friends naturally met together to console him for the loss of his liberty and to offer him their warm congratulations and best wishes for the future. Something like $260 was subscribed by his friends, and a handsome cabinet of plate was presented to him on Saturday evening, Sept. 1st, at the headquarters of the 65th Battalion, kindly lent by the officers for the occasion. Mr. Decary was married on Tuesday, Sept. 4th, to Miss L. Senecal at the Church of St Jean Baptiste, and the happy couple immediately left on a bridal tour.

It was decided by a vote of the meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association called to meet a committee of the Board of the College of Pharmacy, that the Pharmaceutical Association should invite the American Pharmaceutical Association to hold their annual meeting in this city next year. A subscription list is in circulation and a large proportion of the Druggists have put down their names for fair amounts. Mr. Morrison is appointed local secretary for the meeting.

and, with Mr. Lachance, is the prime mover in the matter. He will be present at the annual meeting of the A. P. A. at Asheville, N. C., and will move that Montreal be permitted to entertain that body next year. If the Association, by vote, consents, then Montreal will go ahead and organize. Denver, Colorado, is likely to be a competitor for the honor, and it is doubtful which way the vote will go.

Another drug store is to open, it is said, on St. Denis St., corner Dorchester. The name of the courageous pharmacist who is to run it has not yet transpired.

Montreal can boast a drug store called the "Jeanne d' Arc" pharmacy. Mr. Barnabee is the proprietor.

On St. Lawrence St., it is said, a doctor is preparing to open a drug store in the block of buildings called the "Monument National." This makes ten drug stores between Craig St. and Mile End. St. Denis St. is about as well provided in the same distance, and the West End is overcrowded.

Since writing the above, a report has reached Montreal that it has been decided at the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association that Montreal will not have the honor of entertaining the Association next year, but that it will go to Denver, Colorado, a city which has been waiting its turn for some years.

British Columbia Notes.

The Province of British Columbia lives. Judging from the silence of the past few months the outside world would be justified in considering us departed, but we live and intend to die hard.

Much has transpired during our silence of which only passing notice can now be made. First, it is regretted that the Provincial government did not see fit to make the amendments to the Pharmacy Act law. We consider the members dreadfully short-sighted, to put it mildly, and we fail to see why efforts on our part to increase the stability of the safety-stop between the druggists and the people should not be met with a little intelligent consideration. Judging from what I saw of the men I don't believe one-half were interested in the bill at all, and the balance were too ignorant to understand it. However, the Province has now made a new selection of men, and, though it is regretted that our brother druggist Curtis, of New Westminster, failed by so small a minority to reach M.P.P., we trust we have elected men who will do the right thing by the drug trade, should a bill come up for consideration.

In the meantime, Rough on Rats ought to go on Schedule A., as we are glad to know the Council have decided. In support of this the recent suicide of Mrs. Sinclair, Springbank Farm, near Victoria, Dr. Ernest Hall refused to give a certificate, and a post mortem was held at which Mr. Carmichael, public analyst, deposed to finding 15 grains of arsenic in the stomach. She had taken Rough on Rats.

I was present at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association on June 14th. It was a most enjoyable affair, although everybody seemed to be in a hurry to get the business through and then home. The President made a splendid address and touched on just the live matters of the day. It was thoroughly appreciated by those present, and a discussion on the "Growing evil of paying commissions to Physicians" was very interesting. Despite the neutral position assumed by some present, it is a question even now whether physicians do not have a very nice thing of it in British Columbia. With your kind permission, dear sir, I shall have a little more to say on this subject later. The "Uniform Price List" did not receive as much attention as it deserved. It is a great pity druggists cannot live together in peace. It is to the benefit of us all to keep prices at living rates, and the man who starts cutting is a parasite pure and simple. "The reduction of the annual fee" was taken up vigorously by the clerk element present. Mr. Emery's motion to reduce from $10.00 to $7.50 for business druggists, and from $5.00 to $3.00 for clerks, will be hailed with approval. Before closing, Mr. Nelson received well deserved praise for the account he had given of his stewardship, and he, in his turn, thanked the members present for the confidence they had reposed in him, and urged that there should be thorough co-operation among the druggists this next year with the view to putting the professiou on a correct basis. After all liabilities are settled the Association will start the year with over $300 in the treasury.

Wallace S. Terry, head clerk at D. E. Campbell's, Victoria, stole over to Vancouver and returned with his bride, Miss Tuft.

Pery Jones has secured the position of dispenser at J. F. Jaeck's store in Vancouver.

Geo. Mallory is now with C. E. Jones, Victoria. The poet has left the premises of the Central Drug Store, and strange to say, is heard down town.

Cochrane & Munn enjoy the delightful distinction of being the first to use Cachets and Cacheteuses in Victoria. Next.

Three druggists in Victoria have fountains, viz., Hall & Co., Cochrane & Munn, and Morison & Co.

The Council of the B.C.P.A. meet in Vancouver on the 13th inst. The matter of reducing the annual fee will come up for consideration.

The examinations for Licentiate of Pharmacy qualification will be held the first week in October. There will be a few applications for registration on foreign diplomas.

Business has improved during the past two months and the druggists are taking heart again. One splendid feature of the business done is that it is more on the cash basis and that cutting prices are *not* in vogue.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

The American Pharmaceutical Association held its 42nd annual meeting in Asheville, N. C., last week. There were nearly 300 delegates present. W. C. Simpson, Raleigh, N. C., is the new president. J. E. Morrison, of Montreal, was made third vice-president. Denver, Col., was selected as the next meeting-place for 1895.

A Druggist's Weapon.

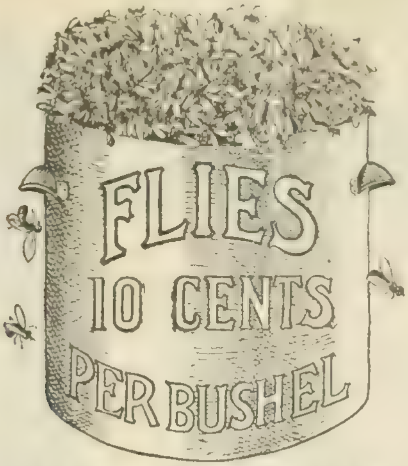
A new weapon of defence against burglars has been discovered by J. T. Windolph, a druggist of Brooklyn, N.Y., whose store was forcibly entered by two of these gentry a short time ago. It appears that Mr. Windolph sleeps in the rear of his store and was disturbed by two men who effected an entrance through the fan-light over the front door. Having no weapon at hand to defend himself, he bethought himself of the liq. ammonia bottle, and, pouring out a quantity into a graduate, waited until one of the burglars came within easy distance, when he threw the ammonia directly into his face with the effect of completely stunning, and for the time-being, blinding him, and he and his companion soon made their exit, not waiting to unfasten the door, but bolting through a plate glass window.

Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The British Pharmaceutical Conference met this year at Oxford, under the presidency of N. H. Martin, F. L. S., of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The reception was held at Christ Church Hall on Monday evening, and a welcome was given to the delegates by Professor Ince, brother of Mr. Joseph Ince, whose name is well known in pharmacy. The official welcome from the University by Sir Henry Acland, and the town by the Mayor, followed on Tuesday morning. After which the President delivered his address which was cordially received, although, had discussion been permitted, some portions would have aroused considerable criticism. His denunciation of specialties and proprietary preparations came with bad grace from a member of a firm which has imitated all the leading ones themselves, but certainly cannot claim to have ever originated one. Whilst it is quite true that pharmacists all over the world suffer from the tendency of physicians to prescribe these preparations instead of pharmacopœial formulæ, the last to complain should be the wholesalers who supply dispensing doctors direct with similar preparations.

The business of the Conference may be summed up briefly as follows: Farr and Wright showed that standardized tinc-



READ THIS

Dear Sirs, St Marys, August 3rd, 1892
The following may be of use to you "A customer of mine, who keeps a butcher shop in this town bought a 10 cent package of your Fly Pads from me and in ten days killed over A BUSHEL MEASURE OF FLIES." Yours truly,
F. G. SANDERSON.

IT WOULD TAKE OVER
300 SHEETS OF STICKY PAPER
TO HOLD THIS BUSHEL OF FLIES

WILSON'S

FLY PADS

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Merit always wins.

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WILSON'S

FLY PADS

increased annually, and so this year is much larger than ever before.

Nothing else kills

FLIES

in such quantities.

other POISON has ever had such a sale in Canada.

"Imitations come and go"
And only increase the
demand for

WILSON'S

FLY PADS

They afford Retail Druggists a very large profit, and give universal satisfaction to their customers.

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Are sold by all Wholesale Drug and Patent Medicine Houses.

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Well-known Brand of

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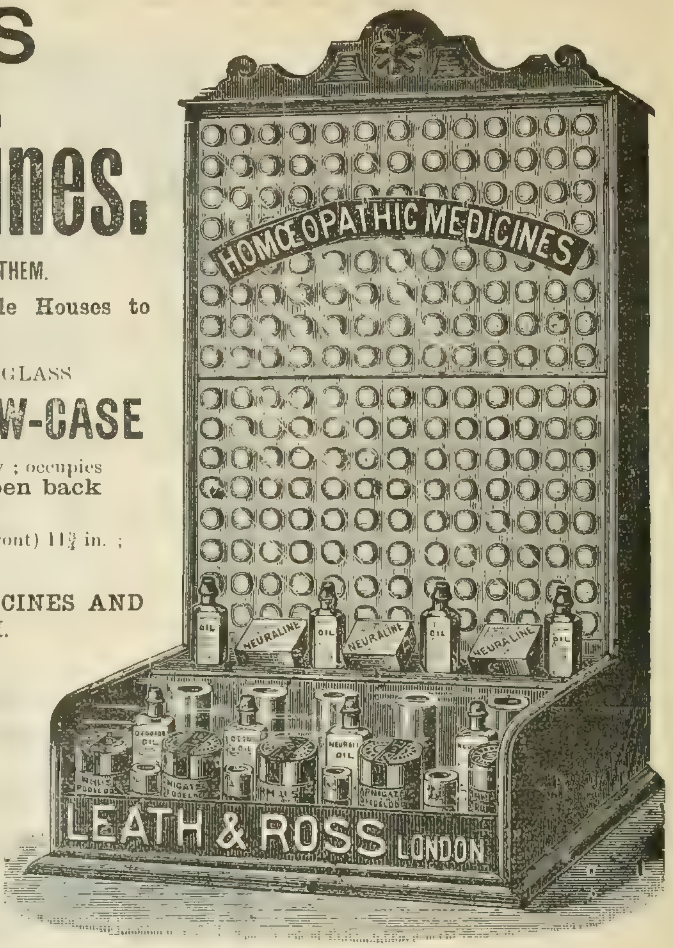
IN GREAT DEMAND EVERYWHERE. NO CHEMIST SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.

PARCELS ENCLOSED DAILY to any of the London Wholesale Houses to Save Carriage.



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Fitted Complete,

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CHEMIST'S COUNTER SHOW-CASE

Stands unrivalled for style, convenience, and beauty ; occupies but a small space on the counter, and is made **to open back or front,** to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

DIMENSIONS—Length 19¾ in. ; Width (from back front) 11¾ in. ; Height 32½ in.

NEARLY 3000 CHEMISTS STOCK OUR MEDICINES AND FIND A READY SALE FOR THEM.

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1/- Size in great demand everywhere, and can be had in any strength from the mother, 1x : 1, and upwards. **3/6 per doz. Cash**

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9, Vere St., Oxford St., W. (WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT)
And Jewry House, Old Jewry, E. C.
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MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT. **NEW YORK.**

WE OFFER to the trade full lines of the following Standard Pharmaceutical Products of our own manufacture, as well as many specialties not classified under any of the general heads, but fully described in our Price Lists and Catalogues, any of which will be mailed, post-paid, on application.

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SOLID EXTRACTS—Prepared with great care at a low temperature to insure the resinous and volatile principles from injury in manufacture

ELIXIRS, WINES, TINCTURES, OINTMENTS and CERATES.

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(We have perfect facilities for turning out Pill work of all kinds, and solicit correspondence.)

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CASCARA SAGRADA—In form of Fluid and Solid Extracts, Cordials, Pills, and Granules.

PERFUMES—Handkerchief Extracts, Toilet Waters, Sachet Powders.

SPECIALTIES.

STEARNS' WINE OF COD LIVER OIL
WITH PEPTONATE OF IRON.

An entirely new and original preparation which contains 25 per cent. of pure Cod Liver Oil, as represented by its active principles and alkaloids. Modern investigation has proven that the value of Cod Liver Oil as a medicinal agent is not due simply to the fact of its being an oil, but to the valuable active principles which it contains. Each fluid ounce of the Wine contains four grains of PEPTONATE OF IRON, a readily assimilated and valuable form of Iron, it being partially predigested and free from styptic properties. **In pounds, $8.00 per dozen.**

STEARNS' CASCARA AROMATIC.
(THE ORIGINAL)

A fluid extract of prime and selected two-year-old Bark, which is sweet in taste instead of being bitter, as is the ordinary fluid extract, powerful yet gentle in effect, and in addition does not gripe. An ideal laxative, prescribed by physicians everywhere. **Price, $1.20 per pound,** not more in cost than ordinary bitter fluid extracts

HÆMOFERRUM (BLOOD IRON)

A natural proteid compound of Iron, aseptically prepared from fresh bullock's blood. Soluble, of sweet odor, neutral in reaction, NON-STYPTIC, NON-IRRITATING and NON-CONSTIPATING—the ideal form of Iron. In Pilloids only. 100 Pilloids to a flask. **$6.00 per dozen Flasks.**

STEARNS' KOLA CORDIAL.

A new and valuable tonic stimulant Horetofore all preparations of Kola have been more or less objectionable on account of their unpalatability, owing to a peculiar bitter, acrid principle which it possesses. This Cordial combines all the valuable constituents of Kola, without any of its objectionable features, and is most delicious to the taste, and efficient in action. Sold only in original bottles at **$8.00 per dozen.**

STEARNS' INSTANT HEADACHE CURE

Is the best and most satisfactory preparation of the kind on the market. Sells on sight and makes customers wherever sold. **$1.50 per dozen** Kept in stock by all leading wholesale houses.

We will be pleased to mail samples of our Specialties to any druggist or physician, on request.

tures remain practically without alteration two or three years. They further assert the superiority of gravimetric methods to volumetric in estimating these preparations. E. W. Lucas recommended that extract of nux vomica be prepared by exhausting with acidulated chloroform water, instead of spirit, and adding a small quantity of glycerin to the evaporated product. He further advocated a more general adoption of the form of liniments as semi solid, such as we have in liniment of iodide of potash with soap. F. Ransom reported that ignatia beans contained a much smaller percentage of total alkaloids than nux vomica. A. Turner advocated the use of prepared chalk with a small quantity of bicarbonate of soda and oil of cinnamon as a typical dentifrice. W. Elborne dealt with the stems of *Gnetum*, as resembling Pareira. R. H. Parker concludes, from experiments duly recorded, that displacement of the residual spirit in the marc by water, when making tinctures, etc., is more economical than by pressure. This applies only to manufacture on the small scale. F. C. J. Bird suggests the following improved formula for B. P. liniment of turpentine :—Oil of turpentine, 16 fl. ozs.; camphor, 1 oz., stearic acid, 80 grs.; solution of potash, ½ fl. oz.;distilled water, 1½ fl. ozs. H. W. Jones showed that extract of malt with cod liver oil is not so definite in composition as it should be. Samples of well-known brands were examined and the proportion of oil varied from 2 to 30 per cent. In a succeeding paper he commented on the loss of ethyl nitrite from samples of spirit of nitrous ether after keeping at least twelve months in well-stoppered bottles. C. E. Stuart gave directions for making most of the animal extracts that have been in demand since the latest vagary of therapeutic fashion. W. Naylor communicated the proximate analysis of *Leonurus cardiaca*. Dr. Rideal added some further evidence as to the digestive activity of papain ; apparently concentrated solutions are best and 40° C. is the temperature when the digestion is most rapid. C. J. Thompson recommended a mixture of cocoa-nut stearin and white wax as a basis for suppositories. It is cheaper and cools more rapidly than cocoa-butter. An interesting paper was contributed by Richard Usher, the medicinal herb-grower of Banbury. It dealt chiefly with English rhubarb and henbane. The remaining papers on extract of Indian hemp, Chinese rhubarb, analysis of tincture of iodine, etc. At the conclusion of the business, the next meeting was arranged to take place at Bournemouth.

A short and sharp controversy has been waged in the pages of the *Lancet*, between Dr Pavy, F R S., and Sir George Johnson upon the subject of sugar in normal urine. For many years the former distinguished physician has maintained that sugar, in minute amount, probably not more than 0.05 per cent. is a constituent of normal urine. Lately Sir George Johnson, basing his remarks upon the researches conducted by his son, has revived the question by plainly stating that in his opinion there is not a trace. Mr. George S. Johnson removes all uric acid and kreatinine from the urine by means of mercuric chloride and sodium acetate, removing the excess of mercury afterwards by means of ammonia. After this treatment he failed to get any evidence of the presence of sugar in normal urine, whilst the addition of glucose, before such treatment, was always discovered in exactly the same proportion afterwards. Mr. A. H. Allen has improved this method by removing the mercury by boiling with zinc dust and subsequent filtration. The zinc in solution is retained by the addition of ammonia which in no way affects the result. Curiously enough, Mr. Allen arrives at precisely an opposite opinion to Sir George Johnson and his son, so that evidence on either side remains balanced. This is a field which pharmacists can materially assist physicians by cultivating, as the chemical work involved is too much for the busy practitioner.

The distilled extract of witch hazel is not used in pharmacy as much as its merits deserve. It has been left to a few manufacturing chemists to develop its uses under the proprietary names of hazeline, Pond's extract, etc. Is is supplied in bulk by several of the large American houses and is well worth a position in every pharmacy as a select proprietary. It has been used for some years in this country as a substitute for tincture of arnica in the treatment of cuts and bruises with the best results. The advantage of a preparation almost entirely free from spirit, which is added only as a preservative in very small amount, and perfectly harmless for internal and external use, is obvious. Although its styptic properties have possibly been over-rated by interested persons, it certainly has astringent and mild anodyne action which make it useful in the treatment of simple wounds, whilst its freedom from color and staining is a great advantage. In combination with alum and zinc sulphates it forms a very powerful injection. With a basis of lanoline and vaseline and the addition of salol it is useful as an ointment for abrasions of the skin and irritation of mucous surfaces. In collapsible tubes it is advantageous to fit a nozzle for its use as a remedy for piles, etc.

The attention which Mr. Jones' paper on extract of malt and cod liver oil has attracted will probably result before long in an official formula for the preparation by the Formulary Committee. It is undoubtedly a fact that, in spite of vague opinions on the subject, the best brands do not contain anything like 50 per cent. of oil. Nor is it advisable to try and make such a preparation, as it is bound, sooner or later, to separate. Still there is no excuse for such minute proportions as were found in one or two instances. A good working formula can be made using 25 per cent. of oil, and the addition of a small quantity of orange-flower water, with a trace forms phosphoric acid, is a pleasant and useful combination, facilitating digestion.

Thioform, the basic bismuth salt of dithio-salicylic acid, has been considerably lauded of late as a substitute for iodoform. Certain German clinics have reported that it is superior to iodoform in its antiseptic and desiccative properties, and in veterinary practice it has been found most useful. It does not form a solid cake but a supple protective layer which absorbs the serum from the wound and allows it to pass away. It has also been employed with success for dusting the conjunctival sac in cases of conjunctivitis and keratitis. It is inodorous, free from any toxicity, and causes very little irritation even on raw surfaces. It is supplied by the German agents in London at $10 per kilo.

Note on Cocoanut Stearin as a Basis for Suppositories.

Read by C. J. S. Thompson at B. C. Conference.

Some years ago several experiments were made with a view to utilising cocoanut stearin as a basis for suppositories and pessaries, but lack of time prevented their completion. The matter had slipped my memory until recently, when a sample of the base was discovered prepared at that time, and still in excellent condition.

The suggestion is by no means a new one, as Brady, in a paper read before the Pharmaceutical Society in 1866 on "Medicated Pessaries and Suppositories," drew attention to the fact that a satisfactory base for suppositories could be prepared from cocoanut stearin.

For this purpose he recommended the following formula :

Cocoanut stearin	9 ounces.
Lard	1 ounce.
Oil of pimento . . .	20 minims.

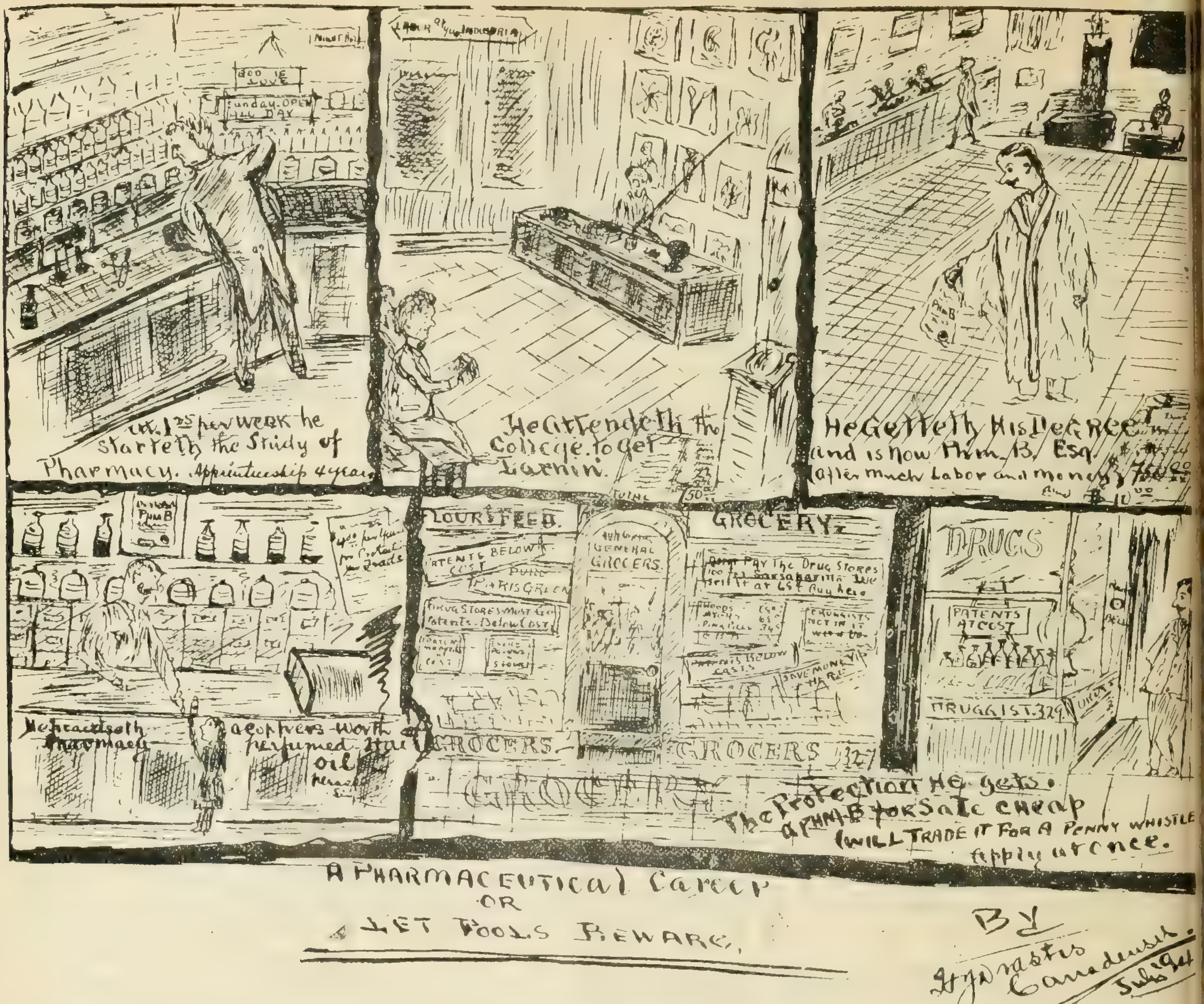
The essential oil was added to prevent rancidity, and the lard as a tempering medium. This base, the author states, "will keep unchanged for any reasonable length of time, and leaves little to be desired."

From my own experience with this base it was found much too soft, as it melts at 82° F., and the product when set will scarcely bear handling.

The cocoanut oil of commerce, with which you are all familiar, is the fixed oil of the *Cocus nucifera*, usually obtained by expression. When pure it should be of a fine white color, above the consistence of lard at ordinary temperatures, becoming solid at 40° or 50° F., and having a melting point of about 80° F. It has a bland taste, and its pleasant characteristic odor is well known.

Most authorities now agree that it mainly consists of a peculiar fatty principle called cocinin with small amounts of olein.

Cocinin, when saponified with alkalies, yields glycerine and cocostearic acid, the formula being given as $C_{13}H_{26}O_2$. According to Allen, the main constituent is the glyceride of lauric acid, $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$, and that the glycerides of myristic, palmitic and stearic acids are also present in notable quantities. It is readily soluble


Sunday-OPEN ALL DAY
at 1.25 per week he starteth the Study of Pharmacy. Appinticeship 4 years
He attendeth the College to get Larnin.
Total 750
He getteth his Degree and is now Phm. B, Esq. after much Labor and money
PhmB
Flour & Feed.
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Pure Paris Green
Drug Stores must go Patents-Below Cost
General Grocers.
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Don't pay the Drug Stores 100 for Sarsaparilla We sell it at 65¢ Buy here
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Grocers 327
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Drugs
Patents at cost
Druggist 329
He practiceth pharmacy
a coppers worth perfumed hair oil
The protection he gets.
a Phm.B for sale cheap will trade it for a penny whistle apply at once.
A Pharmaceutical Career or Let Fools Beware.
By Hydrastis Canadensis. July '94

THE ILLUSTRATION.

"Hydrastis Canadensis" sends us a pen picture of his view of the outlook for the drug trade, combined with the professional career of the aspirant. We reproduce it for the benefit of our readers.

in alcohol, and has been also found to contain caproic, caprylic, capric, and other volatile acids. Its tendency to become rancid is small, and on account of its ready absorption when rubbed on the surface of the body it is largely used in Germany as an ointment base, and in this country in the massage treatment. It is further claimed to be less liable to produce chemical changes in the substances with which it is associated than lard, and also preserves them better than the animal fat. The United States Dispensatory states the ointment of iodide of potassium, when made with lard, becomes yellow in a few days, while if made with cocoanut oil remains unchanged for two months or more. The melting point of cocoanut stearin being low, in order to form a satisfactory base for suppositories the addition of some more solid body is necessary, and for this purpose, after experimenting with several substances, I have found white wax answer the purpose best.

The following formula gives a satisfactory result :

Cocoanut stearin	4 ozs.
White wax	340 grs.

Melt with gentle heat over a water bath.

The product is of a firm and fairly hard consistence, with a melting point of 98° F., becoming solid at 64° F., and will be found admirably adapted for a suppository base. The melting point, if considered too high, may easily be lowered by using less wax. It mixes well with vegetable extracts ; does not go soft on keeping ; does not become rancid when in contact with metallic salts, and cools more rapidly than cocoa butter.

Cocoa butter is now so generally used, and so admirably answers the purpose of a suppository base in almost every respect, that it is a difficult matter to suggest a rival or a body more suitable

From a pharmaceutical point of view I have found the cocoanut stearin base answer equally well. It has the further advantage of being cheaper, and can be made at a third the cost of cocoa butter. It cools very rapidly, and at ordinary temperatures is set and ready to be taken from the mould in about ten minutes.

Suppositories have been prepared with this base from all the B. P. formulæ, also with belladonna, hamamelin, boric acid, carbolic acid, and many combinations, and in each case it has proved most satisfactory.

Two medical practitioners who kindly undertook experiments with both suppositories and pessaries prepared with the proposed base, report as follows :

"The result has in each case been satisfactory and rapid, showing that they have been readily absorbed. As regards the suppositories themselves, they appear to be excellent, and have a very good appearance."— *British and Colonial Druggist.*

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PLAIN AND PERFORATED
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BRANCHES:
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LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
(NON-POISONOUS)
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, DOGS, ETC.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon; at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion and pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **$1.00.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.
To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.

TRADE C_6H_5 MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gals. strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
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To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

GENUINE CELERY REMEDY MANLEY'S

"MANLEY'S"

Celery Nerve Compound

WITH

Beef, Iron & Wine.

A scientific combination of Celery, Beef, Iron and Wine, Tonics and Pure Glycerine, instead of alcohol.

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AS A HEALTH BUILDER AND HEALTH RESTORER.

Has given the FULLEST SATISFACTION to persons who have taken it.

It is put up in a 16 oz. bottle, contained in an attractive Blue and White carton.

PRICE TO THE TRADE. $6.00 (nett) per doz. 5% off on three dozen orders, and 5% off for spot cash.

Sells for $1.00 a Bottle.

Orders respectfully solicited.

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NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

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WHOLESALE ONLY.

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Sole Maker and Exporter.
Cable address—"Rye."

KENNEDY'S

Magic Catarrh Snuff

(REGISTERED)

This preparation has been proved to be a POSITIVE CURE for

Catarrh,
Cold in the Head,
Catarrhal Deafness,
Infuenza, Etc.

PROPRIETOR—T. Kennedy, Montreal.

Wholesale of Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal.
Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal and Toronto.
And all leading Druggists.

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25 CTS **PISO'S CURE FOR** 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.

GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

GRAY'S DENTAL PEARLINE, an excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

GRAY'S SULPHUR PASTILLES, for burning in diphtheritic cases.

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all of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street,
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Major's Cement.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

Universally acknowledged to be the Best and Strongest preparation ever offered to the public.

For repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Leather Belting, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc.

**Price, $1.00 and $1.50 per doz.
15 and 25 cents per bottle.**

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of Leather Goods.

**Price, 80c., $1.00 and $1.50 per doz.
10, 15 and 25 cents per bottle.**

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes and all kinds of Rubber Goods.

Price, $1.00 per doz. ; 15c. per bottle.

The Leather and Rubber Cements are superior to any in the market, and can be used by any one, as the directions are given so explicitly. It is put up in two ounce bottles, one quart and one gallon cans.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing Wood, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc., always ready for use.

**Price, 80c. and $1.00 per doz.
10 and 15 cents per bottle.**

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WATERLOO, - ONTARIO,

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

PURE SPIRITS,

Rye and Malt Whiskies.

"OLD TIMES" & "WHITE WHEAT."

Rules For the Prescription Department.

Mr. Thomas J. Keenan has very carefully edited the rules by which the employees of the late Alexander Hudnut were governed for years, and presented his compilation at the last meeting of the New York Pharmaceutical Association. The entire set of regulations has been published by the *American Druggist* we reproduce the rules pertaining to the prescription department :

Checking Prescriptions (*a*) Whoever receives a prescription to compound will immediately say to the customer, "Wait one moment till I give you a check." He will then immediately hand the customer a check, and before he lays the prescription down or performs any other act whatever paste the duplicate number on the margin of the prescription.

(*b*) Check all prescriptions. Whoever compounds a prescription must have it carefully examined and checked off by another clerk, who must carefully examine every article in the prescription, also number, date and every detail connected with it, precisely as if he had himself prepared it. The compounder and the one who checks will enter their initials on a label to be placed on every bottle or box containing a prescription, including renewals, and also on the prescription itself.

(*c*) In checking prescriptions the party checking should always take notice whether the quantity of liquid required by the formula is in the bottle ; also observe the weights that have been used in weighing, as well as the material used in the powders. He must critically examine by smelling, tasting, etc., mixtures and ointments, count pills, powders, etc., and in every way satisfy himself that the prescription contains the ingredients as ordered and is in every way correct.

(*d*) When the prescription is completed and there are two or more articles, wrap them together in the same paper and paste the number on the outside.

Preparing Prescriptions.—(*a*) Prescriptions must be prepared as soon as possible after they are received, and when a prescription is left to be compounded and the customer says he will call for it at a certain hour, every possible effort must be made to have it ready for him before the time specified.

(*b*) Any mixture which is liable to separate or deposit a sediment must be labeled with "This mixture to be shaken before aking each dose," and the word "Shake" written also on the lower margin of the prescription.

Liniments liable to separate must also have a label, "This liniment to be shaken before using." If such label is not required on the liniment, then use the label which reads "For external use only."

(*e*) Prescriptions must be dispensed with the greatest neatness and elegance, orks sealed, and the bottle or box tied p with pink twine in the best wrapping-aper. Use flint bottles, porcelain jars, best quality boxes, and in every respect equal to the best.

(*d*) Always write the name of the doctor and the directions on the label, if possible to obtain them. The label must be written very plainly. Tie up every package with pink twine.

If the prescription has the name of the patient on it, write his name on the label, or his number, as the case may be.

Doubtful Prescriptions. (*a*) When a prescription is received about which there is doubt as to whether the physician intended it as written, or when there is reasonable doubt as to what is prescribed, do not dispense the medicine. If the customer is not in haste and we can gain time for the purpose, send to the doctor privately a note of inquiry ; otherwise hand the recipe back to the customer and request him to see the doctor about it.

(*b*) Illegible writing on prescriptions must be corrected by the compounder, in order to guard against mistakes in the event of the patient requiring a renewal at a future time.

(*c*) If the formula for a preparation used in a prescription is not uniform or is liable to be compounded in various ways, the dispenser must write on the margin of the prescription the exact formula he has used.

Unsightly Mixtures.—No unsightly or incompatible mixture is allowed to be sent out of this pharmacy until the manager's attention has been drawn to the same, and every legitimate means tried to make a sightly and elegant compound.

Pills.—In preparing a prescription of pills, mention on the margin thereof the kind and quantity of excipient used in compounding them, as nearly as possible. The same in regard to suppositories and capsules.

The intentions of this rule are that, on renewing a prescription, whoever compounds it will be able to prepare it exactly as in the first instance.

Excipients.—When pills are ordered by a physician, and it becomes necessary to use an excipient, use either gum arabic and syrup, conserve of roses, powdered licorice, tragacanth, honey, alcohol, water, etc. In pills where a quantity of oil is ordered, use solution of yellow wax in ether. In compounding pills in hot weather, use powdered starch.

Capsules. (*a*) In dispensing medicines which are to be enclosed in capsules do not handle the capsules in such a way as to leave any taste of the medicine on their surface. It is understood that all capsules are to be massed. Wash the hands first, and use a pin to pick up the pills.

(*b*) With reference to capsules and gelatin-coated pills, the two are not to be confounded. Gelatin-coated pills must not be given in recipes where capsules are directed.

Blistering Plasters In spreading cantharidal cerate, always paint the plaster over afterward with the ethereal solution of cantharides, a bottle of which with brush attached, will always be kept in the chemical-closet.

Suppositories Where the physician does not specify the amount of cacao butter to be used in making suppositories, use enough to make each cone weigh 15 grains when finished.

Renewals.—(*a*) When a prescription is renewed, always take the renewal check from the customer and destroy it. Also, the clerk who checks the renewal of a prescription must himself make sure that it is actually the medicine which is required by examining the label on the bottle or box brought in by the customer. Unless he does this, he has not properly checked the prescription. Also, he must see the check, if any, brought by the customer.

(*b*) In renewals, the soiled label must be renewed, and, if necessary, the bottle washed. This applies also to pills and powders.

Responsibility. Whoever dispenses a prescription in this store will be held personally responsible for any mistake in compounding.

The fact of the wrong drug having been put in the shop-bottle by another clerk will not relieve the dispenser from responsibility, his duty being to critically examine every article he dispenses.

To avoid mistakes, permit no talking while you are preparing prescriptions.

Substitution.—No substitution is permitted in prescriptions unless the article required is perfectly inert, and cannot be obtained readily by sending to other stores.

Poisons.—Poisons to be taken internally must always be labeled "drop with care," or "Use with caution." But unless so directed by the physician, the word *poison* must not be written on the label.

Bottles.— (*a*) Glass-stoppered bottles must always be used in prescriptions for such articles as act injuriously upon corks.

(*b*) Blue-glass vials must be used in prescriptions where the mixture is liable to be acted on by the light, and the fact of blue glass being used should be entered on the margin of the prescription.

Pricing.—(*a*) When a high-priced prescription has been put up, or one that seems dear according to its bulk, always explain to the customer that it is an expensive preparation, and that it is put at as low a price as possible.

(*b*) And when a customer wants the price of prescription before having it prepared, be careful to charge a fair price only, and if he refuses to leave it at the price named, make an earnest effort to induce him to leave it by making the price as low as possible. Don't let him go if it is possible to prevent it.

(*c*) We propose to make only a fair and honest price for prescriptions. Our lowest charge for any regular prescription written by a doctor is 15c.—such as one dose of blue pills or compound cathartic, etc. Single powders composed of some cheap drug in small quantities, at same price, 15c.

(*d*) The bottle or jar used in a prescription is always charged extra, and in entering the price on a prescription it must be for the medicine only, the bottle or jar being charged for according to the schedule.

Copies.—(*a*) Avoid giving copies of prescriptions if possible; but if the customer insists on it, then he must have it, but the word "copy" must not be written on it or any writing or number which would indicate the fact to other druggists that it had been put up before. The original prescriptions are always to be kept if possible, giving the customer a copy if he demands it.

(*b*) Under any circumstances an orginal prescription must never be taken out of the Prescription-book to give to the customer.

Prescription Counter.—(*a*) The prescription clerk will see that his counters are kept perfectly clean and neat. As soon as a prescription is checked off, return the stand-bottles to their places on the shelves and clean up all the utensils used.

(*b*) He must see that all dispensing-bottles are kept full, or nearly so.

(*c*) He must enter at once on the Want-book, or on the Manufacturing-book, any article that is wanted.

(*d*) Quiet must be observed when compounding prescriptions, especially when the customer is present, as any loud talking, asking questions, or apparent inattention excites distrust and weakens confidence on the part of the customer.

(*e*) The prescription clerk must put away in their respective places all drugs and chemicals that are received in the store, and also fill all the tincture-bottles.

Address of Patient.—Inquire the name and address of every person who leaves a prescription to be prepared, and write it on the back of the prescription. This precaution need not be observed if the prescription is paid for at the time it is left. But in all cases when a stranger leaves a prescription, the clerk must try and get payment in advance if it can be secured without giving offence to the customer.

Prescription Prices.

Among the many evil effects noted as coincident with the cutting of prices upon proprietary medical preparations is the extension of the warfare in many instances, so that it threatens that most important article in the druggist's stock—his skill. The bete noire of the pharmacist is now the man who can get his prescriptions filled cheaper somewhere else, and the existence of this state of affairs would seem to call for the earnest attention of the various trade organizations, and, in fact, should act as an incentive to further organization. There may be differences of opinion as to the possibility of maintaining prices upon goods, which, like other commodities, are subject to the fluctuations incident to competitive buying and selling, but there should be no difference in the attempt to maintain proper prices upon brains. It is perfectly proper that the public, which now requires, through legal enactment, a certain standard of knowledge for the pharmacist, should be reminded that such things must be paid for, and if the druggist does not attend to this himself no one is going to do it for him.

The difficulties in the way of maintaining prices upon prescriptions are mainly those which come from a lack of fellowship on the part of members of the profession, and it only requires the sacrifice of a little superfluous pride and a great deal of unjust suspicion as to the motives and character of competitors to induce harmonious co-operation. In spite of what is said against the code of ethics of the medical profession, there is no doubt that its existence has done much to prevent the physician's remuneration being lowered to the cut-throat standard. And in this matter there are difficulties which the pharmaceutical profession does not have to meet. There are differences in the skill and reputation of medical practitioners which call for varying degrees of remuneration, but practically there should be very little, and theoretically none at all, as far as the proficiency and reputation of the pharmacist with the public is concerned. The physician depends for success upon his judgment in treating diseases, and this success is measured by the apparent results. The most complicated affections naturally command the services of the most skilful physician, but the pharmacist, who is up to the standard which is now demanded, is competent to act as coadjutor to either the famous city physician or his more remote prototype of the saddlebags.

The construction of proper schedules of prices and their maintenance are all within the scope of present organizations. Where there are but two druggists in a community, they should be a unit upon this point, and where there is but one, he should organize with himself for the maintenance of the dignity and well-being of his profession. There is also hope that in thus uniting upon something concerning which opinion is all upon one side, the difficulties may be smoothed for the adjustment of that other problem of cut rates upon "proprietaries."—*Pharmaceutical Era.*

Interesting Exhibit.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the sixty second annual meeting of the British Medical Association is that of Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, Mich., which adjoins that of Thomas Christy & Co., who act as the firm's agents in this country. The center-piece of the stand is a small tube containing a pale brown substance in tiny crystals, to which has been given the name of "Panjecorine." The substance consists of the alkaloids of Cod Liver Oil, and is the result of the labors of MM. Gautier and Morgues, two French chemists, who have spent a considerable amount of time in Cod Liver Oil research. The principle alkaloid in the oil is Morrhuine; next comes Aselline. Up to the present it has not been found possible to separate the alkaloids, which are here shown in combination. It is claimed that "Panjecorine" possesses two thousand times the strength of the ordinary Cod Liver Oil. Cod Liver Oil preparations are among the leading articles of Messrs. Stearns & Co., and in the firm's "Wine of Cod Liver Oil," which is also shown, the question of producing an absolutely palatable article, containing 25 per cent. of oil, as represented by its active medicinal constituents, has, it is said, been solved.—*The Chemist and Druggist, Aug. 4, 1894.*

The Deadly Chemist.

The chemist is infinitely more dangerous than the idiot with an unloaded gun. The prospective victim of the unloaded gun has a chance to reason with the demented creature by flooring him with a chair. Or, he can dodge. Not so with the absent-minded chemist's victim, who nourishes his system from a large bottle of kill-me-quick, on which, as on a tombstone, the chemist has written the victim's name and how to take it to produce the undesired effect.

The careless chemist is the enemy of the entire human family, including himself, for it is self-evident that it is a short-sighted policy for a chemist to persist in feeding his cash customers on ratsbane. Our observations confirm a previous impression that after a man has been inserted into a silent tomb he ceases to be a source of revenue to the chemist, or to anybody else except to those who have tombstones to sell. Far better would it be for the chemist to prolong as indefinitely as possible the lives of customers who buy a pennyworth of tooth-powder for a shilling, and other articles at similar rates.

It is only fair to state that the chemist is not always to blame. The modern doctor persists in following the example of his pre-Adamite predecessors in writing prescriptions in Latin, and in a hand that looks like a Venetian blind that had been twisted by rheumatism and subsequently struck by lightning.

Some of the doctors imagine that because Napoleon Bonaparte, who was also pretty good at sending people suddenly into the next world, wrote a villainous hand, their writing should also create the impression that it was done in the dark, while they were under the influence of *spiritus frumenti*—but it is a mistake.—*Amusing Journal.*

Lycetol is recommended by Wittzack as of equal value with piperazine as a uric acid solvent. It is a derivative of piperazine, and, being very deliquescent, he prescribes it in the form of a tartrate. Subcutaneous administration is unwise.

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LONDON, - CANADA.

Put up your own Condition Powder, Bird Seed, etc. We will supply Containers.

We are special Wholesale Agents for the Dr. Eseljay Medicine Company. Send us your order for ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES.

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SIMPLE, BUT SURE!

SOMERVILLE'S
M. F. COUGH
CHEWING GUM.

FIVE CENTS PER BAR,
TWENTY BARS ON A HANDSOME
STANDING CARD.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE HAVE IT.
PRICE 65c. PER CARD.

C. R. SOMERVILLE, - LONDON, ONT.

Alpha Rubber Co., Ltd.

MONTREAL

Manufacturers of FINE RUBBER GOODS.

Before placing your fall order for **WATER BOTTLES and ATOMIZERS**, write us for Samples and Prices.

WATER BOTTLES:

"ALPHA"--Heavy Rubber of best quality.

"OMEGA"--Made to meet the demand for a less expensive article. Quality fully maintained.

Cloth Covered Water Bottles, either "ALPHA" or "OMEGA," in stock.

ATOMIZERS:

"ALPHA"	3 Tips.
"BETA"	3 Tips.
"GAMMA"	2 Tips.
"DELTA"	1 Tip.
"OMEGA"	1 Tip.

All our Sprays are of Hard Rubber.

Our goods are to be had from the Wholesale Drug Trade, or

P. O. Box 28. **ALPHA RUBBER CO. Ltd., Montreal.**

NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS.

WEAR THE

KNICKERBOCKER

Shoulder-Brace

—AND—

SUSPENDER COMBINED

And walk upright in life.

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness--simple--unlike all others. All sizes for **Men, Women, Boys and Girls.**

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender.** It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest measure around the body. Address,

Knickerbocker Brace Company,

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON,
President

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.**, of Toronto, and other Wholesale Druggists.

World Wide Popularity.

THE DELICIOUS "CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM" PERFUME.

Put up in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 oz. Bottles.

And the Celebrated CROWN LAVENDER SALTS.

No articles of the Toilet have ever been produced which have been received with the enthusiasm which has greeted the ***Crab Apple Blossom Perfume*** and the ***Crown Lavender Salts.*** They are literally the delight of two continents, and are as eagerly sought in New York and Paris as in London. Annual Sales, 500,000 Bottles.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., 177 New Bond St., LONDON.

Wholesale of **MESSRS. LYMAN, KNOX & CO.,** Montreal and Toronto, and all leading druggists.

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Chemicals,
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WAREROOMS & LABORATORY :
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TORONTO OFFICE :—11 RICHMOND ST. WEST.

To the Trade.

In all localities from which we have secured and published testimonials for our **Dodd's Kidney Pills,** the sale has been greatly increased, which resulted to the benefit of the druggist as well as ourselves.

We would therefore respectfully request all druggists to forward us the names of any of their customers who have been cured or benefited by our **Dodd's Kidney Pills,** and secure us the testimony for publication if possible. In return for which we will be pleased to give them the benefit of any advertising connected therewith if desired.

Thanking the Drug Trade for their assistance towards the success of our Remedies, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of same.

Respectfully,

THE DODDS MEDICINE CO., Limited.

Toronto, March 1, 1894.

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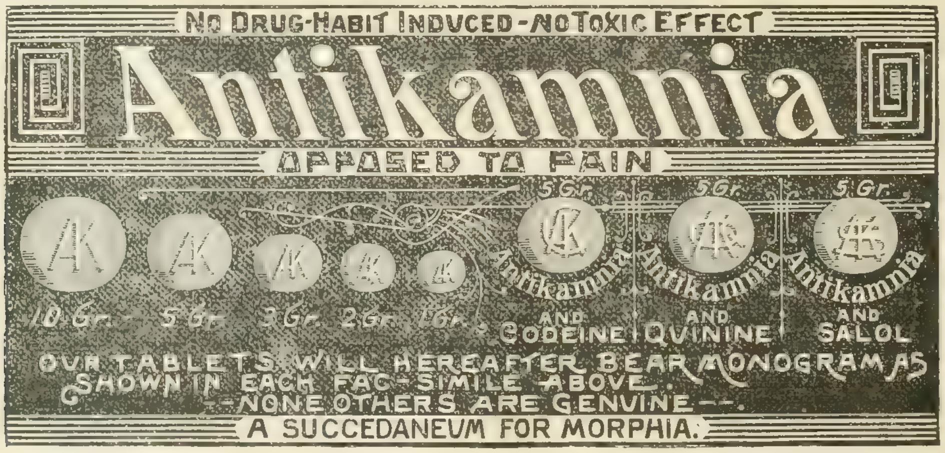
The only firm of Manufacturing Opticians in the Dominion.

Prescription Work a Specialty.

Country orders filled with care and promptitude.

If you are dealing in OPTICAL GOODS it will PAY YOU to do business with US, and if you are not doing so already, write and get our Catalogue and Price List.



NO DRUG-HABIT INDUCED—NO TOXIC EFFECT

Antikamnia

OPPOSED TO PAIN

10 Gr. 5 Gr. 3 Gr. 2 Gr. 1 Gr.

5 Gr. Antikamnia AND CODEINE
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OUR TABLETS WILL HEREAFTER BEAR MONOGRAM AS SHOWN IN EACH FAC-SIMILE ABOVE.
—NONE OTHERS ARE GENUINE—.

A SUCCEDANEUM FOR MORPHIA.

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THE TWIN

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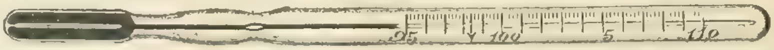
Clinical Thermometer.

FOR QUICK REGISTRATION OF TEMPERATURE.

INDELIBLE BLACK.



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The most substantial sensitive Thermometer ever offered to the Medical Profession.

With the atmospheric register at 60°, if "THE TWIN" be immersed in warm water of 105°, the mercury will reach that degree in less than **20 Seconds.**

The welding the two bulbs into one without any intervening space renders "THE TWIN" much stronger and less liable to break than any other heretofore offered.

It will also be found much more convenient to carry, requiring less room in a case or in the vest pocket. For these reasons, as well as for its **Guaranteed Accuracy,** "THE TWIN" is universally recommended by the medical profession.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. $2.00 EACH.

To Dealers who mention the CANADIAN DRUGGIST in Orders of not less than 1 dozen—TWIN LENS, $9.00 dozen ; TWIN PLAIN, $8.00 dozen. If in Gold Case with Chain and Pin, $2.00 net.

JOHN BARRY, Patentee and Maker, 62 Fulton St., N. Y.

The British Pharmacopœia.

The following communication has been issued from the General Medical Council Office :

" In connection with the subject of the Imperial extension of the Pharmacopœia, replies to the proposal of the Medical Council to extend the usefulness of the work to the Colonies and India have been received by the Council through the Colonial Office from the Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Cape of Good Hope, Cyprus, Jamaica, Malta, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia, Zululand, and replies from other Colonies are expected. A representative from Canada has visited London, and has had interviews with members of the Council on the subject.

" In all cases the proposal of the Council has been accepted. In some of the Colonies neither climatic nor other conditions point to any special adaptations of the Pharmacopœia, but offers are made to collect and forward any desirable information. In others, medical and pharmaceutical committees have been appointed to consider and report on the matter. In some Colonies the prevailing high temperature leads to requests for ointments of commensurate melting point, for extracts having the minimum of moisture, and for pill masses less liable to become hard. The omission of costly drugs that are without special advantages and can easily be substituted is recommended in some of the communications. Several suggestions concerning individual preparations are made. Most of the valuable indigenous Materia Medica seem, as might perhaps be expected, to have already found their way into the British Pharmacopœia."

A Typical Dentifrice.

ARTHUR TURNER, F.C.S., L.D.S.

Read at a meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

By a typical dentifrice we mean one adapted to general use, in contradistinction to powders having special qualities prescribed for use in special cases.

In building up our powder we have irst to look for a mechanical base which hall be capable of cleansing the surface f the tooth, without the possibility of loing any chemical or mechanical damage o its structure.

We must bear in mind that the enamel, hough the hardest and densest tissue in he body, is not impregnable.

Further, the edge of the enamel-cap is evelled off, so to speak, becoming thiner as we approach the gum. At the eck of the tooth there is often no enamel t all, and consequently whatever dentirice is used will here come in contact ith a more vulnerable structure the ementum of the root. We are here re rring to a normal healthy tooth.

Let us take care that our mechanical ase is of such a nature that its constant use can do no harm to this more delicate part.

Now, we contend that the presence of pumice stone in the base even if used in small proportion and finely ground—cannot fail to do damage here as well as to the thinner parts of the enamel cap. The hard angles of its particles scratch the surface of the tissues and wear them away.

Charcoal, as a base, is objectionable on account of its color ; it is liable to accumulate in the sulcus, between the gum and the cementum, forming an unpleasant looking dark line. We are compelled, then, in choosing a base to fall back upon our old friends, the chalks of the Pharmacopœia. These fulfil as accurately as possible the required duty.

We clean our teeth in the same way that we clean our silver and plated goods. Indeed, to test the quality of our mechanical base we might do worse than to clean a new silver spoon with it, and then with the aid of a lens examine the surface of the silver to see whether it has been cut ; if it has suffered injury let us by all means try to find a softer base.

To follow out the plate cleaning idea one might give the fronts of the incisors a final polish with wash-leather.

On comparing the claims of the official chalks, we much prefer the "preparata" to the "precipitata," for every particle of the former has been suspended in water by virtue of its own lightness, whereas every crystal of the "precipitata" has been thrown down from a condition of semi-suspension by means of its own greater density.

It may be contended that the precipitated form is not entirely or exclusively crystalline, but it will be admitted that it is composed largely of crystals. The mention of crystalline calcic carbonate makes us think of it in its native form—white marble ; and who would think of cleaning a delicate structure with a powder having physical properties in any degree like those of marble ?

Having satisfied ourselves, by means of the official test, that the prepared chalk does not contain silica, we have a base as nearly perfect as possible.

The presence of myriads of germs in the saliva is easily proven, and there is danger that lingering traces of either solid or liquid food may become, even in the healthy mouth, both septic in influence and acid in re-action.

We do well to counteract these tendencies by giving our base an increased anti-acidity, and also by making it antiseptic, for it is obviously necessary for the well-being of the dental tissues that the fluids of the mouth should be kept alkaline and aseptic.

A small proportion of such an anti-acid as bicarbonate of soda gives the necessary extra alkalinity. Only a small proportion is required, because healthy saliva is itself alkaline and our mechanical base is also slightly so.

For the antiseptic property we plead strongly for the use of oil of cinnamon. It is free from the objectionable qualities of the harsher antiseptics, such as carbolic acid or eucalyptus oil. Experiments prove it to be an efficient germ-killer. We do not think its antiseptic powers are sufficiently valued. Moreover, used in proper proportion, it is pleasant to the mouth and imparts a most delightful sensation of cleanliness and sweetness.

Should the typical dentifrice contain an astringent ? We think not. Most astringents are unpleasant, and consequently should be omitted, if only for the sake of the children who will be expected to use it.

We leave the embellishing of the preparation entirely to the skill of the pharmaceutist. As to color, we see no objection to whiteness. If this be unpopular let us be careful to use only harmless and neutral tinting ingredients.

We welcome the fashion of putting up the dentifrice in wide-mouthed bottles with sprinklers, and condemn any method of putting up where there is a temptation to dip the wet brush into the powder.

We advise putting the *fullest directions* on the label. These should include the rinsing of the mouth with water after the the use of the powder, and advice as to the use of a soft brush. Warm water is indispensable in winter, especially for children. If the powder be only used once a day, bed time is better than morning—but both are to be preferred.

The paper was illustrated by a diagram showing a section of a healthy canine tooth and adjacent structures. The following points were illustrated by it :—The bevelling off of the enamel ; the presence of a tiny sulcus round the neck of the tooth between gum and root ; the sweeping and searching action of a soft brush ; relative position of cementum, dentine, periosteum, alveolar bone, &c.—*B. and C. Druggist.*

A New Detergent.

The system of washing linen with petroleum, which is said to be customary, in certain parts of Russia, has, according to *Vratch*, been introduced into a German military hospital. Fifteen grammes of petroleum are added to fifteen litres of water containing soap and lye, and the linen is boiled in the mixture. The cleansing is thus rendered much easier than by the usual method, the linen suffers less, and assumes a whiter color. Finally, the expense is decreased, thanks to the economy in soap. Encouraged by these results the officer at the head of the general staff of the army has ordered trials to be made on the above plan in all the military hospitals in Germany.—*Prov. M. J. Jour.*

CAFFEARINE, a new alkaloid of coffee. The needles of caffearine hydrochlorate, $C_{14}H_{16}N_2O_4HCl + H_2O$, are colorless, permanent in light, and extremely soluble in water. Caffearine behaves towards the common alkaloidal reagents like many other alkaloids thus differing from caffeine.

Canadian Druggist
WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1894.

Counter Prescribing.

The question of what constitutes counter prescribing by druggists is one that, although time and again decided by law, does not yet appear to have reached the same decision in the minds of many, and looking at some aspects of the matter, we must say there appears to be an unfairness, if not really an injustice, to druggists. That the mere recommendation of an article, proprietary or not, by a druggist for a minor complaint specified by a customer should be considered an infringement of the Medical Act, while the street peddler or patent medicine hawker may push his wares with impunity, simply because he is not a druggist, seems too absurd, yet such is the case. The original intention of both the Medical Act and the Pharmacy Act was for the protection of the public and the more definite determining of who should or should not be allowed either on the one hand to practice the "art of healing" and on the other to compound and dispense medicines, thereby shutting out those who would for purposes of gain assume the prerogatives of either of these professions. No one can deny that the druggist of to-day is more or less acquainted, not only with the therapeutic properties of remedies, but also with the composition and chemical actions of those remedies, yet, who can say the same of the physician. Many physicians, doubtless, are qualified to dispense a prescription and are somewhat familiar with pharmacy, yet they are decidedly in the minority, and quite reasonably so, as the same attention is not given to these matters in their curriculum of studies. Now while we do not for one moment attempt to justify counter prescribing by druggists nor do we think it desirable that it should be permissible that they might thus assume to any great extent the privilege of physicians, yet we believe there should be a certain latitude allowed in this matter which they do not now possess. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, in a late number of the *Asclepiad*, (London, England), recommends that the practice of counter prescribing by druggists be legalized, that such druggists as may desire this privilege should be subject to a special examination, and as a result of their passing such an examination the right would not be given "to call himself a registered practitioner of medicine; but it ought to give him the right to dispense publicly medicinal substances with qualified judgment," and he also adds "with the class of men who would by these steps become the pharmaceutists of this country, the professors of medicine and surgery proper need have no cause for quarrel or jealousy." Whether the carrying out of his suggestions is practical or not in England we cannot say, but we are afraid that in Canada a combination of circumstances, such as the opposition of a number of physicians, and also, we believe, of our own profession, would prove a stumbling-block in the carrying-out of any such measure.

It does, however, seem unfortunate not only for the druggist but also for the public that legislation of some kind does not exist whereby the latter could procure at a moderate cost the benefit of the pharmacist's knowledge of medicine and its application in minor complaints.

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THE law which prevails in the Province of Quebec preventing any *practising* physician from registering as a pharmacist or keeping open drug store must appeal to all thinking persons as a just and most satisfactory one, in that it confines the medical man to devoting his talents and energies in one direction, and prevents, also, the temptation of personal gain in prescribing only what is best and not what is most convenient and profitable, for his patients. If such a law were in force in the other Provinces of the Dominion there need be no outcry about counter prescribing, for the fact that many physicians would devote themselves exclusively to a pharmaceutical career, would establish a class of prescribing druggists, and there would be no necessity for the creation of another section such as suggested by Sir Benjamin Richardson

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The fact that many general store keepers not only sell medicines, which, in the hands of an ignorant person, are frequently the means of injuring, if not of destroying life, but also are in the habit of recommending (or prescribing) not only proprietary remedies, but drugs proper, to their customers, shows that there is a general desire on the part of the public for advice from some source other than that of the physician, and shows that legislation of some kind is necessary in the interests of the public safety and the engendering of a feeling of security, as well as the allaying of a friction which, unfortunately, seems to exist between specially privileged sections of the community.

Advice Unheeded.

In an issue two or three months ago we expressed the opinion that the Licensed Victuallers' Association were in the mood to discredit the druggists of the Province by attempting to secure convictions against them for violating the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act. We advised caution on the part of our confreres, as we were, and are convinced that the securing of a few glaring convictions against druggists will enable them to present reasonable grounds to the Legislature for the withdrawal of the liquor supply privilege now enjoyed by the drug trade. Such a measure, we are convinced, will be pressed at an early date, and even if it could have no other effect, it would weaken any effort we might seek to make to amend the Pharmacy Act.

We regret that our advice has not been carefully heeded, as we note by newspaper report, that a number in the Eastern part of the Province have been prosecuted for selling, not merely excessive quantities of liquor usually sold by druggists, but for supplying case quantities of bottled ale and stout. We cannot express any sympathy for those who may have been punished for such a violation, as we have none, but we feel that their action casts an undeserved slur upon the entire trade and eliminates any sympathy which might be expressed for those who have thus unjustly to suffer with them.

A Pharmacy Fair.

It is proposed to hold a Pharmacy Fair in Mechanics' Hall, Boston, Mass., in May, 1895, at which the thousand and one things kept in the retail drug store will be exhibited, not only to members of the trade, but also to the general public.

The projector of the undertaking is Mr. Benjamin Johnson, publisher of the *N. E. Druggist*, and under his management we have no doubt it will be a perfect success. Assurances have, we understand, been already received from many leading manufacturers to exhibit their goods. It is also expected that the exhibit made by Harvard University at the World's Fair last year will be secured for the fair, containing as it did samples of over 200 new compounds. Special days will be set apart for special exhibits, and extensions will be arranged for nurses, physicians and associations of various kinds. It is expected that the fair will be opened on or about the 1st of May and will remain open for about three weeks. The management is as follows:—Mr. Benjamin Johnson, permanent chairman and general manager; Mr. D. A. O'Gorman, permanent secretary.

Phosphorus in Pills.

At the annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, R. H. Parker recommended the following method of preparing phosphorus pills: Dissolve sufficient phosphorus for 24 pills in 30 minims of carbon disulphide; pour this solution upon 24 grains of powdered licorice in a pill-mortar, and stir uniformly within the smallest possible space, by means of a spatula, until the solvent is nearly evaporated. When the mixture is nearly solid, but still moist, add enough syrup, together with 4 minims of glycerin and 2 grains of powdered tragacanth, and knead until a homogeneous pill-mass is formed. Then add any other ingredient desired and divide the mass into 24 pills. Phosphorus pills prepared in this manner, it is stated, need not be coated, and keep without material loss or oxidation.

THE LATEST INVENTION.

Skull's Patent Okonite Trusses for Hernia (Rupture)

Are in all respects the most perfect and unique instruments ever offered to the public as mechanical supports and remedial **appliances for any form of rupture or internal prolapse. These trusses are of the best possible manufacture, they are self-adjusting, light and comfortable. The external surface being completely covered with a non absorbent material (Okonite) renders them absolutely impervious to moisture, perspiration, and the acid execretions of the skin, cannot rust or get out of order, cause no cutaneous irritation, will hold securely any size protusion without pain or undue pressure, has neither under-straps, levers, nor cumbrous fastenings, may be washed when necessary with impunity, and can therefore be worn any length of time, in any climate, without becoming offensive, as is the case with those constructed of leather, elastic, and other objectionable materials of a porous character.**

The Lancet. "Skulls Okonite Trusses are the most effective we have ever noticed."

British Medical Journal. "They are scientifically constructed, and give perfect support in all cases."

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Illustrated Medical News. "We can with every confidence recommend them to all sufferers from Hernia (Rupture) and Prolapsis."

THOUSANDS OF UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AWARDS—Gold Medal, Paris (1889); Gold Medal "World's Fair," Chicago (1893).

	Common Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.	
PRICES :--	25s. 6d.	35s. 6d.	45s. 6d.	**each single.**
	51s.	71s.	91s.	**each double.**

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED.—The entire circumference around the body two inches below the top of the hips. State if the rupture is on the right, left, or both sides of the body, or at the navel, and about the size of the protusion.

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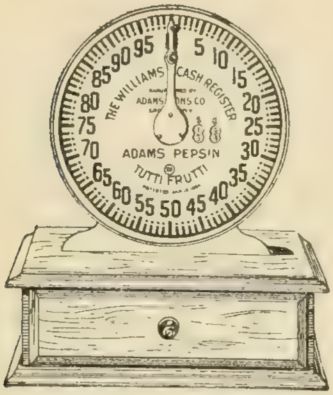
INCLUDE ONE OUNCE IN YOUR FIRST ORDER TO YOUR JOBBER.



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(REGISTERED)

THE NEWEST & MOST EFFICIENT SOPORIFIC REMEDY.

Taken in doses of 32 grains, or half a teaspoonful, in milk, ale or cognac, produces in half-an-hour a quiet refreshing sleep, lasting from six to eight hours, with no unpleasant after effects. The effects of SOMNAL are more pleasant than those of Chloral Hydrate and Morphia. Experiments made in the Town Hospitals, Moabit and Friedrichshain, Konigliche Charite and Konigliche Universitats Poliklinik, Berlin, have shown that SOMNAL does not accelerate the pulse and does not upset the stomach. SOMNAL is especially recommended for Nervous Insomnia, Neurasthenia, Spinal Complaints, Infectious Diseases, Paralysis, Melancholia, Hysteria, Morphinismus, and Diabetes. The low price of SOMNAL enables its use in the poor and workmen's practice and in hospitals.

Radlauer's Antinervin.

(SALICYLE BROMANILIDE) in the form of Powder, the most efficacious Antipyretic, Antineuralgic, and Antinervine.

ANTINERVIN replaces and surpasses Antipyrin, has no hurtful secondary effects, and is cheaper. Taken in doses of 8 grain four times a day, it is an excellent remedy for Feverish, Catarrhal and Rheumatic Pains.

ANTINERVIN is of especial service in cases of Influenza, Neuralgia, Asthma, Tuberculose, Yellow Fever, Malaria, Migraine, Gout, Rheumatism in the Joints, Diphtheritis, and other typical Fevers.

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AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION.

The Ideal Pharmacy.

Rich. M. Johnson, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

LOCATION.

For an ideal pharmacy, the location depends altogether upon the class of trade which the proprietor wishes to capture.

Of course, a corner is in every instance desirable, as you have the advantage of the windows on two streets, and with the aid of colored show-bottles attract the attention, and in that way invite the trade, of visitors as well as of the permanent residents of your city.

If there be a large farming district surrounding you, and you specially want to secure the farmers' trade, a corner near the market or principal business thoroughfares is the place.

If, on the other hand, your chief aim is to gain a steady town and family trade, a corner well up in the residential portion of the city is the better place.

In the former, while you have the rush on market days, you do not have the steady trade of the uptown store; besides, your expenses are greater: as rent, insurance, etc., are always heavier in the business part of a city; and even though your sales were larger, you would not have as much to your credit at the end of the year after deducting expenses.

The down-town store indeed gets the country but with it a good deal of the "is - that - the - best - you - can - do-on-it ?", "won't - you - take - less ?" kind of trade. The rural customers are also as a rule more inquisitive, and want to know "what's that you put in?" and "what d'ye call that stuff?" when you are putting up a prescription for them; and unless you have an extra supply of aliases for the different ingredients, it is hard to satisfy their curiosity. By-the-way, a very good idea is to give them the botanical source; e. g., call Powdered Licorice (which is a very common ingredient for flavoring horse-powders) "Powdered Glycyrrhiza glabra," and it usually satisfies their inquisitiveness.

On the other hand, the special advantage of the uptown store is,—that you get the steadier and at least equally profitable trade of the permanent residents; and this advantage is so much the greater if these residents are the business-men of your town.

ARRANGEMENT.

Much depends on the interior arrangement of a pharmacy; as, with their first visit to it, the customers usually form their opinion of things. First of all, have everything clean and orderly. Do not have the counter piled up with stuff that has no business there; and be careful that the show cases do not display the dirt of flies.

The Bottles.—The shelf bottles should all be of uniform pattern, but not necessarily all of equal size; because for some things you do not require so large a bottle as for others which are in constant use. Nothing appears so bad to the ordinary on-looker, as to see an array of bottles, no two alike, some with glass labels, and others with paper ones; giving the appearance of slovenliness or inadequate means to procure the best equipment for the business. They should be arranged so that all the various classes,—as Acids, Tinctures, Powders, Salts, Syrups, etc.,—shall be properly classified, and set in alphabetic order.

Great care should be taken to see that all containing-vessels are air-tight, so as to prevent the evaporation of liquids, and oxidation, deliquescence, or efflorescence of salts.

The chief importance of this lies in the fact that the alcohol or water—as the case may be—may leave the residue of the Tincture or Extract so much condensed as to be positively dangerous; and if dispensed without due regard thereto, serious consequences may result. As examples of this, we might mention: Tincture Aconite, Belladonna, Opium, Hyoscyamus. In others, again, if evaporation is allowed the medicinal properties of the product may be materially lessened, or altogether lost; the evil then becomes negative instead of positive. Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid may be cited as as an example of this class.

Besides the general shelf-bottles, the pharmacist should have his dispensing-counter furnished with a set of bottles, etc., supplied with the drugs most used in dispensing. This will prevent much confusion in the conduct of the general business of the store, and save much time and labor otherwise spent in pacing around the store after the drug required; and only those who have this convenience know how to appreciate it. The shelf-bottles should be dusted thoroughly every morning, and wiped off with a damp cloth or chamois at least once a week, and in summer time—during the fly season—three or four times a week.

A person feels amply repaid for some extra trouble in this respect, when a "tony" lady customer comes in and says: "My! how nice your bottles look; how in the world can you keep them so clean?" and you smile and say: "That's part of the business."

The Patent Medicines should always be kept in glass cases or drawers, as it is impossible to keep them clear of dust and fly specks if exposed; and no druggist can hand over for sale to a polite customer a package besmeared with filth of this kind, without loss of self-respect, and probably loss of future custom.

A very good way is to have all of one class on the same shelf, as Liniments, Cough-Syrups, Hair-Renewers, etc., etc.,—each having a shelf, or part of one, to itself. In that way you have all the varieties right before your own eye and that of your customer, in a compact space, in systematic order, and attractive style.

For the smaller patents, as Ointments, Corn Cures, etc., it is desirable to have special drawers for each kind.

For Oils, I would recommend combination glass jars, in which the sections can be taken apart without trouble. In the single jars the box of Pills you want is often pretty sure to be at the bottom, and in this case you have to empty all the others out on the counter in order to get it.

The combination jars are free from this objection and can be built up to any height, each section being devoted to one or more makes of Pills, which are thus ready to hand.

Perfumery is, of course, and for such reasons as have been just now mentioned, to be kept in show cases,—the more stylish the better.

Perfumes in *bulk* should be kept on a ledge which is *not* of easy access for every customer to "sample." It soon runs away with the profit if the bottle be where too many samples can be had free.

The Dispensing Department should have everything arranged in the most convenient manner possible. It should be in a part of the store distinct and separate from the general sale-counters, and where the dispenser will not be interfered with by those whose curiosity prompts them to see, if possible, how he "fixes it up"; which is especially objectionable when it comes to the measurement of the "Aq. pur., q. s. ad . . . ."

This department should be arranged with sets of drawers for labels, pill and ointment boxes, pill machines, ointment-slabs, spatules, powder-papers and boxes, suppository-moulds, corks, all the solid extracts and pill excipients, etc., besides a cupboard for any chemical apparatus the dispenser may require. Near by should be kept a separate case for the alkaloids and for other poisonous drugs; as well as for essential oils, etc.

The shelves or the case should be stocked with the drugs most used in dispensing, and in bottles of suitable size, clearly labeled and neatly arranged.

There should also be a case for the empty prescription vials, all of which should be washed before being put in the case. The latter case should be divided into sections for each size of vial.

The prescription-counter must be used *only* for dispensing; any work required of an assistant is to be done on a separate table provided for that purpose.

Nothing should be allowed to be upon this counter but what is required for immediate use at any time; otherwise mistakes might be easily made, which might be followed by disastrous consequences.

A supply of glass and porcelain mortars of different sizes should be on the counter, upside down, so as not to catch dust. Slides under the counter are very convenient for the purpose of folding powders, and you can the more easily keep the papers clean by folding them upon these slides, which themselves are preserved from being wetted or soiled, by being pushed under cover whenever not in use.

Two sets of scales are necessary, one for the rougher weighing, the other for weighing the more poisonous chemicals, when it is necessary to secure accuracy, as it so often is, to the fraction of a grain.

The lighting at and about the dispensing counter should be so arranged that there shall not be any shadow cast upon the counter; and so that the weights and weighings, and all measurements, may be clearly seen.

Have a special style of bottles for prescriptions, with your name blown in; and lithographed labels with simply your name and address, and the spaces for No., Dr., Date, For, and Directions.

Have caps for the cork and an automatic numbering machine; it looks as though you knew your business and were careful. A good quality of paper for wrapping also adds to the appearance of the finished prescription.

A book of views or some other device to engage the attention is appreciated by the customer while waiting for a prescription.

In regard to the best manner of keeping prescriptions, there seems to be a great difference of opinion. Some prefer the file, which I think is the better way; others paste them in a large book kept for the purpose. But, in either event, each prescription should be numbered, and a book kept to aid in finding it readily.

A list arranged as below, I think, answers all the requirements:

Date.	Book	Number	Name of patient	Prescribed by	Medicine.	Price.
Nov. 7	5	219162	Mr. J. Smith	Dr. Jones	Mixt. ℥iv	$ 40
"	3	219163	Mr. Jas. Brown	Dr. Kennedy	Oint. ℥iii	35
"	7	219164	Mrs. Clark	Dr. Walsh	Pills No. xx	30
"	9	219165	Miss Holmes	Dr. Aitkens	Powd No. v	50
"	2	219166	Mrs. Fisher	Dr. Hodgson	Suppos. xii	1.00
"	4	219167	Mast. Higgins	Dr. Moore	Pulv. ℥ii	40

The "book" column is for the number of the book in which the prescription is copied or filed, as one plan is to have a separate book for each physician.

Notes should be made as to the method of preparation of prescriptions, in order to procure a uniform result in case of repetition.

Stock Room.—The drugs should be alphabetically arranged on shelves; or, if preferred, the shelves might be numbered and a list taken of the drugs on each shelf, and then this list arranged alphabetically in a book. By this plan, if you want to know where such and such a drug is, you have just to turn up your book to the name of the drug, and opposite it will be the number of the shelf on which it is kept. This method saves time and trouble. Any old price-list, cut up and posted in a book, with the number of the shelf opposite, answers admirably.

Effervescent and deliquescent salts should not be kept in the paper wrappers as they sometimes come from the wholesale house, but immediately put into suitable containers, such as tight tin cases or well-stoppered bottles.

Heating by hot water is to be desired on account of the easy way in which it can be regulated; and although the expense at first, in putting it in, is greater, in the end it is cheaper; as less coal is required and you do not have the dust in the store, from ashes, etc., as you would otherwise have.

The internal arrangement of the store with regard to the position of the counters, show-cases., has, of necessity, to be governed by the amount of space at your disposal; so that nothing specific can be said about it.

MANAGEMENT.

The management of the pharmacy is of first importance. It is indeed, absolutely necessary, but not sufficient, that the proprietor should be thoroughly educated; he must also have a good head for business, or else he will very probably not be long in the store before his creditors will be greeted with the offer of 30c. on the dollar.

To be successful, he must spend the greater part of his time in the store, give personal attention to his customers, and make himself generally agreeable. No matter how good the clerks may be, people like to see the proprietor when they come into the store. His mercantile friends want him to see that they patronize him, and, of course, expect him to return the compliment.

His presence in the store shows that he has an eye to all that is being done; and thus he secures the greater confidence of his customers.

It is contrary to all ordinary experience that clerks will do as well in the absence as in the presence of the proprietor; and it is in accordance with ordinary experience that politeness of manner, alertness, punctuality and enthusiasm, will be cultivated and exhibited by the clerk, in proportion as these qualities are exemplified by the principal.

Rules should be written out for the guidance of the clerks; any violation of which should incur the penalty of a fine, or suspension—to be governed by the gravity of the offence. A few simple ones are here suggested.

1.—Treat all customers alike; be obliging.

2.—Never have your hat on when behind the counter.

3.—Anything of which you are not sure, don't risk; find out first and make sure.

4.—Keep stock bottles and drawers always well filled.

5.—Keep scale-pans shining and counters clear.

6.—Don't handle the bottles as you would heavy hardware.

7.—Do your dirty work on a separate table; don't make the prescription or sale counter your headquarters for this kind of work.

8.—If stock is low on anything, put it in the "Want Book" at once.

9.—Label *everything* you sell, especially poisons.

10.—Make a memo. of anything to be prepared, and attend to it at the earliest opportunity.

11.—Attend to the cleanliness of your person, and tidiness of your dress.

12.—Smoking on the premises is forbidden.

13.-The penalty of inebriety is immediate dismissal.

The proprietor will make the better friends of his patrons of all classes, by recognizing them on the street; and he should study to make them feel at home in his store.

All loafing and smoking in the store by friends and customers, is to be discouraged; ladies do not wish to be subjected to the annoyance of loafers' talk, neither are they willing to cut their way through a cloud of smoke to get what they want; and it should be remembered that about 70 per cent. of the buying is done by the ladies.

ADVERTISING.

Keep your name before the public by advertising freely. Although you cannot expect people to buy drugs that they do not require; nevertheless let them know *what you have* for sale, and that you keep *only the best* in your line of business, and that *special attention* is given to the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions.—*Merck's Market Report.*

[This paper was awarded a $30 prize in the contest inaugurated by *Merck's Market Report.* —EDITOR.]

Use of India-Rubber and Gutta-Percha in Medicine.

A. E. DAVIS, M. D., in India-Rubber World.

With one or two exceptions, perhaps, to no other articles of commerce is modern medicine so much indebted for its success as it is to India-rubber and Gutta-percha, This indebtedness exists, to a greater or less extent, in every department of medicine—general medicine and special surgery, chemistry, laboratory-work, dentisry, and hygiene. The uses of these gums have been so manifold and their application so extensive in the practice of the "healing art," that even the far-reaching phrase, "from the cradle to the grave," seems not to be broad enough to embrace these articles. In this day of *hygienic* medicine, we are ushered into the world on a protective rubber sheet, using it therefore before the cradle!

Torquemada, who called attention in 1615 to the tree that produced India-rubber, remarked the use of an oil obtained from this gum by means of heating (no doubt the same oil we now obtain by heating the gum —*caoutchoucin*), that was "of especial effect in removing tightness of the chest, and was also drunk with cocoa to stop hemorrhage." This seems to be the earliest mention of the use of rubber in medicine.

Gutta-percha was introduced to the medical world by Mr. Montgomerie, of Singapore, in 1822, who had his attention called to it by the natives using it for whips. Twenty years later, he recommended it as a good material for making braces and other surgical appliances. This is its first authenticated use in medicine or surgery. The Chinese and Malays are said to have long known and used it in medicine, though no authentic records of such use exist. It was in 1842 that Mr. Montgomerie of the East India Company recommended the use of Gutta-percha, for splints and other surgical appliances, to the Medical Board of Calcutta. In 1844 the Society of Arts of London gave him a gold medal in recognition of his useful discovery and its results in the practice of surgery. After the publication of Mr. Montgomerie's valuable paper on Gutta-percha, this article came rapidly into use for instruments and braces and other surgical appliances.

To come to the present use of these gums, we may refer first to general surgery. India-rubber has rendered its greatest service to surgery perhaps in the form of drainage tubes. Upon the proper drainage of wounds depends in a large measure their healing. Without drainage of some sort, in fact, most wounds would not heal, while with drainage operations are now undertaken that otherwise would not be attempted. To illustrate in a practical but homely way the importance of drainage to the success of surgery, we may refer to the drainage of low or swampy lands. By means of drainage, the excess of water is removed from these swamps, and that land which before was filled with foul water, contaminated with miasmus, and without value and uninhabitable, is converted into a dry, healthy, and habitable area. So with surgery, where large abscesses are opened, suppurating cavities entered, or even where fresh wounds are made, drainage is absolutely necessary, if we are to expect success. As the drainage of swamp lands makes them habitable and helps preserve the lives of those living in such districts, so the drainage of wounds or abscesses makes it possible now to save lives that would certainly be sacrificed were it not for drainage. In fact, new fields of surgery have opened up, simply from the fact that the wounds could be perfectly drained and cleaned properly.

While it is true that many substances, such as metal, glass, animal tissue, and vegetable tissue other than rubber, have been and are now used for drainage-tubes (some of them long before rubber was known), yet more drainage-tubes are made of rubber than of all others combined. First, its great elasticity renders it applicable to almost any shaped wound; second, it is not easily broken; third, it resists most chemicals; fourth, it is cheap and easily sterilized. The amount of caoutchouc annually consumed in the manufacture of this tubing, and the commercial value of the same, it is impossible to state, but it is very large.

India-rubber and Gutta-percha are employed in many other ways in general surgery. As a tourniquet, rubber serves to check hemorrhage during an amputation. Elastic bandages and stockings are used in the treatment of ulcers and varicose veins. Ice-caps, ice-bags, coils, hot-water-bottles, etc., made of rubber are very convenient for use when hot or cold applications are to be made. Rubber sheeting, rubber mattresses, rubber cushions, etc., are constantly used in surgical diseases. Irrigation tubes, stomach-tubes, rectal tubes, surgeon's aprons and cushions, gloves, etc., are all made of rubber. Syringes, instruments, instrument-handles, instrument-cases, etc., are in many instances made of hard rubber, while braces, splints, and other surgical appliances of this nature, are made of Gutta-percha.

In genito urinary surgery, India rubber, hard and soft, finds a large field of usefulness. Its chief use here is in the form of catheters, bougies, syringes, pessaries, cushions, bags, etc. Of the different articles here mentioned I shall confine my remarks, which are quoted in the main from a recent issue of a leading medical journal,* to two articles—catheters and bougies. Relatively the other articles are of almost equal value. Catheters, which are meant for emptying the urinary bladder, have been in use for thousands of years, tainly for two thousand, as those found at Pompeii bear witness. These, however, were metallic. Dr. Gouley, in the journal referred to, says that perhaps soft, pliable catheters were made as early as the eleventh century, but these did not come into general use until the latter part of the last century, and soft rubber-catheters not until some years later. I quote him :—

"Until recently France, Germany and England seem to have supplied the greater part of the gum catheters and bougies used in different parts of the world. The first large manufactory of catheters in England was established many years ago by a German,, Mr. Eschmann, whose successors are still engaged in the extensive manufacture of these instruments. About fifty years ago, says Mr. Stohlman, soft catheters and bougies were manufactured in the United States by a Frenchman, Mr. Petrie, who had established himself in Philadelphia but soon gave up the business because the demand for his instruments was too limited, on account perhaps of their being inferior to those imported from France. From that time it does not appear that any attempt was made to manufacture gum catheters in this country until the year 1879, when Mr. Roy, son-in-law of Mr. Benas, of Paris, established a catheter-factory in one of the suburbs of New York, and continued to supply, to a limited extent, the demand for gum catheters until 1890, when his establishment was closed. Thus far the home-manufacture of these catheters had affected but little the importation of French, English, and German catheters.

"It has not been possible to obtain strictly accurate information relating to the importation, home manufacture, and consumption of soft catheters and bougies, but some of the merchants and manufacturers assert that the annual sale is about one million soft catheters, *of which two hundred thousand are of India-rubber, and one hundred and ten thousand bougies.* Until the end of 1875 nearly all the soft vulcanized India-rubber catheters used in this country were imported. In 1876 the firm of George Tiemann & Co., of New York, began the manufacture of India-rubber catheters with countersunk blunt-edged eyes under the name of velvet-eyed catheters, and also some catheters of the same material with no lateral eye, but open at the vesical end. The following named firms have since been engaged in the manufacture of soft-rubber catheters : The Davidson Rubber Co. ; Parker, Stearns & Sutton ; The Akron Rubber Co. ; The Tyer Rubber Co. ; and several other companies. At present, of the 200,000 India rubber catheters sold annually in the United States, only 30,-000 are imported.

As to quality of the home-manufactured catheters and bougies as compared with the foreign manufacture he says :

"These American catheters and bougies are fully equal to those manufactured in foreign countries, and some of them are even superior. The American India-rubber catheters are superior to those of foreign importation in the construction of the eye, in the high polish of their surface, and in the smoothness of their interior."

In other special branches of surgery, as in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, we have use for rubber, as syringes, atomizers, tubes, specula, bulbs, instrument handles, etc. In gynecology and rectal diseases instruments and articles made of rubber are not only in wide demand but almost a necessity. These articles, among others, are catheters, bougies, syringes, tubes, cushions, basins, pessaries, bandages, bags, etc.

Finally, in that branch of mechanical surgery known as *prosthesis*, which has for its object the supplying of artificial limbs, etc., India-rubber serves a most useful purpose. Many artificial limbs are made entirely of rubber, while most if not all the remainder have rubber in some form,—as buffers, elastics, etc.,—employed in their manufacture. The artificial hands and feet made by A. A. Marks, of New York, who is one of the largest manufacturers of these goods in America, are of solid India-rubber, the feet having a small core of wood. Other manufacturers, of whom there are about thirty in the United States, do not make hands and feet of solid rubber, but employ the rubber in the joints as "buffers" to obviate jar or concussion, and in the sole of the foot also place the rubber for the same purpose. Elastics are sometimes placed about the joints of these artificial limbs to protect and strengthen them, and at the same time render them more mobile. So deftly are the artificial hands made that the wearer can pick up and handle small articles, and can even write, which to a business man, may mean his "bread and butter." For the laboring-man the hands are so made that they can be detached, and a hook, *e.g.*, the famous Capt. Cuttle's,—a knife, a fork, and even tools can be inserted into the arm attachment, and the individual thus enabled to earn his own bread. And so perfectly are the feet made and so comfortably and satisfactorily do they perform their function, that they defy detection in the wearer of them. Not only can the owner follow the ordinary vocations of life, but he can dance, ride the bicycle, etc., and not necessarily without grace and ease. Artificial limbs, unlike artificial eyes, which fill the place of the lost member in an æsthetic sense only, actually perform the functions of the wanting members, and almost if not quite as perfectly.

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* "Notes on American Catheters and Bougies." By J. W. S. Gouley, M. D. *New York Medical Journal*, July 22, 1893.

Some idea of the enormous number of artificial limbs worn by the veterans of our late war can be obtained by remembering that it requires about thirty government manufacturers to supply the demand, as the government furnishes, to soldiers and sailors who lost limbs, a new support once in five years.

In medicine, generally and specially, the general practitioner has almost as many uses for India-rubber as the surgeon has. From the rubber sheets, which he uses to protect the bed at child-birth to the rubber cushions which he prescribes to ease the declining years of the aged, he has constant use for India-rubber in some form. Rubber nipples, which at first glance might be thought of but little importance, form a most convenient pap, *in this day of artificially-fed infants*, for the taking of artifical food, milk, etc. Especially is this so in the larger cities, where not only thousands of children in private homes are "brought up on the bottle," but where thousands of children in nurseries, foundling asylums, and hospitals are reared in the same way. The Society woman has not the time (or inclination, perhaps) to nurse her infant, the working-woman, of necessity many times, *must* leave her infant at a day-side nursery, while many mothers on account of their own health are compelled to rear their children on the bottle. So that, from one reason or another, we find in New York city, perhaps, 25 per cent. of all the children born "bottle-fed." Teething rings made of India-rubber have their use a little later in the infant life.

Stomach-tubes of rubber are often used in the digestive troubles of children for washing out the stomach; as they also are for emptying the stomachs of adults. In the lying-in room, in private and hospital practice, besides rubber sheets we have use for catheters, syringes, dilators, irrigators, breast-pumps, belts, basins, etc., most of which articles are made of India-rubber and Gutta-percha. Again, in any condition in which heat or cold is to be applied, water-bags, caps, bottles, coils, etc., made of rubber are in general demand and use. In diseases where bed-sores are to be prevented and where great ease and comfort are demanded, beds and cushions of rubber, filled with air or water, serve a most useful purpose.

The introduction of vulcanized rubber into the practice of dentistry marked the greatest epoch in its advancement. A word as to the history of this important branch of medicine may not be out of place here. That the Egyptians had professional dentists the artificial plates of ivory, wood, and even gold, found in the jaws of mummies, bear silent witness. After the Egyptians, however, there is no trace of dentistry until the time of Galen, and no traces of a special dental profession until the middle of the seventeenth century. Not until this century even was dentistry, as a distinct profession, recognized. With the advent of the process of vulcanization of India-rubber, about the middle of this century, the number of men in the dental profession rapidly increased. In 1820 the estimated number of dentists in the United States was 100; in 1890 they were estimated at 14,800.

Vulcanized India-rubber as a material for plates to hold artificial teeth has no superior, if, indeed, an equal. It is questionable if gold, which is much more costly, forms a more comfortable or even more durable plate for artificial teeth. Dr. H. W. F. Cady, an eminent dentist of New York, informs the writer that a properly vulcanized India rubber plate will last for a number of years—twenty to thirty—without being changed by the secretions of the mouth. Besides durability, it possesses another advantage over other material, in that during the process of vulcanization it can be tinted to exactly correspond to the color of the human gums. From an æsthetic point of view, in both men and women, this is of much importance. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in an address delivered in 1872 at Harvard University, speaks pertinently on this point. As to a woman's teeth, he says:

"There is no element of her wondrous beauty which can take the place of white, even, well-shaped teeth. And as beauty is not a mere plaything, but a great force, like gravity or electricity, the art which keeps it, mends it, and, to some extent, makes it, is of corresponding importance."

Another recommendation yet in favor of vulcanized India-rubber for plates is its cheapness, which is not its least advantage; for thousands of people who now wear artificial teeth, which contribute to their good digestion, good health and good looks, would be unable to do so were it not for vulcanized rubber, the price of which is within the reach of the masses. Gutta-percha is sometimes used for plates in the same manner as India-rubber, but to a very limited extent, as it does not wear so well as the India-rubber article. Bleached Gutta-percha, however, is used in filling teeth, for which it is very useful when the teeth will not stand a metal filling. The "rubber dam" or sheeting is another article of India-rubber much used in the dental profession.

From a doctor's point of view, the teeth, upon which depend a proper mastication of food, and indirectly the digestion and assimilation of the same, hold the key, in great measure, to good health. Consequently, any art which aids in the preservation, care, and even restoration of them, is held in high respect. Pertinent here again is another remark from Dr. Holmes, who makes Walter Savage Landor say: "I have lost my mind, that I do not care so much about; but I have lost my teeth, and I cannot eat." Certainly a pathetic condition! Had he been supplied with a set of artificial teeth, such as are made to-day, his mind would have been a greater loss to him, perhaps, than the loss of his original teeth. Without good teeth, however, there is no such thing as good health. Hence the inestimable service that vulcanized rubber has rendered to mankind already. And, if we are rapidly advancing to that "toothless and hairless age in man" so confidently predicted by some of the most advanced scientists of to-day, it stands to render us still greater service.

It is estimated that sixteen tons of India-rubber are annually consumed in the manufacture of plates for artificial teeth.

In the field of hygiene hard rubber is sometimes used in the manufacture of water-pipes, faucets, valves, etc., all of which articles have their use in sanitary plumbing.

Soft rubber has even a more extensive use in the manufacture of articles that are employed in the practice of hygiene, both public and private. Mackintoshes, gossamers, rubber shoes and boots, are the most important of these. These articles have to do chiefly with the prevention of disease, which, indeed, is the chief aim of hygiene. They also protect those recovering from disease. The importance of protecting the feet from the damp ground is tersely expressed in a text-book by Dr. Bosworth, a leading throat-specialist of New York, who says:

"The best chest-protector is worn on the sole of the foot. Furthermore, inasmuch as all these articles are for protection and prevention, they may very properly be regarded, so far as health is concerned, that "ounce of prevention" which is better than the pound of cure."

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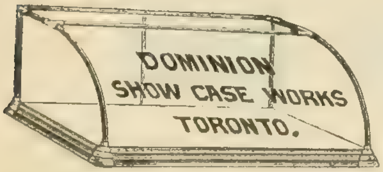

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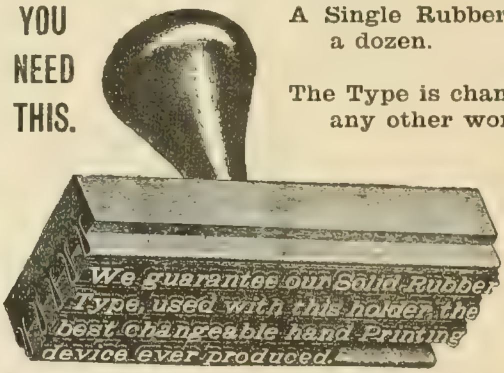
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ber in the practice of army and navy hygiene, I shall content myself with the mention of one article, and that in relation to the army, though it applies with equal force as regards the navy. I quote from an article[*] by Dr. Alfred A. Woodhull. a surgeon in the United States army, who says:

"A poncho, or India-rubber blanket, which is not technically 'clothing' but 'equipage,' may be issued in the field. This waterproof may completely protect the sleeper from soil-dampness, and is, perhaps, *the most important single article* for the soldier's use."[†]

So throughout the entire practice of medicine, dentistry, and hygiene medicines excluded of course—with one exception (steel) India-rubber. is, I believe, the most important single article used by the medical profession.

Pharmaceutical Testing.

Frank Edel, Des Moines, Ia.

Among the subjects of interest to the pharmacist that of pharmaceutical testing is one of the most important. While this is so, it is, nevertheless, very lightly considered by the generality of the profession. A certain prominent pharmacist once said to the writer: "I don't pay any attention to this subject; first, because I can purchase chemicals of standard purity; second, because I haven't the time." This is an old stereotyped answer, "I haven't the time." And yet, many of these men who "haven't the time" are very close buyers. And it is true beyond question that price regulates the goods to a large extent as to quality. A friend of mine, who is professor of chemistry in one of our pharmacy schools, said that he one time ordered C. P. nitrate of potassium and when it came found it to be nitrate of sodium. The writer knows of a certain pharmacist who had precipitated carbonate of calcium sent to him which is labeled "phosphate," but he used it right along and never knew the difference until he hired a new clerk who discovered the error. Sime time ago the writer had a sample of cream of tartar, said to be pure, handed him for examination, which tested only 36 per cent. of potassium bitartrate.

The pharmacist should be thoroughly familiar with the quality of the drugs he sells, and to do this he must test them. The Pharmacopœia of 1880 recommended certain tests for impurities and adulterations, and this has been continued and extended in the edition of 1890, which made it absolutely necessary for a series of tests and volumetric solutions to be included. The wisdom of this course cannot be questioned, it is an absolute necessity, and the progressive pharmacist will so recognize.

We do not often find such adulterations as mentioned in the case of the cream of tartar above, but we know that adulteration is largely practiced.

While the Pharmacopœia gives many tests for noting impurities or detecting adulteration the great majority of them are very simple, and there is no reason why they should not be employed. It is a sad commentary on pharmacy that so little attention is paid to this important subject. Aside from any bearing it might have on the purity of the chemicals dispensed it is of immense advantage to the pharmacist himself if he uses the tests intelligently. He becomes familiar with chemical reactions involved, thus gaining a practical knowledge of the action of one chemical upon another, and lays the ground work of a knowledge of chemistry that will be of great advantage to him in understanding and overcoming the difficulties that may arise in prescription work. There are but few utensils needed and they are such as should be in every store, such as pipettes, burettes, evaporating dishes, etc.

The Pharmacopœia in many instances does not require absolute purity, but it does require that the impurities shall not exceed a certain amount. And standing, as the pharmacist does, between the physician and his patient, he is occupying a very important position and one of great responsibility. Many of the tests are very simple. Take, for instance, the test for calomel. The Pharmacopœia requires that it shall be absolutely free from mercuric chloride. It used to be a popular idea, and is true to a large extent, that English calomel is purer than that of American manufacture. Many pharmacists have the same idea to-day, and are paying big prices for English when, if they would use the test for soluble chloride as used by the Pharmacopœia, they would have no difficulty in finding an American calomel of equal purity, and much less in price. If the tests of the Pharmacopœia were applied a great many pharmacists would be surprised at the grade of goods they have been dispensing. The writer was not in favor of the advanced ground on standardization of pharmaceutical preparations (made from drugs containing alkaloids or other active principles on which the medicinal activity of the drug depends) as advocated by many before the last pharmacopœial convention, and was glad to see the convention throw it aside to the extent it did. This was because of the fact that the great majority of the rank and file of the profession were not ready for it. The tests of the pharmacopœia, however, are of such a nature as to be easy of application and in most cases require no special apparatus to apply them. There is nothing in testing the strength of acids with volumetric alkali solution or of alkalies with volumetric acid solution to deter any careful pharmacist. And what is true of these is true of the great majority of tests given. Express directions are given for making tests, and explicit directions for making test solutions.

In testing, however, it is best not to form too hasty conclusions. Some time ago a sample of glycerin was handed the writer to test. The pharmacist who had examined it said it was adulterated with glucose. He was asked what tests he had applied, and said he had mixed it with two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid, and it had turned brown. I asked him if he had applied any other tests, and he said no. The glycerin was taken from a can marked "C.P." and was made by a very prominent firm. Tests carefully applied for glucose, cane sugar, or gums, failed to show the slightest trace of either. In order to satisfy myself all tests were made in *duplicate*. This shows the error of jumping at conclusions. And unless the pharmacist intends to test carefully and fully he had better leave it alone, for he will be often misled thereby.

Here is another instance. A certain manufacturer in the west was urging his bicarbonate of sodium. He claimed for it a purity equal to the best commercial brands. His claims were thought to be extravagant and tests ordered. The writer made the tests and was astonished at the comparative purity of the brand when placed alongside of the best commercial brands, thus showing the manufacturer's claims to be well founded, and opening up a market for him with the jobber in question which has resulted in the sale of many thousand pounds through this channel. And thus the writer might go on and give instance after instance of this kind coming under his observation. These, however, are only mentioned to show the importance of the work. The pharmacist should be in a position to do the work and to do it intelligently, not only that he may be able to test his own chemicals but also such material as may be brought to him. The writer knows a certain pharmacist who made quite a sum of money one year from testing wall-paper for arsenic; and there is no reason why the pharmacist should not be consulted about potable waters and similar work. If he is qualified to do this work, and will let it be known, he will not want for customers; and if not qualified he should prepare himself for the work.

The Pharmacopœia has, by the tests given, made every pharmacist the judge of the chemicals he sells. He thus has the means easily to judge of their purity, and if he does not do so he is negligent.—*Western Druggist.*

Acetonresorcin results from the chemical union of 2 molecules of resorcin and 1 molecule of aceton (Zeit. A. O. Apoth. Ver.), and may be obtained by mixing 1 part of resorcin with 2 parts of aceton and adding 1 part of fuming nitric acid. Acetonresorcin separates in form of an oil layer which, after purification, may be caused to crystallize. The compound is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether and chloroform, but soluble in alkaline liquids.

Hæmol is a black, or dark-brown powder obtained by the action of zinc upon defibrinated blood containing 1% soluble iron,

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[*] "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences," Vol. VIII., p. 760.

[†] The italics are mine.

Pharmacy Abroad.

Ancient Materia Medica of India. — In a paper read before the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, T. Stevenson makes the following interesting observation: It is very interesting to note that many drugs which have been only recently introduced into this country, generally from the other side of the Atlantic, have been in use in another form in India from time immemorial. In fact, the natives of India, like the country people of our own land, seem to know the properties of every herb and tree. An interesting instance of this may be seen in viburnum prunifolium, a plant which has been recently introduced into European practice from America as a remedy in uterine complaints. An allied species, viburnum fœtidum, has been used for centuries by the natives of India as a remedy for menorrhagia and post-partum hæmorrhage, and it is a custom among Hindu women who have been confined to hang a sprig of this plant over their door as a charm.

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Prussian Apothecary Ordinance.— It would not be a bad idea if India could only see her way to following Germany's example of protecting the lives of her people.

For, among a long list of *salutary* regulations, issued by the Prussian Minister ef Educational and Medical Affairs for the operation of dispensaries and hospitals, we find laws to the following effect, which ought to be *made* to have direct application in this country:—Illegible prescriptions must *not* be filled nor one medicine substituted for another, without consulting the prescribing physician. No secret medicine can be sold except when the label conveys a knowledge of their composition. Chemists and druggists must not prescribe. In dangerous casualities or in cases of poisoning, the proper remedies may be supplied, but they must be fully stated to the physician, as soon as he reaches the scene. Physicians may *not* dispense. Save under sanction of the Provincial President, chemists and doctors must *not* engage in collateral business affairs. Pharmacies must be regularly inspected and penalties inflicted for careless, incompetent, or slovenly administration. *One* apprentice is allowed for each assistance in a pharmacy; but failure to provide or enforce *proper* instruction for such apprentice is severely punishable.

⁂

Budding Practitioners. — There are at present 18,910 medical students in the United States, of whom 1,410 are of the Homœopathic persuasion, 741 who have their lot among Eclectics, and 16,759 of the Regular faith.—*Medical Age.*

⁂

French Pharmacy.—From Mr. C. J. Park's paper on "Pharmacy as Practised in France," it appears that French chemists carry on their business under conditions somewhat different from those which regulate their profession in this country. They are only allowed to have one shop each, and are not permitted to work in association with unqualified persons. It is illegal for a medical man in conjunction with a pharmacien to give gratuitous advice and reap a benefit from the prescriptions. Pharmaciens have the sole right of compounding and retailing medicines for human beings, either for internal or external use. Medical men, resident in rural distsicts where there is no chemist, are allowed to dispense medicines, but if they visit a patient who lives near an established chemist, they are not entitled to send medicines. Hospitals and religious communities can compound medicines for their inmates. Secret medicines are illegal, and the formulæ of all special preparations have to be submitted to a Board appointed by the State and approved of before being sold to the public. French pharmacies open generally at 7 a. m. and close at 10 p. m., all the year round, Sundays included, and someone is supposed to be present at all hours for cases of necessity. Their sales are confined strictly to drugs, chemicals and mineral waters, and it would be considered unprofessional to handle the variety of toilet articles, &c., which is often an important part of the business of ther English brethren. The chief poisonous drugs and chemicals are required by law to be kept in a locked cupboard in the pharmacy, and the pharmacies are visited at least once a year by officers appointed. A still more noteworthy peculiarity is that all prescriptions have to be written in the mother tongue, and not in Latin, as with us.—*Mfg. Chemist.*

Peanut Oil.

The report of the American Consul at Marseilles contains some interesting facts concerning the manufacture of peanut oil, an oil which is largely coming into use for various economic purposes. Extraction of oil from peanuts is rapidly increasing, no fewer than seventeen factories being at present engaged in the industry, and the quantity of nuts imported at Marseilles for this purpose during 1893 exceeded by 314,000 metric quintals (69,224,400 pounds) the importation for 1892. The general method of producing the oil is as follows:—On arriving at the factory the peanuts are first placed in a machine of the nature of a "winnower," in which all outside dirt and other foreign substances are removed. Having been thus superficially cleansed the nuts are conveyed by an Archimedean screw to the shelling-machine, where they are deprived of the shells. Thence the nuts fall into the first triturating machine, consisting of a pair of cast-iron rollers, where they are coarsely ground, and at the same time any foreign bodies, stones, &c., are by an ingenious arrangement rejected. From this machine the meal passes to another, where it is again ground finer, and thence into a long hexagonal case forming a sieve, through which the fine meal passes, while the coarse is sent back to the rollers again. The meal is then pressed in "scourtins" made of horsehair, a pressure of 2,850 lbs. to the square inch being exerted and left on for an hour, which is sufficient to extract all that can be obtained in the first yield. The meal is then removed from the "scourtins," ground a second time, heated to a temperature of about 70° C. (158° F.), and a second pressing is effected. If oil of a very fine quality is required the nuts are crushed only once, partially-ground nuts yielding a smaller but finer product. The yield varies according to the quality of the nuts. Mozambique nuts produce about 50 per cent. in the first pressing, and the value is from 70f. to 95f. per 100 kilos; the second pressing yields about 12 per cent., the value of which is from 45f. to 50f. per 100 kilos.

The oil is largely devoted to the manufacture of white soap, for which it is highly prized. It is also used as a salad oil and in the composition of margarine. Large quantities are also sold as olive oil, principally in the United States. A smaller amount is used for illuminating purposes. The cake left after pressing is particularly rich in nitrogen and forms an excellent cattle food, and commands a price of 13f. per 100 kilos, if made from shelled nuts.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Artificial Citric Acid.

For some considerable time there have been rumors of the artificial production of citric acid from a sugar solution, by growing it into a fungus, The new method has been the subject of prolonged experiment in a chemical factory in Alsace well known for the many synthetic products that have been brought into commerce by it. The news of the discovery has created much uneasiness in the West Indies—notably in Dominica—where the preparation of concentrated lime juice for citric acid manufacture is an industry of some importance. The uneasiness has been allayed somewhat, however, by a letter read by Dr. Alfred Nicholls, of Dominica, from a London drug-firm, in which the opinion is expressed that the experiments are, not likely, within the near future, to reach a stage at which they would become dangerous to the lime-industry. This letter appears in the current issue of the *Kew Bulletin,* in which is also printed a communication, dated June 13, from the British Ambassador at Berlin on the same subject. Sir E. B. Malet states that, according to information which he has received from the Imperial German Foreign Office, the director of the chemical works at Thann, in Alsace, states that the results of the experiments in the production of citric acid from sugar solution increases the prospect of ultimate success, but that certain difficulties have been encountered which must be overcome before there can be any question of the mercantile utilization of the process. —*Chemist and Druggist.*

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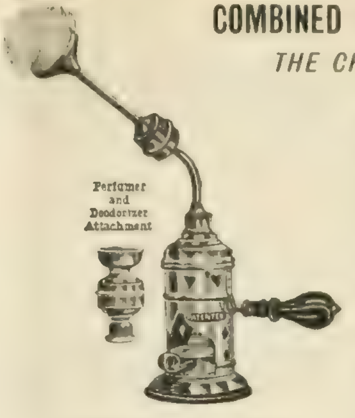

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Iodoform	grms. 197	(℥ vj.)
Carbolic acid	grm. 1	(gtts. xv).
Peppermint oil	grms. 2	(gtts. xxx).

—*Maryland Med. Jour.*

ANGELINE NEW HANDKERCHIEF PERFUME.

The following mixture makes an exquisite handkerchief perfume, to which the name of Angeline has been given :

Oil of bergamot	10 parts
Oil of lemon	10 parts
Oil of pink	20 parts
Oil of rose (attar)	1 part
Oil of reseda	5 parts
Oil of thyme	1 part
Oil of amber	2½ parts
Glycerin	50 parts
Deodorized alcohol	1,000 parts

Mix and dissolve.

The glycerin is added to give tenacity and may be dispensed with if desired.—*Nat. Druggist.*

DENTIFRICE TO PREVENT BLACKENING OF THE TEETH.

Potassium chlorate	14 parts
Sodium borate	28 parts
Calcined magnesia	28 parts
Precipitated chalk	28 parts
Essence of green mint	2 parts

—*Nat. Druggist.*

REINFORCEMENT OF INSECT POWDERS.

According to *Neueste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen*, quassia wood, ground to an impalpable powder, and naphthalin are powerful insecticides, and may be added to pyrethrum flowers to great advantage. The journal quoted suggests the following formula :

Pyrethrum flowers	70 parts
Quassia wood, finely pulverised	29 parts
Naphthalin	1 part

Mix.

GELATINA ZINCO THIOLI.

Thiol liquid	150 grains
Gelatine	225 grains
Zinc oxide	225 grains
Glycerin	375 grains
Distilled water	525 grains

OINTMENTS AND SUPPOSITORIES FOR HÆMORRHOIDS.

OINTMENTS.

1	Cold cream	℥ ss
	Tannin	gr. xxx
	Extract of opium	āā gr. iij
2	Lard	℥ j
	Goulard's cerate	ʒ ij
	Antipyrin	gr. xlv
	Extract of belladonna Extract of opium	āā gr. xv
3	Cacao butter	ʒ iij
	Milk of almonds	ʒ ij
	Extract of Hamamelis	gr. iii
4	Petrolatum	℥ j
	Tannin	gr. xx
	Muriate of cocaine	gr. xv
	Sulphate of morphine	gr. iv
	Sulphate of atropine	gr. iij
5	Aristol	gr. xxx
	Balsam of Peru	ʒ j
	Simple ointment	℥ j

SUPPOSITORIES.

1	Aristol	ʒ j
	Extract of opium	gr. ij
	Extract of belladonna	gr. ij
	Muriate of quinine	gr. xv
	Cacao butter White wax	āā enough for 6 suppositories
2	Lard	gr. xxx
	Extract of hyoscyamus Extract of conium	āā gr. ij
	Cacao butter	sufficient for 1 suppository
3	Chrysarobin	gr. j
	Iodoform	gr. iij
	Extract of belladonna	gr. 1/10
	Cacao butter.	sufficient for 1 suppository

Prov. Medical Journal.

EFFERVESCENT LACTATE OF IRON.

Dr. Cesaris (*Revue de Bibliographie Medicale*, etc.,) speaks highly of the following preparation of iron :

Lactate iron	(ʒ vijss)	29.0
Citric acid	(℥ j¼)	40.0
Bicarbonate soda	(℥ ijss)	80.0
Sugar	(℥ j)	30.0

Mix these ingredients and heat them to 100 on a water bath. A granulated powder results which has an agreeable taste and is easily taken by delicate persons. It is a hygrometric and should be kept in well stoppered bottles.—*Lancet-Clinic.*

DEPILATORY SOAP.

A depilatory soap has recently been patented by J. Mellinger, which is made from the following ingredients :

Glycerin	1 lb.
Tallow	2 lbs.
Cocoanut oil	2 lbs.
Castor oil	4 lbs.
Soda lye (25 per cent	4 lbs.
Starch	¼ lb.
Sodium sulphide	2 lbs.
Oil of citronella	¼ lb.
Water	3 pts.

The sodium sulphide is mixed with the soap and acts as the removing agent. The starch is added for "a binding agent" and the glycerin for an emollient. — *Jour. Chem. Ind.*

CHALYBEATE WINE.

The following formula for a pleasant iron wine is communicated by Ed. Bohme to the *Phar. Zeit.*

Gelatine (white)	gr. xv
Ammonio citrate of iron	ʒ iss
Citric acid	gr. xxiv
Water	℥ iij

Dissolve and add

Cassia (in coarse powder)	ʒ vj
Orange peel	ʒ vj
Glycerine	ʒ iss
Brandy	℥ iss
Sherry to	℥ xxx

Macerate eight days, filter, and in the filtrate dissolve from 3 to 6 ozs. of sugar.

The dose of the wine is a liqueur-glassful at meal-times.

Creosote Pills.

New methods are continually being proposed for these pills and old ones being revived in different continental journals. Thus, A. Stern forms a mass containing creosote, 5 parts, and balsam of tolu, 12 parts. The balsam is half melted in a porcelain capsule at a gentle heat, the creosote added to the semi-fluid, and the mixture stirred with a glass rod. Whilst yet warm the mass is run on to a marble slab and left to cool, after which it is preserved in a well-closed vessel until required. When about to make pills, powdered balsam of tolu, 12 parts, is mixed with creosote, 5 parts, and 17 parts of the above mass added. No other excipient is required ; the odor of the tolu masks that of the creosote ; and, if sugar-coated, the pills may be kept for a considerable length of time. Other medicaments may, of course, be added, and should be first mixed with the powdered balsam of tolu. E. Dieterich triturates calcined magnesia, 1 part, with glycerin, 2 parts, then gradually adds creosote, 10 parts. Calcined magnesia, 5 parts, powdered extract of licorice, 5 parts, and licorice powder, q. s., are then added in the order given. The pills should be dusted with finely powdered coffee, or with a mixture of coffee and cinnamon. Tar may be dispensed in the same way. W. Kollo triturates the creosote with two drops of water to each gramme, any soluble medicaments required being first triturated with the water. Extract of licorice in very fine powder (*poudre tres fine de suc de reglisse*) is then added until a soft mass is formed, after which insoluble substances such as quinine may be added, and the desired consistence obtained by the addition of powdered licorice root, q. s. Guaiacol, terpinol, and eucalyptol may be massed in the same way, but instead of water syrup should be used, equal in weight to the medicament, and whilst carefully triturating in a mortar a little gum arabic and as much powdered extract of licorice as necessary should be added. The soft mass formed is finished as before, except that a little magnesium carbonate should be added. The medicament will constitute 25 per cent. of the finished mass. The formula proposed for the supplement to the German pharmacopœia is creasote, 10 gm., licorice powder, 19 gm., glycerin, 1 gm. Make 200 pills and roll in powdered cinnamon. Each will weigh 0.15 gm., and contain 0.05 gm. of creosote.—*Mon. de la Pharm.*

FAMILIARITY A CATASTROPHE.—The offensively familiar is dealt with as follows by the *National Medical Review*, in commenting upon the persons who address a physician as "Doc.": "A man may be called a thief, a liar and a deadbeat, and yet he may prosper and live upon the fat of the land. But once let him be called 'Doc.' and his professional success is at an end. If a man calls you 'Doc.' you need never expect a penny from him for any professional services you could render. His answer is sure to be, 'All right, Doc., in a few days that will be all right.' 'Doc.' means disaster. 'Doc.' is the culmination of all calamity. 'Doc.' is a catastrophe given at one stroke. 'Doc.' is the warning that we have reached the extreme limit of our usefulness. 'Doc.' is the hand which points us to the next town. Shun it my young friend, as you would flee from a Kansas cyclone or a prairie fire."

Photographic Notes

COMBINED TONING AND FIXING BATH FOR P. O. P.

Mr. W. K. Burton recommends the following formula :

Hyposulphite of soda	℥iij.
Chloride of gold	gr. vj
Water	℥xv.

Add a pinch of chalk to neutralise. The prints are placed in this without washing, when they turn yellowish red, then red, and finally brown. If removed while red the color on drying will be purple-brown. If brown the final color is nearly black, the whites are pure, and there is no loss of half-tones. It is well to note that this solution is not a permanent one.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

FORMALIN IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

On half immersing a finished negative in 40 per cent. formalin solution, Dr. F. D. Skeel found that the portion immersed became slightly opalescent, but cleared perfectly after being a short time in cold water. The portion of the film so acted upon did not swell in the water to the same extent as the other half. Subsequent experiments with soft gelatin in sheets showed that, after treatment with formalin, it became insoluble in boiling water, while remaining transparent. It was also noticed, however, that on softening the gelatin in cold water before immersing in the formalin solution it remained partially soluble in boiling water.—*Photography.*

HOW LONG CAN UNDEVELOPED PLATES BE KEPT.

At a recent meeting of the Photographic Society of Great Britain, Mr. C. H. Bothamley described some experiments in the development of plates between two and three years after exposure. They were exposed in 1890-91, and not developed until 1893. Some were packed back to face, others film to film, wrapped in white tissue and brown paper, kept in a reasonably dry place, away from the products of the combustion of gas. The negatives obtained were all just as good as if the plates had been exposed the day they were developed. Mr. Bothamley, therefore, believes that, in a properly prepared plate, the latent image is, to all intents and purposes, permanent.

POSITIVES IN THE CAMERA.

First make your negative in the usual way, then dip it in solution of boric acid (2½ grains in 2 oz.) until the image changes from black to red. Then work it in three changes of a solution made by mixing 2 drachms saturated solution of chrome alum and 1 drachm of the boric-acid solution with 12½ ozs. of water. Then place the plate for a short time in the following solution :

Bichromate of potash .	ʒiss.
Nitric acid	ʒi.
Saturated solution of chrome alum.	ʒiss.
Water	ʒxiiss.

Next, immerse in a solution containing 1 grain each of caustic potash and bromide of potassium in an ounce of water until the red image disappears. It is then washed thoroughly and exposed for about thirty seconds to day-light, or from five to ten minutes to a gas-flame, after which it is re-developed with a weak paramidophenol or eikonogen developer, a positive being the result.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

PHOTOGRAPHING IN COLORS.

Knowledge is responsible for the statement that beautiful and accurate photographs of the solar spectrum have recently been obtained in France by the improved process of M. Lumiere. The essential principle of this process is as follows : A sensitive film is spread on a glass plate in the usual manner, and the plate is laid, sensitized face downward, on mercury. Upon exposure, the rays of light fall upon the film, penetrate it, and striking the surface of the mercury are reflected back through the film. The reflected vibrations meet the direct rays, and thus an interference is set up, so that at intervals there is a neutralization and intensification of the vibrations. In the first case (neutralization) there are, of course, no photographic effects, while in the latter, these attain their maximum. On developing, therefore, the part of the film acted upon by light of any color, is found to be stratified, as it were, the strata being at a distance from each other of half the length of the light-wave of the color in question ; and, consequently, when viewed by reflected light, they produce the same color by interference. It is rather curious that the discoverer of this process is named Light (*lumiere*).

WHEN TO STOP DEVELOPING.

Mr. Alfred Watkins, gives useful data for calculating when to stop developing :—Pour on the developer as the hand of your watch points to an even minute and note down the time with pencil. Allow the sky and high lights to come up, but the moment the half-tones or the grass in a landscape negative make their first appearance out of the creamy plate, note down the time. The difference between this time and that of pouring on the developer is the "time of appearance," and this multiplied by the multiplying factor gives the total time to develop.

The following gives some idea of the multiplying factor to be used, but with different workers it will vary, and also with different brands of plates :

Pyro-soda (1 gr. pyro to oz.)	8	times "time of appearance"
" (2 " ")	[illegible]	" "
" (4 " ")	[illegible]	" "
Hydroquinone (any strength)..	[illegible]	" "
Eikonogen (any strength)	[illegible]	" "
Metol (any strength)	18	" "
Amidol (2 gr. to oz.)	10	" "

Metol must be used with bromide (about 4 gr. to the ounce), or the time of appearance will be inconveniently short for observation. The strong point of the method is that the "time of appearance" makes the correct allowance for almost all the variations usually met with in practical work.—*Amateur Photographer.*

NEW DEVELOPMENT OF CHLORIDE-PAPER.

One of the latest ideas for the treatment of argentic chloride, paper has originated with Mr. W. J. Wilson, F.C.S., of the Paget Prize Plate Company, Watford, and there has been quite a rage about it at the photographic societies. This is a little difficult to understand, for the process can scarcely be considered free from trouble, but the advantages are undoubtedly tempting to the professional man. Substantially the new process consists in converting the silver chloride of the gelatine film into silver bromide, then developing the paper.

The first operation after printing in the ordinary way is to immerse the print, before washing, in a 10-per-cent. solution of potassium bromide—AgBr is formed. With freshly-made paper bromising is complete in one or two minutes, but with old paper the immersion may be continued for from five to ten minutes. The film does not suffer from prolonged immersion which only renders the paper a little more tender to handle, but has the advantage of softening the film. Care must be taken that if more than one print is put in the bromide-bath at a time, "each should be immersed and thoroughly wetted before the next is laid down." Special care is also needed to remove all air-bubbles, as they will if left, owing to the fact of the bromide not doing its work, cause dark spots in development. After removal from the bromide-bath, the prints are washed for three minutes in running water, and are then ready for development.

Mr. Wilson's formulæ for developing are as follows :

SOLUTION I.

Hydroquinone	½ oz.
Sulphurous acid	¼ oz.
Sodium sulphite . .	¼ oz
Potassium bromide	60 grs.
Water to	75 oz.

SOLUTION II.

Caustic soda	¼ oz.
Sodium sulphite..........	½ oz.
Water to	25 oz.

SOLUTION III.

Bromide of ammonium	1 oz.
Carbonate of ammonium . .	1 oz.
Distilled water	75 oz.

Equal parts of the above solutions are to be used.

With this mixture the prints are to be developed as in treating bromide prints. The time when development should be stopped is a matter of some consequence. In practice it is found that there is a tendency to over-develop. The image when developed out is of a yellow or pale orange tint, and does not seem to have the strength that it will have when subjected to the after-process of toning. The operation of development should be stopped as soon as the finest details begin to show. Upon taking the print out of the developing-bath it should be placed in running water, and the washing may be sufficient in the case of a single print ; but if a batch of prints are being manipulated, it is best to rinse each one in wat-

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French Magnetic Oil
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Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam
Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever
Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks
Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.
Clark Derby's Condition Powders.
Wright's Vermifuge
Robert's Eye Water.
Hurd's Hair Vitalizer
Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine
Dr. Howard's Beef, Iron and Wine.
Strong's Summer Cure.
Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

IT PAYS TO HANDLE

Le Vido

WATER OF BEAUTY.

A true specific for all Skin Diseases.

BECAUSE

It gives satisfaction to you customers.

It is a reliable, safe and sure preparation.

It has been on the market for 25 years.

It is handsomely put up and extensively advertised.

It gives you a fair profit.

☞ ORDER NOW THROUGH YOUR JOBBER.

Our Specialties

	DOZEN	SOLD AT
Boulanger's Cream Emulsion.	$4.00	50c.
"Le Vido" Water of Beauty.	$7.00	$1.00
Dr. Scott's Pile Cure.	$1.50	25c.
Injection Wattan.	$5.00	75c.
Dermatonic Complexion Powder.	$1.75	25c.

Laboratory St. Johns, Que.

The Montreal Chemical Co.
MONTREAL.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

Spend Your Outing on the Great Lakes.

VISIT picturesque Mackinac Island. It will only cost you about $12.50 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by travelling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit. Daily between Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The cabins, parlors and staterooms of these steamers are designed for the complete entertainment of humanity under home conditions; the palatial equipment, the luxury of the appointments, makes travelling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive phamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. & T. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

CARLTON WORKS,
ERSKINE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER,
1, GLASSHOUSE YARD, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, ENGLAND.

SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS

Have gained a High Reputation everywhere

FOR EXPORT TRADE.

They are put up in 1-lb., 2-lb., and 5-lb. Bottles. Packed in Casks or in 1 doz. Cases as required, and delivered F. O. B. at any Port in England. These Sweets are absolutely pure.

SARSAPARILLA AND SULPHUR TABLETS.

As it is extremely probable these Tablets will have a very large sale, we beg to advise Chemists that we guarantee every pound of Tablets to contain equal to 24 ozs. of Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, besides the usual quantity of Sulphur, thus securing a really valuable blood purifier.

HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHLORODYNE COUGH LOZENGES, CHLORODYNE JUJUBES,
PEPPERMINT LOZENGES,

In every variety of size and strength. Curiously Strong, and Multum in Parvo Mints give the utmost satisfaction. Medicated Lozenges of Pharmacopœia Strength.

DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

VOICE AND THROAT LOZENGES

FOR SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES

Have an immense sale, both at home and abroad ; will keep in any climate, and give entire satisfaction.
Put up in Tins containing 3 doz., 6 doz., and 12 doz. cakes.

THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES

(As per T. H. Pharmacopœia)

All Lozenges are sent out in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles (bottles free) but allowed for if returned.

Proprietary Lozenges Carefully Prepared, Stamped and Cut to any Size or Shape.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

er, and to place them in a second bromide bath, leaving there for a minute or two, and thoroughly washing in water for five minutes or so.

The prints are now ready for toning, and Mr. Wilson states that the only gold bath that is thoroughly satisfactory is a sulphocyanide one, containing 1 grain of gold chloride and 12 grains of ammonium sulphocyanide in 8 ozs. of distilled water. Toning should not take more than ten minutes, and is generally completed in five or six. The tone of the print when dry is always colder than when taken out of the bath.

The advantages claimed for the process are a great saving of time, that printing can be done in almost any light and by a quite unskilled person, provided some record of the exposure is kept, and the greatest advantage is that on a dull day, when business with the professional photographer is slack, he can proceed to the finishing of his prints quite regardless of sunshine or light, or if a batch of prints are wanted hurriedly they can be exposed in a very indifferent light, developed and finished by gaslight.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Photographers' Association Meetings.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Photographers' Association of America was held in St. Louis, Mo., July 24th to 27th. The following officers were elected: President, J. S. Schneider, Columbus, O.; 1st Vice President, R. P. Bellsmith, Cincinnati, O.; 2nd Vice President, Geo. Steekel, Los Angles, Cal.; Secretary, P. MacDonald, Albany, N. Y.; Treasurer, J. E. Rosch, St. Louis, Mo. The next convention will be held in Detroit.

The Annual Convention of the Photographic Association of Canada will be held in Toronto, Oct. 30th and Nov. 1st. E. Poole, St. Catherines, is Secretary of the Association.

Fifty Observations for Pharmacists.[*]

H. M. Whelpley, Ph. G., M.D.

1. Observe that black pepsin is a black fraud.

2. Observe the necessity of good reference books.

3. Observe that peanuts are a rich if not an *élite* food.

4. Observe that boiling water cannot retain disease germs.

5. Observe that newspaper science is sometimes misleading.

6. Observe your own business and let your competitor take care of his.

7. Observe that it is careless to file away a prescription before it is dated

8. Observe that it is poor policy to weigh heavy quantities on delicate scales.

9. Observe that tartaric acid will readily remove anilin stains from the flesh.

10. Observe that fine sand will quickly extinguish the fire of an overturned lamp.

11. Observe that two unlabeled preparations on the table at once are one too many.

12. Observe that untrimmed labels remind a customer of an unfinished apprenticeship.

13. Observe that it requires more than a quiz book learning to pass a board of pharmacy.

14. Observe that it is better to be vaccinated before than after an epidemic of smallpox.

15. Observe that a person whose clothing is on fire should lie down and roll on the flames.

16. Observe the dose of each potent ingredient of a prescription before you compound it.

17. Observe that consumption is contagious, and all tubercular matter should be destroyed.

18. Observe that the number of pharmacists who work with a microscope is steadily increasing.

19. Observe that children have died from the effect of drinking the water in fly-paper dishes.

20. Observe that the good name of a pharmacy rests as much with the clerks as with the proprietor.

21. Observe that a few square inches of sheet zinc burned in a stove once a week will keep the pipe soot free.

22. Observe that beeswax is extensively adulterated. Paraffin or paraffin and stearic acid are most frequently added.

23. Observe that potassium chlorate mixed with a small amount of alcohol may explode if rubbed in a mortar.

24. Observe that potassium permanganate has not been established as a reliable antidote for morphine poisoning.

25. Observe that a customer may wait for a prescription, but time, tide and the progress of pharmacy wait for no man.

26. Observe that metric weights and measures should be invariably employed when compounding metric prescriptions.

27. Observe that a 100-per-cent. solution of potassium acetate can be made and is convenient for prescription work.

28. Observe that those women who study pharmacy strive to become competent and honorable members of the profession

29. Observe that a copy of the National Formulary costs but seventy-five cents and will save you many dollars each year.

30. Observe that it is wrong as well as useless to attempt outdoing the physician's poor chirography when you write a label.

31. Observe that it is far better to tell a customer that you are just out of a preparation than to dispense a deteriorated article.

32. Observe that essential oils should be mixed with strong mineral acids only in open vessels. Otherwise an explosion will occur.

33. Observe that it is much easier to pour a liquid from a container with straight sides and rim if you employ a glass guiding rod.

34. Observe that it is poor policy to be cross with the man who rings the night bell. Talk pleasantly and charge him a quarter extra.

35. Observe that a well wet, large, silk handkerchief thrown over the face will enable a person to pass through smoke without suffocating.

36. Observe that the volume of annual proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association is worth more than the price of annual dues.

37. Observe that lactic acid is an excellent excipient for quinine-sulphate pills. Use one drop of the acid to each five grains of the alkaloid.

38. Observe that all druggists who attend the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association annual meetings are enjoying health and happiness.

39. Observe that Chlorol is a new disinfectant of questionable composition and in no way related to chloral for which the word might be mistaken.

40. Observe that it is not necessary to be able to read and write in order to sell patent medicines. A pharmacist's skill is worthy of better expenditure.

41. Observe that sweet spirit of nitre mixed with astringent drugs will act on the tannin and evolve a gas which is liable to force the cork from the prescription vial.

42. Observe that a person addicted to sleep-walking will give up the exercise if a wet rug or sheet of metal be placed in front of the bed to chill the bare feet.

43. Observe that you are an old-fashioned, out-of-date pharmacist if you have neglected to procure a copy of the revised edition of the United States Pharmacopœia.

44. Observe that atomizers, bed-pans, water-bags, breast-pumps, syringes, clinical thermometers, etc., are liable to breed disease when used by different persons.

45. Observe that it is preferable not to coat both outside and inside of a capsule with the mass. It is a waste of material which will not be appreciated by the customer.

46. Observe that the metric system is more convenient, accurate, scientific, and professional than the old antediluvian guess-work so-called "systems" of our recent days.

47. Observe that you cannot keep up with all of the new remedies as fast as inventors devise them, but you should learn the dose, action, and physical properties of all that are prescribed by your physicians.

48. Observe that it is well to wrap a towel around a sealed tube of amyl nitrite when opening it. Explosions have occurred causing wounds from the glass and discomfiture on account of the inhaled fumes.

49. Observe that when Christian Scientists succeed in killing the weeds in the field they will cure the sick. When they can set broken limbs without surgical skill we will have boneless shad and roses without thorns.

50. Observe that—

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[*] Read at a meeting of the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association.

Acid. Hydroc. may mean Hydrochloric Acid or Hydrocyanic Acid.

Ammon. may mean Ammoniac or Ammonium.

Aq. Chlor. may mean Chlorine water or Chloroform water.

Ext. Col. may mean Extract Colchicum or Extract Colocynth.

Hyd. Chlor. may mean Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, or Chloral Hydrate.

Sod. Hypo. may mean Sodium Hyposulphite or Sodium Hypophosphite.

Sulph. may mean Sulphur, Sulphate, Sulphide, or Sulphite.

Aconit. may mean Aconitine or Aconitum.

Chlor. may mean Chloral, Chlorine, or Chloroform.

Hydr. may mean Hydras, Hydriodas, Hydrocyanas, Hydrochloros, or Hydrargrum.

Zinc Phos. may mean Zinc Phosphate or Zinc Phosphide.

A Doctor's Troubles.

"My dear fellow," said my doctor to me, "you have no idea what we have to put up with. If I call to see a patient frequently I am 'trying to run up a bill'; if I don't 'it is shameful neglect.' If I manage to get to church, and am called out, I hear afterward, 'working the Bob Sawyer dodge on Sundays, eh, doctor!' If I am so busy that I cannot go I am sure to be asked, 'how is it that you doctors are atheists?' If my wife calls on people, 'it is because she is trying to get patients for me,' but if she doesn't, 'it is because she is stuck up.' If I cure a patient quickly —get credit, you say? Oh, dear, no! the patient wasn't half as bad as the doctor tried to make out; why he was quite well in a week'; but on the other hand, should the case develop serious complications, 'Ah! the doctor never understood the malady; in fact, he was worse when he had been taking the medicine than when we called him in.' If I suggest a consultation, it is only because I don't know what is the matter; if I pooh-pooh the idea as unnecessary, I am 'afraid of showing my ignorance.' I am expected to, so to speak, cast a horoscope on a baby's life, and tell its mother what its ailments will be. If I can't do that, I 'cannot possibly know very much.' I am expected to foresee all the ills that the flesh is heir to, six months before they come. I once lost a patient whom I had treated for influenza, because I did not foretell an attack of rheumatism which came on three months later. In all cases, if they get worse, the fault lies in the medicine; if they get well, it is 'goodness of Providence.' If I send in my bill, they say, 'He is in a terrible hurry for his money'; if I don't, it is 'so unbusinesslike. But we get well paid? do you say. My dear sir, if I received payment for one-half I do, I should die from shock."—*The Family Doctor, London, England.*

Iridum is a glucose obtained from orris root.

The Trade Journal.

Like all other phases of the newspaper business, trade journalism is a growing institution. From being a mere advertising sheet, representing only special individual interests, the trade journal has become the great organ of communication between manufacturers and dealers and their customers, and has helped and is helping to bring them into closer relations with one another, It has become one of the best educators. and, since the abrogation of trade mysteries—better known as secrets of the trade—it has done a good work in the spread of technical knowledge among all classes, to the benefit of the entire community. So well has this become recognized that a man is regarded as behind the times who does not take and read at least one journal devoted to his own trade or profession. There are many who say—and some who actually believe—that they cannot afford to take a trade paper, when the truth is that they cannot afford to do without one. If a man is content to follow in one beaten path all his life; if he is so wise in his own conceit that he thinks he knows it all, and that nobody can teach him anything; if he is content to remain in sodden ignorance because he cannot see that in the knowledge offered him is going to bring him an immediate return in cash—then, and in all such cases, a man cannot afford to pay for a trade journal. But if he would keep abreast of the times in his own calling, if he would know what new inventions and discoveries are being made that directly affect his own interests; if he would profit by the experience of others as told in print; if he would know everything possible connected with his own calling, so that he may be able to converse intelligently, not only with his co workers, but with outsiders seeking information—then the trade journal is indispensable. It is a power in the land, and he who rejects its friendly aid will soon find himself at the rear end of the procession. He cannot know too much of his own calling.—*The British Printer.*

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under the heading of Business Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business For Sale, etc., will be inserted once *free of charge.* Answers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.

BUSINESS WANTED. Wanted a drug business in a good locality. Western Ontario preferred. State amount of stock, business done, etc. "J. H.," care CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Strathroy, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED as druggists apprentice; two years' experience, strictly temperate, good references. "A. C.," care CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

AS MANAGER OR CLERK, by young man with over four years' experience. Graduate of O. C. P., class '91. First-class references. Address "J. A. J., Box 3, Watford, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED, by graduate of O C. P. and Phm. B. 5½ years' experience City and town. References A 1. Address, N T. McLean, care A. E. Pilkey & Co., Centra Drug Store, Chatham.

AS MANAGER, Assistant or Traveller, by graduate of O. C. P. Live salesman, thoroughly posted. 12 years Toronto and New York experience. Moderate salary. W. J. Shaver, Stratford.

WANTED ENERGETIC MEN to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery stock and seed potatoes. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not delay. Apply to **ALLEN NURSERY CO.** Growers and Propagators, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

400

Receipts and Formulas.

Included in the collection are the following: cure for alcoholism, household ammonia (2), axle grease, baking powders (3), cream balm, magnolia balm, balm of beauty, balm of gilead, caustic balsam, bandoline, bay rum (3), bed bug poison (2), root beers (3), bird food, bitters (8), blackings (11), bloom of youth, liquid bluing, (3), brilliantine, bronzing fluid, buchu, cachous (2), camphor ice (2), castoria, catarrh snuff (2), celery compound, cements (9), cherry pectoral (2), chewing gums (2), cholera mixture (3), colognes (2), cologne waters (3), condition powders (2), corn plasters (4), cockroach powder, cocoaine, cold cream (2), cough balsam, cough candy, cough medicine, cough syrup (2), court plaster, disinfectants (3), dyspepsia cures (3), eau de quinine, liquid enamel, eyewaters (4), face paint, face powders (3), fig syrup, fire works, (10), Florida water (3), fly papers (2), fly poison, freckle lotions (2), gargles (2), tincture of ginger, glove cleaner, glues (4), golden specific, grease spot eradicator, hair dyes (9), hair oils (2), hair restoratives (3), hair tonics (3), hamburg tea, hive syrup, hive syrup and tolu, hot drops, incense, indelible ink eradicator; ink erasers (2), jim jam cure, gold laquer, lavender waters (2), laxative fruit lozenges, laxative fruit syrups (2), liniments (5), listerine, liver and kidney cures (2), cough lozenges, mouse poison, moustache dye, mouth washes (2), mucilages (3), stick mucilage (2), nerve tonic, oil of gladness, pain killers (2), luminous paint, paste, fumigating pastiles (2), pencils for writing on glass, perfumes (9), Pharaoh's serpents' eggs, pile ointments (2), pills (3), plant food, furniture, piano, silver and stove polishes (7), pomades (2), porous plasters, baby, toilet and washing powders, condition, dovers and seidlitz powders, rat poisons (2), razor paste, rose water, rouges (4), rust stain eradicator, sachets (4), smelling salts (3), lip salve, sarsaparillas (2), Worcestershire sauce, sealing waxes (3), seltzer aperient, shaving cream, silver plating fluids, soaps (20), soothing syrups (2), tooth pastes (3), tooth powders (12), tooth washes (3), tooth-ache drops (5), bronchial troches, Chinese varnish, vermin destroyers (2), black, colored and indelible inks of all kinds (67), flavoring extracts (44).

The figures in brackets indicate the number of separate formulas under the headings they follow.

All by mail, postpaid, 50 cents.

THE LEXINGTON PUBLISHING CO.,
8 OLIVER STREET.
BOSTON, MASS.

BUTTERMILK

TOILET SOAP.

½ size fac simile of package.

Over 2,000,000
Cakes Sold in 1892

The Best Selling Toilet Soap in the World.

Excels any 25 cent Soap on the Market. Nets the Retailer a good profit.

When sold at a very popular price it vill not remain on your counters. Try . sample lot.

The quality of this soap is GUARANTEED See tha ie name "BUTTERMILK" is printed as above "in green ronze," and the name "Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Comany, Chicago," in diamond on end of package. Beware imitations.

COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP CO.,
185 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.
. W. HUDSON & CO., - Toronto,
Sole Agents for Canada.

Rubber Goods

—AT—

RIGHT PRICES.

Our line of ENEMAS, TUBING, FOUNAINS, ATOMIZERS, is very complete and cos right. Buyers can effect great saving placing orders with us.

ure Selling Specialties :

Carson's Bitters
Pectoria
Silver Cream
Allan's Cough Candies
½ gross Boxes at $1.00 per Box.
Soap Bark
5c. Packages, ½ gross Box, $1.00 per Box.

ull lines of Sundries.

ail orders promptly executed.

ALLAN & CO.,
53 Front St. East, TORONTO.

Gibbons' . Toothache Gum . . .

Per doz. $1.00
¼ gross 2.75

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

J. A. Gibbons & Co.

TORONTO.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE
For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
RIPANS TABULES
act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 75c. Package (4 boxes), $2.
For free samples address
RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN."
LINIMENT

SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

TORONTO — Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
MONTREAL — Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co
LONDON — London Drug Co. C. McCallum & Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

YES, IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP

- DICK'S -

Universal • Medicines

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

They always give entire satisfaction and there are no medicines in the market that can compare with them

Thrifty **Farmers, Stock Owners & Carters** all over the country, are, by actual results, realizing that they cannot afford to be without a supply of **DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER. Price 50c.**

DICK'S BLISTER for Curbs, Spavins, Swellings, Etc. Price 50c.

DICK'S LINIMENT for Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Etc. Price 25c

DICK'S OINTMENT. Price 25c.

Circulars and advertising cards furnished

DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.

A Druggist's Specialty.

CURTIS & SON'S

Yankee Brand PURE Spruce Gum

Is meeting with the success its high qualities merit.

☞ A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED

CURTIS & SON,
PORTLAND, ME., - U. S. A.

THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY

Is a certain and speedy cure for INTEMPERANCE, and destroy all appetite for alcoholic liquors

Price: $1.00

PROPRIETOR.

S. LACHANCE, Montreal.

W.A.GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO. U.S.A

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

BOXES

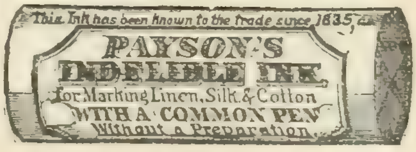
MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

BOXES

• IN • THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.


This Ink has been known to the trade since 1835
PAYSON'S
INDELIBLE INK
for Marking Linen, Silk & Cotton
WITH A COMMON PEN
Without a Preparation.

Canadian trade supplied by The Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal, The Northrop & Lyman Co., Toronto.

EXCELSIOR

Drug = Mixer = and = Sifter.

IMPROVED AND PERFECTED

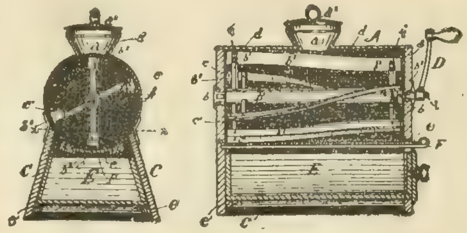
For Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, Perfumers, Etc.

Suitable for the manufacture of Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Face Powder, Condition Powder, and for the Compound Powders of the Pharmacopœia.

THESE ARE MADE IN THREE SIZES:

SUITABLE TO MIX—5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 25 lbs.—at $6, $12 and $18 Each.

Easily
Cleaned
and
no Wood
to Scent.



Dust
Proof
and
Changeable
Sieves.

Rubber Brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

These machines mix the powders thoroughly and then force them through sieves of the proper fineness for the intended powders. Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer.

This Mixer and Sifter is handled by the prominent wholesale druggists of the United States and gives general satisfaction. Amongst those handling them are: Morrison & Plummer, Chicago; Bullock & Crenshaw, and Smith, Kline & Co., Philadelphia; W. H. Scheffelin & Co., and McKesson & Robbins, New York, and others.

The 10 lb. Mixer is specially adapted for the general requirements of the Retail Druggist.

WM. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ontario, Sole Agent for Canada.

SUN

FOUNDED A. D.
1710.

INSURANCE
OFFICE.

FIRE

HEAD OFFICE

Threadneedle Street, London, England.

Transacts Fire business only, and is the oldest purely fire office in the world. Surplus over capital and all liabilities exceeds *$7,000,000.*

CANADIAN BRANCH

15 Wellington Street East,

TORONTO, ONT.

H. M. BLACKBURN, - - Manager.
W. ROWLAND, - - - Inspector.

This Company commenced business in Canada by depositing *$300,000* with the Dominion Government for security of Canadian Policy-holders.

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN."

PLANTEN'S CAPSULES

Known as Reliable over Half a Century.

The Pioneer Capsule House of the United States.

H. PLANTEN & SON, }ESTABLISHED 1836{ **NEW YORK,**

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Soluble Hard & Elastic Soft CAPSULES.

Improved French Pearls and Globules.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

Sandalwood, Copaiba, Erigeron, Creasote, Comp. Cop and Cub, Terebene, Comp. Sandal, Iodide Ethyl, Wintergreen, Apiol, Male Fern, Etc.

Planten's Comp. Cop & Cub Capsules,

(Planten's Celebrated Black Capsules,)

and PLANTEN'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Have an Enviable World Reputation for Uniform Reliability.

IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES

For Powders, 8 Sizes. Liquids, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 9 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.

CAPSULES FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

Capsules to order. New Articles and Private Formulas a Specialty.

Specify PLANTEN'S CAPSULES on all orders.

Send for Samples and Formula Lists. Sold by all Druggists.

Beware of Substitution of Inferior Brands.

Business Notices.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal, is called to the SPECIAL CONSIDERATION of the Business Notices.

Trusses.

Amongst the great objections to many of the trusses now offered for sale is their susceptibility to rust, and the cumbersome "trappings" which are necessary to adjust and keep them in position The old idea that it was necessary to have a very severe pressure brought to bear upon the rupture, and that it could not be retained in place without extra levers or straps is a thing of the past. The ideal truss must be light, self-adjusting, non-porous, and with as few "extras" as possible. This is offered in the Patent Okonite Truss advertised in this issue and which is highly recommended by the leading medical press of England. It is manufactured by Theodore Skull, 91 Shaftesbury Avenue, London W. (Eng.), who is also manufacturer of a full line of surgical and obstetrical instruments, etc. See advt.

Hœmoferrum (Blood Iron).

Amongst the latest additions to the list of pharmaceutical products manufactured by Frederick Stearns & Co., are Hœmoferrum (Blood Iron), which is a natural proteid compound of iron aseptically prepared from fresh bullock's blood, and Kola Cordial, a preparation in which the peculiarly bitter and objectionable taste of Kola is eliminated and a very palatable cordial is the result. Hœmoferrum is put in the form of Pilloids, and is sold to the trade at $6.00 per dozen flasks of 100 Pilloids each.

Homœpathic Remedies.

The sale of Homœpathic Remedies is increasing every year, and no first class drug store can now afford to be without at least, a small stock of them. Amongst the oldest and most reliable houses for this line of goods are Messrs. Leath & Ross, of 9 Vere-st., Oxford-st. W. and Jewry House, Old Jewry E. C., London, Eng., whose advertisement appears this month. See their special offer for a cabinet containing a full line of remedies.

T. A. Slocum & Co.

Do you want to make 100 per cent. Read T. A Slocum & Co.'s advertisement in this issue.

T. Milburn & Co.

T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, invite enquiries from the trade as to discounts for Shuttleworth's Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, Syrups and other medicinal preparations for which they are sole agents for Canada. Price lists mailed on application.

Wyeth's Powdered Medicinal Extracts.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advt. of Wyeth's Powdered Medicinal Extracts The goods manufactured by this firm are too well and favorably known to require any commendation from us, and the trade are invited to send a trial order for this, one of their latest, lines of goods.

Manley's Celery Nerve Compound.

Manley's Celery Nerve Compound is for the first time offered to the trade through our columns this month. This preparation has already attained a good sale, and the neatness of package and the liberal profit given to the retailer, together with the excellent properties of the remedy, will tend to ensure a rapidly increasing output. Advertising matter will be sent on application.

400 Recipes and Formulas.

400 Recipes and Formulas of intrinsic value to the chemists, druggists and proprietary medicine manufacturers, bound in one book and sold at the moderate price of 50 cents, is what the Lexington Publishing Co. offer our readers on page 232 this month. Don't you think it is worth while investing ?

The Alpha Rubber Co.

Read the Alpha Rubber Co.'s change of advt. this month. You will notice some seasonable goods mentioned there that you may be in need of.

A Compound Glass.

The new German glass is a new and singular departure in that line, disregarding as it does the ordinary principal that good glass must contain, together with silica and a divalent or trivalent metallic oxide, the oxide of a monovalent metal—an alkali metal or thallium—but while thus free from alkali can be worked before the blowpipe, and has a small coefficient of expansion. The inventor was led to the production of this compound glass by studying the state of strain in ordinary glass vessels and tubes cooled in contact with air. As a hollow glass vessel, cooled in contact with the air, has its outer skin in a state of compression, while the inside is in a state of tension, it is easily damaged on the inside, but is resistent on the outside; a hollow glass vessel, if introduced when cold, into warm air, has its outer skin thrown into a state of compression, but if, when it is hot, it is exposed to cold air, its outer skin is thrown into a state of tension—this being the reason why cold air causes glass to crack more readily than hot air does. The inventor succeeded in throwing the outer layer into a permanent state of compression by covering the glass vessel with a thin outer layer of glass which has a small coefficient of expansion. The flasks made of such glass can be filled with boiling aniline and immediately sprinkled on the outside with cold water glass dishes too, can be heated over the naked Bunsen flame without cracking Pressure tubes of this compound glass are also made to meet all the requirements of practice, and have been kept in continuous use on locomotives for five months.—*Amer. Druggist*

Books & Magazines.

Books.

ATTFIELD'S CHEMISTRY Fourteenth Edition. Chemistry, General, Medical and Pharmaceutical ; including the Chemistry of the U. S. Pharmacopœia. A Manual of the General Principles of the Science, and their Application to Medicine and Pharmacy. By John Attfield, M. A., Ph. D., F. I. C., F. C. S., F. R. S., etc., Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, etc. Fourteenth edition, specially revised by the author for America to accord with the new U. S. Pharmacopœia. In one handsome royal 12mo. volume of 794 pages with 88 illustrations. Cloth, $2.75 ; leather, $3.25. Philadelphia, Lea Brothers & Co., 1894.

This work is so widely known and is so universally used as a text book that the fact that it has entered on its fourteenth edition, can scarcely be a surprise to any one, conversant with the curriculum of studies now pursued in our Colleges of Pharmacy. The work before us has been specially revised with a view of bringing it into thorough conformity with the new U. S. Pharmacopœia. It also contains many additions and such alterations as were deemed necessary in a work which keeps pace with the latest developments in Chemistry.

⁂

CASPARI'S PHARMACY.—A text-book on Pharmacy. For Students and Pharmacists. By Charles Caspari, Jr., Ph. G., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Pharmacy in the Maryland College of Pharmacy, Baltimore. In one handsome octavo volume, thoroughly illustrated, Philadelphia : Lea Brothers & Co., Publishers.

This work which is announced to appear shortly is intended as a practical work of reference for pharmacists and will aim to be particularly valuable in all that is modern in the world of Pharmacy, omitting any obsolete and unnecessary matter. The author is well known as one of the Committee on Revision of the new U. S. Pharmacopœia and also a joint editor of The National Dispensatory. We have no doubt it will receive a leading place as one of our standard text-books.

⁂

ADDITIONAL College Announcements have been received this month from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsburg College of Pharmacy, Pittsburg, Pa., St. Louis College of Pharmacy, St. Louis, Mo., Department of Pharmacy State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

⁂

WE have to acknowledge, though somewhat late in doing so, the receipt of the "Panorama Supplement" of *The Commercial*, published by James E. Steen, Winnipeg, Man. The number before us is one of the best of the kind we have seen in sued from any office in Canada, replete as it is with matter peculiarly valuable to any one wishing to become better acquainted with our Western domain, and copiously illustrated with views of many towns and cities, together with some of their principal public buildings in Manitoba and British Columbia. We shall preserve this number as a specimen of what an "extra" number should be, both in regard to beauty and utility.

⁂

New R Blanks.—H. J. Milburn & Co., 81 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich., have favored us with a sample of "The Schimmel Non-Repeating Prescription Blank," which it is claimed is a protection to the prescriber from having his prescription repeated, as the sheet on which it is written is "returnable to the Prescriber in 5 days from date." When the prescription is dispensed and the patient's stub, which has merely the date, number and directions on it, is detached, the original is destroyed as far as a complete prescription is concerned. There is certainly a protection to the dispenser, in that it is plainly intimated that the prescription belongs neither to himself nor the patient, and he can with very good grace refuse to return it to the party presenting it. We understand that these prescription blanks are copyrighted and a patent has been applied for.

Magazines.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

The two most important topics editorially treated in the "Progress of the World" department of the September *Review of Reviews* are the new tariff law in the United States and the war between Japan and China in Corea ; other matters receiving attention in this department are the proposed increase of our army and navy, the problem of speed at sea, the trend to a fixed wage scale in England, the movement for jury reform in the United States, the use of the term "Anarchist" as an epithet, the Alabama election, the latest phases of British politics, the Evicted Tenants bill, Mgr. Satolli's decision against the liquor business, the advance of science in America, and the death of George Inness, the foremost American landscape painter.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

Scribner's Magazine for September has a notable list of contributors, including F. Marion Crawford, Thomas Nelson Page, Carl Lumholtz, Octave Thanet, Mrs. Jas. T. Fields and Harriet Prescott Spofford. Marion Crawford writes of Bar Harbor from the point of view of one who has seen most of the summer resorts of the world, and has spent considerable time at Bar Harbor viewing it as an outsider. With his power of description and his abundant experience he writes with a vivacity and freshness that is unusual in articles of this kind. He has caught the very spirit of the place picturesquely, and suggests its quaint features socially with a very amusing account of the evolution of the present Bar Harbor from the old fishing village. C. S. Reinhart, who has made many sketching tours in that region, furnishes the illustration. This group of articles will be concluded in the October number with an article on Lenox by George A. Hibbard, author of "The Governor."

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for September is the first of the illustrated magazines to appear with a comprehensive paper upon "The Presidency of the French Republic," illustrated with admirable portraits of the new Chief Executive, M. Casimir-Perier, the martyred President Carnot and Mme. Carnot, scenes at the Elysee Palace, etc.; together with an anecdotal history of the Elysee, built during the reign of Louis XV., and occupied successively by Mme. de Pompadour, Beaujon, the Duchess de Bourbon, Murat, Napoleon I., the Duke of Wellington, the Emperor of Austria, the Duc and Duchess de Berri, Louis Napoleon and his various royal and imperial guests after the *coup d'etat ;* and, since 1872, the official Paris residence of the President of the French Republic.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

The famous musical composers have taken a hint from their literary brethren, and are securing an advance magazine publication for their compositions just as the authors publish their novels in serial form. *The Ladies' Home Journal*, which was practically the first magazine to offer this outlet to composers of repute, finds all the musical men rallying to it, Sir Arthur Sullivan announcing that the new song which he has just finished will be published in that magazine. Patti's veteran conductor, Arditi, has given his new waltz to the *Journal*, while Reginald de Koven's new song goes also to the same periodical. Strauss has sent his new waltz to the editor, Sousa a new march, and Mascagni, of "Cavalleria Rusticana" fame, is writing a piano score.

CURRENT HISTORY.

One requisite condition of good citizenship is a knowledge of the leading questions of the day, but it is impossible for one person unaided to keep in touch with all the important issues of the time in every part of the world. In the present number of *Current History* (2d quarter of 1894), they are all comprehensively reviewed, with a host of other topics too numerous to mention. Condensed into 224 book pages, abundantly illustrated from original photographs, the reader finds the cream of the world's news for the last three months, gathered with great care and labor from a wide range of authorities, and presented in a manner not only interesting, but clear, concise, authoritative, and free from sectarian or political bias. Its price puts it within the reach of all, and it will be found in every well selected stock of reading material. A complete set to date covers the history of the last four years and a-half. Published by Garretson Cox & Co, Buffalo, N.Y ; $1.50 a year ; single number 40 cents ; specimen pages sent on application.

Aromatin.—Name given by its inventor to a substance which he claims is a surrogate for hops in brewing. Dr. Schweissinger, of Dresden, is the patentee.

—: OUR :—

Latest Importations.

ALUM, in bbls.
ALUM POWDERED, in bbls.
FINEST EPSOM SALTS, in bbls.
FINEST SUBLIMED SULPHUR, in bbls.
ROLL SULPHUR, in bbls.
CHLORIDE LIME, in casks.
SALTPETRE XTALS, in kegs.
SALTPETRE POWDERED, in casks.
POWDERED HELLEBORE, in bbls.
GLYCERINE, in tins.
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, bars.
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PATENTS

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A lesson worth learning,
Becomes a partner, and advises advertising
Sole owner spending $5,000 per year on advertising
At the head of his competitors, spending $10,000
Retires with a million
The man
What course will he [illegible]
In order to keep down expenses he stops advertising
Business gone he moves into a smaller one
Receives the Assignee
Employed by an advertising house to distribute bills at the door
Moral :-ADVERTISE.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO SEPTEMBER 10th, 1894.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 05	$4 25
Methyl, gal	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	45	50
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
ALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	65	75
Peru, lb	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb	65	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	20	21
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	7 50	8 50
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	60	65
powdered, lb	65	75
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	75	80
CAMPHOR, lb	65	68
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	2 00	2 10
Powdered, lb	2 10	2 20
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	17	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	40	50

CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	2) 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	6
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	35	40
Creosote, Wood, lb	2 00	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	25	30
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Chamomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's lb	75	80
French, white, lb	40	50
GLYCERINE, lb	16	18
GUARANA	3 00	3 25
Powdered, lb	3 25	3 50
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Assafœtida, lb	25	28
Arabic, 1st, lb	65	70
Powdered, lb	75	85
Sifted sorts, lb	40	45
Sorts, lb	25	30
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 30	1 35
Guaiac, lb	75	1 00
Powdered, lb	95	1 20
Kino, true, lb	1 25	
Myrrh, lb	45	48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 25	4 50
Powdered, lb	6 00	6 50
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	40	45

Bleached, lb	45	50
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 15
Sorts, lb	45	75
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	30
Bitterwort, lb	27	30
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Hoarhound, ozs., lb	17	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, ozs., lb	15	20
Motherwort, ozs., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs., lb	18	20
Peppermint, ozs., lb	21	25
Rue, ozs., lb	30	35
Sage, Ozs., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, ozs., lb	18	20
Tansy, ozs., lb	15	18
Wormwood, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
HONEY, lb	13	15
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	25
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb	25	28
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	22	25
Coca, lb	55	60
Digitalis, lb	25	30
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	25	30
Matico, lb	70	75
Senna, Alexandria, lb	25	30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

Y & S Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1 50	1 75
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
MOSS, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	9	10
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	25	27
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	15	18
PEPPER, black, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladona, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN, White, oz	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladona, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	15	16
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, Black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	15	18
Elecampane, lb	15	10
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	9	10
Ground, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	3 00	3 25
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, White, powd., lb	12	15
Indian Hemp	18	30
Ipecac, lb	2 65	2 75
Powdered, lb	2 80	3 00
Jalap, lb	55	60
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	75	80
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb	18	20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27

Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb true	20	25
Virginia Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
RUM, Bay, gal	2 25	2 50
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 50
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	5	6
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 25	1 50
Celery	30	35
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	5	6
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin,	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	8	9
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	35
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	15	25
SPERMACETI, lb	50	55
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	20	25
Carbolic Crystals, lb	18	25
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	50	55
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	22	25
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem, pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem, pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	35	38
Salicylic, white, lb	1 60	1 80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2¾
Bottles, lb	5	6
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	90	1 10
Tartaric, powdered, lb	35	40
ACETANILID, lb	90	1 00
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb .880	8¾	10
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	65	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate, crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	18
ANTINERVIN, oz	85	00
ANTIPYRIN oz	1 00	1 10
ARISTOL, oz	2 00	2 25
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's, sol., lb	13	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp., in ⅛ ozs., oz	7 00	8 00

BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Salicylate, oz	30	35
Subcarbonate, lb	2 65	2 75
Subnitrate, lb	1 90	2 00
BORAX, lb	9	10
Powdered, lb	10	11
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	18
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 00	1 10
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	65	2 00
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	15	20
COCAINE, Mur., oz	6 25	8 00
COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
EXALGINE, oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	5 00	5 50
IODOFORM, lb	6 00	7 00
IODOL, oz	1 30	1 40
IRON, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	35	40
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U. S. P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	75	80
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry,. oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	55
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon. Tartrate, lb	85	90
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	40	45
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	40	45
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
MENTHOL, oz	45	50
MERCURY, lb	90	95
Ammon (White Precip.),	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 00	1 10
Calomel, lb	1 15	1 20
With Chalk, lb	60	65
Iodide, Proto, oz	35	40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	2 00	2 10
Muriate, oz	2 00	2 10
Sulphate, oz	1 80	1 90
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	35	38
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	18	20
PIPERIN, oz	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	55	60
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	30

Science Among Codfish.

Artificial propagation and rearing of osseous or salt water fish is a science which is yet, comparatively speaking, new, but which, according as knowledge advances and new discoveries are made, promises, when aided by proper legislation and protection, to be a most effective means of maintaining and increasing our food supply.

The progress science is making and has made during the last decade, and the vast amount of knowledge gained in a comparatively short period respecting the life, habits and food of various species of fish, as well as of the physical condition of the element in which they live, is remarkable, considering the difficulties under which such work has to be carried on.

Not only is knowledge being gained in the artificial propagation of fish, which is increasing the supply of available material, but the very fish themselves, after having grown large enough to become of mercantile value, are subjected to new modes of science, that turns out articles of merchandise that were thrown away as valueless till of very recent date.

Newfoundland is leading the van to a great extent in these scientific methods, both in the propagation of fish and the manufacture of articles from them.

The fish hatchery on Dildo Island, in Trinity Bay, has, during the past four years, planted over 423,000,000 of young codfish, which were able to swim about and take care of themselves before they were given their liberty in that large bay.

It was often stated by many that these codfish would swim off in the broad Atlantic and never be heard of again; but a curious phenomena presents itself, and proves that Newfoundland is a most desirable spot for fish culture. The cold Arctic current which sweeps past the mouth of this large bay, besides bringing an inexhaustible supply of food to the fish, also acts like a fence in preventing them from migrating, as the temperature on the outside is too low for codfish to live in, and of course turns them back to the warmer strata and shoals on the inside.

The local fishermen are the ones that are best qualified to decide on the benefits accruing from this hatchery.

The oldest men say that not since they were boys have they seen such immense quantities of codfish as have appeared there this year on grounds that they thought were depleted, and the fish are mostly of small size, being one, two and three years old.

So much for the success of the propagation of codfish. Now let us turn to see what use is made of the codfish after the fishermen catch it.

If we proceed to Harbor Grace, where the most improved styles are now in vogue, we will see vessels landing thousands of quintals of the finest codfish, drawn only a few days before from the depths of the ocean, and which, after a few days handling, are turned out again in assorted boxes, 5, 10, 20 and 40lbs., labelled "Pure Boneless Codfish."

But what becomes of the bones and skins which are separated from the fish in the preparation of making this well known household article?

We have only to turn in another direction, and we see large ovens employed in drying and parching these bones, while at a short distance are crushers worked by steam, grinding the bones to a powder; and finally fish fertilizer, that contains about double the essential ingredients of the ordinary fertilizer, is turned out, ready for sale on the market. A mixture of this bone-dust and water is guaranteed to made flowers bloom all the year round.

We pass along to another factory, and here are vats and tanks, with codfish skins soaking in water, in preparation for making Munn's Liquid Fish Glue, that rivals everything known in the adhesive line. Here we see large boilers steaming as the glue is being boiled and strained, and put up thin for mucilage, or in thicker form for heavy work.

This is not all that can be utilized from the codfish. The tongues are extracted, packed fresh in tins, similar to oysters, and prove a great luxury.

The Newfoundland manufacturers of Cod Liver Oil were not satisfied when they saw the Norwegians taking a higher standard than theirs, but they set to work, and found out all the secrets of the Norwegian non-freezing process, and now, in recent experiments, it has been demonstrated that Newfoundland oil, when properly manufactured, stood the cold test at 19° below freezing point without showing a sign of any change, while samples of Norwegian, said to be non-freezing, began to turn at the freezing point, and at 14° below were perfectly thick.

Another advantage which Newfoundland oil has, and which needs time to demonstrate, is that it digests more easily, even on the most delicate stomach, than any Norwegian. This has undoubtedly been proved in hospitals, both in Paris, Halifax and Boston, by well-known and leading physicians.

Again, it is an undisputed fact that Newfoundland codfish are the finest in the world; and there is every reason for saying that with proper care and attention, the articles produced from this fish must be superior to those put up from inferior fish.

The firm of Munn & Co. have taken the lead, in many respects, in more fully utilizing the codfish, and at great risk and enormous expense have sent Newfoundland oil as a result (for that alone will interest our druggist readers) to the markets of the world, equal in every way, and superior as to cold test, to any cod liver oil ever furnished by the Norweigan factories. It takes time for a knowledge of the quality of this oil to become known, but it would seem as if the days must be really numbered for the trade to pay 50 cents per gallon more for oil from Norway than for an equally good article, at any rate, from Newfoundland.—*Phar. Jl.*

Hypnotism.

"Hybnodism," the German professor said thoughtfully, "vos a mendal disorder dot vos raging brincpally in der noosebapers. It vos a hypertrophy auf der imachination, und der writers on mendal pheenomenons vos first attacked. You might call it a sort auf writer's cramp auf der prain. Der ingrediences peen made auf a fool undt a rascal. Mix thoroughly undt set avay in a cool blace. Bud one well authendicated case has been reported, undt dot vos told py a notorious liar auf France. As a defence for der lawyers to sed up in murder drials it vould peen a pudding, as Schiller saidt; but its brincipal use so far already has peen confined to sheap novels undt sykentific makazines. Fife tousand years ago a Greek philosopher hybnodised a rooster shiken mit a straight chalk mark on der floor, undt now, in 1892, der skyentific beeples discofer dot you can hybnodize beeples auf dey aindt got as much prains as dot rooster. Nature got hard feeling toward a vacuum und auf you aindt got any intelligences auf your own you can absorb dot from somepody else. It vos a choyful surbrise to some beeple's headts to get a mind inside auf dem py hybnodism auf dey didn't had some alreaty py natural. It's bedder, young mens, dot you cultivate some prains auf your own, aber you debend on hybnodism aber hypydermic inchections auf mendality. In der meandimes I can hybnodize dis class more expeditiously undt skimultaneously mit a glub. It's bedder you enchoy dis pecooliar pheenomenons vile she is goin', pycause she vill soon go down der stream auf dime pehind der plue glass, der roller skate, Koch's lymph, der gold gure, undt pig-headed canes."

Auction Sale of Prescriptions.—The stock of drugs and about 115,000 prescriptions, which were recently kept in the Newport store of Hazard, Hazard & Co., were sold July 19, at sheriff's sale under a judgment of the Supreme Court, in favor of John R. Caswell, for $27,393. There were only two bidders: Mr. Caswell and William H. Stratford. The figure was run up by them to $2,250, each bidding as if he purposed to own the property at any price. Finally Mr. Stratford desisted, and Auctioneer Burlingham knocked the goods down at $2,300 to Mr. Caswell. The prescriptions are especially valuable, which accounts for the high figure.—*American Druggist.*

Izal.—A new, non-toxic antiseptic, from English sources. It appears as a dark-brown liquid, which becomes milky on the addition of water. It is a by-product of coal-tar industry, and is claimed to contain no phenol, but does hold analogous terpenes. It is probably a cresol preparation.

Bromide, lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	14	16
Chlroate, Eng., lb	28	30
Powdered, lb	30	33
Citrate, lb	75	90
Cyanide, lb	40	55
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	4 00	4 10
Nitrate, gran., lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	50	55
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	30	35
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPYLAMINE, oz	35	40
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	30	32
Ozs., oz	35	38
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	3 75	4 00
SANTONIN, oz	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz	90	1 00
Fused, oz	1 00	1 10
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	63	65
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	40	45
Salicylate, lb	1 75	1 80
Sulphate, lb	2	3
Sulphite, lb	10	12
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	30	60
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	1 00	1 10
SULFONAL, oz	34	35
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	50	60
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	65	70
Anise, lb	3 00	3 25
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	4 00	4 25
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 80	1 90
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	3 50	3 75
Cassia, lb	1 40	1 50
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	1 50	1 60
Citronelle, lb	70	75
Clove, lb	1 30	1 40
Copaiba, lb	2 25	2 40
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	2 75
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz	1 75	1 80
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	1 50	1 75
Lemon, lb	2 25	2 50
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 60
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 50
Orange, lb	3 75	5 00
Sweet, lb	3 25	3 50
Origanum, lb	65	70
Patchouli, oz	1 75	1 80
Pennyroyal, lb	3 00	3 25
Peppermint, lb	4 25	4 50
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 75
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	10 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	30
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	9 00
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	6 00	6 25
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	3 00	3 50
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	6 50	6 75

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	9	11
COD LIVER, N. F., gal	1 15	1 25
Norwegian, gal	1 50	1 60
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	60	63
Raw, gal	58	61
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 00	1 10
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 25	2 40
PALM, lb	12	13
SPERM, gal	1 75	1 80
TURPENTINE, gal	60	65

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D. RITCHIE & CO., - - Montreal.

Drug Reports.

England.

London, August 25th, 1894.

There has been a slight improvement in the market towards the end of this month.

The firmness in Quinine has developed into a distinct rise, and manufacturers, both English and Foreign, have all raised their prices.

The usual Cinchona Auctions passed off also with a good demand and higher rates.

The war between China and Japan has affected Camphor considerably, and Menthol was also advanced, but has since given away somewhat.

Rhubarb and Oil of Peppermint are decidedly firmer, but stocks are rather large.

Pilocarpine and its salts have again advanced and the absence of Jaborandi Leaves indicates that it will be maintained.

Quicksilver has advanced and Mercurials have followed suit.

Colocynth is very firmly held and transactions have been made at higher rates.

There is still a scarcity of good Kino

Senega Root, Ergot and Opium are easier.

Ipecacuanha also shows a small decline.

In Oils, Linseed has advanced.

Cocoanut and Rape, firmer.

Essence of Lemons has also moved slightly upward.

There has been a good demand for Shellac and prices all round are dearer.

Canada.

Business shows some signs of improving. Oil Anise, Camphor, Rhubarbs, Peppers, Vanillas, Mercury, Oil Cassia, Pilocarpine, Menthol, and Nitrate of Silver, are higher.

Cocaine, easier.

Morphia and Quinine are firm at advance.

Liq. Ammon. fort. may advance.

Citric Acid, lower on account of duty being taken off.

Coriander Seed has advanced, and the supply in this country has been bought up by a New York firm.

Norwegian Cod Liver Oil has advanced abroad on account of growing scarcity, and prices have gone up $1.50 to $2.00 per barrel in New York.

All lines of crude drugs from China or Japan have stiffened up and in some instances have materially advanced, as in the case of Shellac, Japan Wax, Anise and Cassia Oils, Camphor, Rhubarb Root, Singapore Pepper, etc.

Export of Gum From Jeddah.

The export of gum is diminishing every year. Jeddah gum is of a good quality, though not equal to that of Kordofan, which is nearly white and more friable than that which is found in this district. But it is not so much any defect in quality that is the cause of the yearly diminishing exportation of this article; it is the tremendous falling off of late years in the demand for gum arabic. I am informed that the chief reason of this is that, in most respects, an admirable substitute for gum arabic has recently been found in Madagascar and in some parts of North America which is infinitely cheaper. In point of adhesiveness the newly-found gum is quite equal to that which comes from this country, though it is far from being so pure. In this latter respect gum arabic is without a rival, and on that account will always be sought for by chemists and others to whom this qualification is a *sine qua non.*—*Consular Report in Phar. Jour. and Trans.*

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Devoted to the Interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

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Needless Cutting.

The cutting of prices by druggists in small towns where the trade is necessarily confined to two or three persons is a waste of profit which good judgment should not warrant. Cutting never should exist where it has not to, for the dealer cannot give his profit to his customer and have it himself. Assuming that the original or marked price is a proper one to charge, an effort to secure that price by combination or by mutual understanding is just and right. No wrong is done the public, and the effort to keep together will induce a feeling of good will between the dealers. The public are not likely to increase the volume of your annual trade should all get down to cut prices, yet all are sure to be out the discount if they do. It rarely seems to strike the druggist that ten dollars lost monthly by cutting is equivalent to a raise of his monthly rental by a similar amount. The result is the same, but we very much doubt if the same feelings are aroused. In many country towns and villages, where cutting is carried on, we are satisfied that the practice became general without any deliberate intention on the part of the druggists to make it so. They commenced by giving a reduction to a favored few, and, almost insensibly, the few swelled in number until the custom became general. A condition of this kind does a vast amount of harm apart from from the loss it entails on the cutter. The public become uncertain what they should pay, and very soon begin to doubt the quality of their supply. Tradition does not induce them to give the druggist credit for generosity in price making under any circumstances, and the natural conclusion they arrive at is that it is being taken from them in another way. The druggists themselves soon get at sixes and sevens and are equally uncertain what they should charge in order to be even with one another, as, under the circumstances, they are unlikely to consult together.

Cutting always has had a pernicious influence and is likely to continue to have it. It lessens profits, induces inferior supply, weakens public confidence and destroys harmony in trade circles. Where it has to exist, it should be modified by unanimity of action, and where it has no need to exist it should never be fostered. If it was good we would sanction it, but as it is bad we must condemn it.

Associations.

The peculiar conditions of trade and social customs in all highly civilized countries have induced a tendency to associate methods of effort, which is very marked at the present time in our own land. The individual of any prominence to-day who is not connected with some form of an association is a rare exception; in fact, in a strict sense, it would be practically an impossibility to find such a case, as all gradations of educational training are part of associate work, and parts which lay the foundation for future development in other branches. The need for Associations is the lever which calls them into being and action. They serve purposes in special ways which cannot be otherwise done, and wield an influence in accordance with their character and in proportion to their membership and the commanding influence of their executive head. From the day laborer to the prime minister all grades of society are govered by the sectional association which pertains to their line of toil or sphere in life, and in proportion to the support they give will they be likely to derive benefit from it. Associations are like men—if strong they make way for themselves, if weak they make way for others and become subservient to them. If none existed none would be needed, but when some exist their aggressive power calls others into being to oppose their monopolistic tendency. Operated for humanitarian purposes they are a benefit to all classes of the community, but directed for the interests of a limited number they are bound to clash with others. That they have a right to exist when their objects are law abiding no one can deny, and under present circumstances of life the necessity for their existence is as imperative as is the need for the branches of toil which they represent.

Things to Note.

That no business detail is too small to be unimportant.

That a clean and well kept store is a big advertisement.

That quality is a grand wearer.

That it rarely pays to enter into a business which you do not thoroughly understand.

That it never pays to take advantage of a customer's ignorance.

That it seldom pays a business man to run for office.

That friends forget you when you fail; therefore, never fail.

That a rich dress doesn't indicate riches nor insure good credit.

That a cash business is the only safe business.

That it is always much easier to collect at the time of sale than afterwards.

That it would, as a rule, pay better to take seventy-five cents on the dollar on goods being sold, than to give credit.

That the way to keep your credit good is to use it little.

That it is well to make but few promises, and to keep those made.

That it is easier to spoil a good reputation than to secure one.

That idlers in your store whether men or women are alike injurious to your trade and reputation.

That as a very large proportion of your customers are apt to be ladies, it is well to so conduct your business that you will retain and increase their patronage.

That it never pays to give a child anything but what they ask for.

That it is well to pass a kind word with a poor customer even though you may not be waiting on them.

That your clerk or apprentice can appreciate a deserved compliment occasionally.

That drug journals furnish your post graduate course, and that the subscription price is a cheap lecture fee.

That the writer of this wishes you to profit by what you have just read.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

The annual meeting of this Association was held in New York city, Oct. 1st to 6th. The number of delegates present together with their wives and daughters was about five hundred.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Thomas F. Main, New York, president; vice-presidents, Theo. F. Meyers, St. Louis; W. J. Walker, Albany; D. D. Phillips, Fred. L. Carter, Boston; J. D. Price, Columbus; secretary, A. B. Merriam, (re-elected); treasurer, S. M. Strong (re-elected); Board of Control, C. E. Weller, Omaha, chairman; M. C. Peter, Louisville; F. A. Faxon, Kansas City; E. Waldo Cutter, Boston; B. F. Fairchild, New York.

The Canadian delegates present were the following: Henry Miles (of the firm of Lyman Sons & Co.), Montreal; Charles Lyman (of the firm of Lyman, Knox & Co.), Montreal; A. B. Evans (Evans & Sons, Limited), Montreal; Geo. T. Fulford, Brockville; Frank Simson (Simson Bros. & Co.), Halifax, N. S.; H. Barker (T. B. Barker & Sons), St. John, N. B.

The next meeting of the N. W. D. A. will be held at Denver, September, 1895.

Mineral waters tend to desiccate the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal; especially is this so with magnesium salts.

Drug Clerk's Column.

Movements of Graduates.

The Junior term at the Ontario College of Pharmacy commenced on Sept. 13th with 104 students' names on the roll. Judging from the way the boys are pitching into work they evidently mean business. The dean granted them a half-holiday on Friday, the fifth inst.—it being Convocation Day of the University of Toronto. The class attended the exercises at Massey Music Hall in a body.

Rob. W. McClung, Phm.B., Class of '94, O.C.P., is now located at Pilo Mound, Man., and is in business on his own account. The firm name is R. W. McClung & Co.

W. D. Simmons, Class of '93, O.C.P., is in business in Beatrice, Nebraska, with very rosy prospects in view. The firm's shingle reads Simmons & Farlow.

Harvey Brillinger, Phm.B., Class of '94, O.C.P., is dispensing in Cortland, N.Y., and R. P. Leslie, Phm.B., of the same class went to New York City on the 2nd inst. to accept a position in a New York pharmacy.

W. T. Liddell, O.C.P., Class 1893, was in Toronto a few days ago enjoying his holidays. He has an excellent position in a prominent establishment in Chicago.

Drug Clerks' Register.

The following drug clerks registered this month:

NAME.	EMPLOYER.	LOCATION.
H. G. Robertson,	J. A. Zimmerman,	Hamilton, Ont.
J. D. Henry,	F. Smith,	St, Stephen, N.B.
E A. Rawlings,	W. H. Bartram,	Forest, Ont.
J. M. Gibson,	J. A. Zimmerman,	Hamilton, Ont.
H. Shoemaker,	J. E. Neville,	Berlin, Ont.

An Incomplete Prescription.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—I received the accompanying prescription a few days ago, of which I enclose you a copy, and would beg to ask your opinion of the same, and what you would do under the circumstances. The medicine was wanted at the time, and it was impossible to see the doctor who wrote it as he lived in another place. If I might be allowed to express an opinion about it, I should judge that he meant "ferri et ammon. *cit.*," and of the *proper dose*, and, of course, *in solution*. Kindly reply through the CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

℞ Ferri et ammon. acetatis........℥ viij.

Sig.: Two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

Yours truly,
"DRUGGIST, C. B."

ANSWER.—A mere reading of the prescription should make it clear to the pharmacist's mind what the intention of the prescriber was in this case, at least there should be no hesitation as to what should be dispensed after a second glance at the *quantity* of the mixture *prescribed* and the *quantity* to be *taken* for a dose. The prescriber has simply omitted the word "Liquor" in the title of the preparation wanted, which is Liquor Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis of the U. S. P.—a mild chalybeate solution of pleasant taste, commonly known as "Basham's Mixture," (see Manual of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, page 120).

The opinion held by you would scarcely obtain, even though there were no such preparation as the above, his reason for selecting citrate of iron and ammonium when another quite similar salt of iron, namely: tartrate of iron and ammonium is frequently prescribed, is scarcely apparent.

However, in this case there is no occasion for speculation, as the prescription very plainly affords a clue as to just what was desired.

The formula for preparing eight fluid ounces (the quantity designated in the prescription) of Liquor Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis, according to the U.S. Pharmacopœia of 1894 is submitted, with approximate Imperial equivalents substituted for the Metrical quantities indicated in the above mentioned work.

Take of

Solution ammonium acetate.	2 fl. drachms.
Diluted acetic acid	13 fl. drachms.
Tincture ferric chloride	75 minims.
Aromatic elixir	6½ fl. drachms.
Glycerin	1 fl. ounce.
Distilled water, enough to complete	8 fl. ozs.

Mix in the order mentioned.

The solution of ammonium acetate must not be alkaline, else there is a possibility of an unsightly mixture resulting, owing to the formation of ferric oxide. The preparation should be freshly made when wanted. Dose—Two to eight fluid drachms.

Montreal Notes.

The usual number continue to present themselves at the preliminary examinations for the study of pharmacy. At the recent examinations there were between thirty and forty. Of course the majority of them never expect to get through, at least one would suppose so judging by the result.

It is frequently remarked that the grocers have got the run for many articles which were at one time only sold by druggists. For instance, patent foods, painkiller, nursing bottles, certain lines of cheap soaps, soothing syrups, and a few other patents. In conversation with a grocer, he told me it was entirely owing to the fact that nearly ever family has a monthly pass-book at the corner grocer's, and it is very convenient to run in there and get their things and have them charged.

The only stores open in the West End last Sunday evening were the drug stores, and these, with the exception of one or two, had only subdued lights burning on the dispensing counter. It might be added that when the writer passed there was not a purchaser to be seen. Per contra, in the East End, the drug stores were wide open, as were also soloons, cigars and fancy stores, etc.

After Dinner Chewing Gum.

Tolu Sugar Plums.

6 Plums in Sliding Box, retailing at 5 cents.

JAPANESE HANDKERCHIEF BOXES
JAPANESE CLOVE BOXES - -

Containing 100 SWEET WHEAT and 100 AFTER DINNER

These are the finest and most saleable Gums in the market.

☞ SEND FOR PRICE LIST OR ORDER SAMPLE LOT.

ALSO ON HAND:

Restuccia's Pure Olive Oil in 1 gal. tins, Orangeade Tabloids, Universal Astringent Pencils, Chapireau's Cacheteuses and Cachets, &c.

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Shuttleworth's

- *FLUID EXTRACTS.....*
- *ELIXIRS....................*
- *MEDICINAL SYRUPS*
- *LIQUORS....................*
- *TINCTURES................*
- *GREEN SOAP..............*
- *CHLORODYNE............*

Standard in strength and quality. Reasonable in price. Satisfactory in use.

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TORONTO, - - ONTARIO.

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Celluloid Brush & Mirror

Or our $1.00 and $1.25 Sett.

Celluloid Combs, Dressing Cases,
Odor and Shaving Setts.

CUT & PRESSED BOTTLES—LARGE VARIETY.

Sole Agents for Collapsible Tin Tubes and Sprinklers.

Druggists' Paper Boxes

We are the only Manufacturers' in Canada making a specialty of Druggists' Paper Boxes.

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Finish.

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No.
Dr.
TORONTO. ONT.

Write for Prices and Samples.

THE HEMMING BROS. CO. (LIMITED) 76 York St., TORONTO.

Are you interested in

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or Lodge Paraphernalia of any kind?

If so, write for particulars and prices to

The Dominion Regalia Co.,
76 York Street, TORONTO.

J. STEVENS & SON,

78 LONG LANE, - LONDON, E. C.
ENGLAND.

DO YOU SELL

Anything used in the Sick-room, the Hospital, the Dispensary, by Medical Practitioner or Patient in anyway connected with Surgery or the Practice of Medicine.

WRITE FOR OUR LIST.

145 Wellington St., West, TORONTO.

Chase's LIQUID GLUE

ALWAYS READY, WITHOUT HEATING!

Good housekeepers have it always in the house.
Packed in sizes from 1 oz. to 5 gallons.
SELLS ITSELF!
Quality Guaranteed!
Specify CHASE'S.

☞ Order of your Jobber or write for Sample and Price List to

GILMOUR & CO., Montreal.

WM. RADAM'S

Microbe Killer.

WM. ELLIS,

Sole Manufacturer for the Provinces of

ONTARIO and QUEBEC,

The factory having been removed from Toronto.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Head Office & Factory, 98 Dundas St.
LONDON, ONT.

THE BEST

Hair,
Tooth,
Nail,
Shaving,
Bath,
Cloth,
Infants'

BRUSHES

MANUFACTURED BY

A. Dupont & Co.

PARIS.

Agents for Canada—

J. PALMER & SON,

1747 Notre Dame Street, - MONTREAL.

ASK for the

"LONDON"

Hot Water Bottles

—: AND :—

Fountain Syringes.

The best in the market for the money.

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONTARIO.

The Lyman Bros. & Co.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

Thatcher's Butter Color

25c, 50c, $1.00 & 1 gall. Cans.

HOPEGOOD'S TRANSPARENT 10 Per Cent CARBOLIC SOAP.

HOPEGOOD'S SULPHUR SOAP.

Reduced in price, quality the same. They are now the best values in the market at

1 dozen,	-	80 cents.	
3 "	@ -	75	"

Roger & Gallet's

"Iris" Perfume.
"Peau de Espagne" Perfume.
"Boquet de Amour" Perfume
"Vera Violetta" Perfume.

Ed. Pinaud's

"Aurora Tulip" Perfume.
"Paquita Lily" Perfume.
"Green Pink" Perfume.

We have added to our Sundries a line of

Boker's Celebrated Razors

—AND—

TOILET SCISSORS.

Trade Notes.

G. P. Hall, druggist, Windsor, Ont., has assigned.

S. L. Taylor is opening a drug business at Minnedosa, Man.

E. W. Knowles, Brampton, Ont., has sold out his drug business.

Samuel Duncan, Montreal, Que., has registered as the Diamond Drug Co.

J. O. Wood & Co. have removed their drug business to 101 Bay st., Toronto, Ont.

The drug store of R. A. Kirkland, Dutton, Ont., was destroyed by fire Oct. 6th.

W. T. Martin has sold his drug business at Moosomin, N. W. T., to W. L. Clarey, of Souris.

Clement & Walton have opened a new drug store in the Opera House Block, Woodstock, Ont.

J. Ogden, druggist, Toronto, Ont., has made an assignment. He has been in business 15 years.

Dr. T. H. Scott, Estevan, Man., has sold his drug business to M. La T. Thompson, formerly in Selkirk.

F. C. Vanbuskirk has purchased the Fort Saskatchewan, N. W. T., drug store from Bole, Wynne & Co.

William J. Burke, druggist, 796 Dorchester st., Montreal, Que., has assigned. Liabilities about $3,700.

E. Hovey has opened a new drug store in Clinton, Ont., in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Worthington.

Wm. Jackson, jr., & Co., druggists, Victoria, B. C., have discontinued their branch store, the B. C. Pharmacy.

H. J. Leslie, who has been in the office of the Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., is now representing them east of Toronto.

Stanley Jackson, who was for several years clerk in the late J. J. Hall's drug store, Woodstock, Ont., died Oct. 8th, from typhoid fever.

Felix Cornu, A. J. Richer and H. W. Reynolds, manufacturers of medicines, Montreal, Que., have registered as the Prunol Manufacturing Co.

H. C. Thomas is opening a new drug store in Norwich, Ont. He has purchased the book stock of Mr. Mills, and will combine the businesses.

Theodore Sweet, of Essex Centre, has bought the business of J. E. Sangster & Co., St. Catharines. Mr. Sangster is going prospecting in California.

C. H. Cranston, late with Martin & Co., Winnipeg, has made an engagement with the Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., to represent them in Manitoba, Territories and British Columbia.

An epidemic has broken out amongst Ontario druggists, nothing very dangerous, 'tis true, but evidently very contagious. The victims of the matrimonial epidemic during the past month are F. A. Gayfer of Ingersoll, J. L. Luckham of Glencoe, W. H. Stepler of Strathroy, W. H. Bartram of Forest.

This winter's improvements at O. & W. Thum Co.'s Tanglefoot factory, Grand Rapids, Mich., will be a complete new box and case making plant, the business having outgrown the present facilities of this department. The new outfit will be equipped with the latest improved machinery, and will turn out boxes and cases in keeping with the other good qualities of Tanglefoot. It will be housed in the ground floor of a new annex, the upper floor of which will be utilized for much needed office room.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, Oct. 4th, for students entering the study of pharmacy, when thirty-four candidates presented themselves in Montreal and two in Quebec. Of these, the following passed in order of merit, namely: Geo. H. Voss, E. A. Labonte, L. E. B. Browne, D. S. Ryan, Leopold L. Bernard, Anson C. Frost, Louis Fortin, Percy E. Jones and Eugene Jacotel. The following candidates passed on all subjects but one, namely: B. Rogalsky, E. W. Jacobs and Fred. K. Douglass, Geography; R. Grigon, Latin. These will be required to present themselves again at the next examination to be examined on the subject in which they have failed. The remainder of the candidates are referred back for further study.

The examiners were Professors A. Leblond de Brumath and Isaac Gammele.

The next examination will be held on January 3rd, 1895, and candidates are required to give the Registrar ten days previous notice of their intention to present themselves.

Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

The half yearly meeting of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association was held in Winnipeg on Tuesday, October 2nd. There were present: J. F. Howard, president, in the chair; W. R. Bartlett, Brandon; G. W. McLaren, Morden; E. D. Martin, C. Flexton, Dr. Hutton, and J. K. Strachan, registrar. The secretary was instructed to write to the secretary of the Ontario Association to ascertain particulars regarding the standing of certain persons practicing in the province under Ontario diplomas, about whose qualifications there is some question. The secretary was also instructed to take action against all members who are in arrears for fees. It was further decided to prosecute forthwith several people who are illegally carrying on business as druggists in the province. An important question was brought forward by a country member, viz.: that it had been represented that physicians had been applying for percentages on prescriptions. This evoked considerable discussion, the city members disclaiming that any such practice existed here, and stated that the physicians being all of high standing would consider it an insult to be offered a commission. Surprise was expressed that any man who had received sufficient education to entitle him to a physician's diploma would be so undignified as to accept a percentage on druggists' prescription's. It was thought that if the matter was brought to the notice of the College of Physicians and Surgeons the practice would be promptly and emphatically denounced as unprofessional.

In connection with the addition recently added to the Manitoba College, it may be of interest to the public to know that the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba have also built to the college structure, rooms for the accommodation of their own students. They have fully equipped these rooms with chemical and pharmacy appliances at considerable expense, and engaged a competent staff of lecturers. The lectures in the six months' course commence on Monday next, in the subjects of chemistry, pharmacy, materia medica, botany, and in the practical work of dispensing. The chemical room has been fitted up with the latest appliances for practical and analytical chemistry. The materia medica room is furnished with samples of all the known medical herbs, plants, etc., as well as charts.

British Columbia Notes.

The tide has turned; business which has been for so many months at a low ebb is slowly but surely on the mend throughout the Province, and the cities are all more or less benefitted thereby. A gradual return of confidence, as a result of the settling of the tariff, first felt in the east, is now making its way westward. Again, B. C. depends very largely upon her own industries, and, though she has but a few she knows how to take care of them. The fishing season which has just closed has not been a bad one, and the sealers have returned well satisfied with their season's work. Money has been put into circulation by the home-coming of these sealers and the much needed impulse to business generally has been given. Few give the Indian credit for refined tastes, but what do our eastern brethren think of an Indian purchasing Roger & Gallet's Pau d' Espagne by the $1.50 bottle?

There is a disposition among some of the medical men of to-day to prescribe ready-made preparations in preference to pharmacopœia preparations proper. Their weakness, if I may be allowed the term, is played upon by makers of nostrums to considerable extent. Now, the sooner doctors realize that they are not elevating themselves in the estimation of the people by such a line of prescribing the better for all of us. It is indeed poor satisfaction to a druggist to dispense (?) 4 ozs. of so and so's elixir, and 3 ozs. of somebody else's syrup and 1 doz. of List No. 3659 pills. Dispensing! pshaw! a tyro, provided he can read, can dispense such prescriptions.

The B. C. *Gazette* of Sept. 20th, has a minute which is of interest to druggists. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council has approved of the resolution passed by the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association on 13th of June last, and declared Rough on Rats, Rat Poisons, Oil of Tansey, Preparations of Cantharides, and Chloral Hydrate on Schedule A. of Poison List, and also placed Carbolic Acid on Schedule B., where it has always been as far as B. C. druggists are concerned.

Mr. Cryderman is away for four or five weeks rusticating. The firm of Dean & Cryderman is presided over by the Dean in his absence.

F. W. Hall, of the Central Drug Store, has just returned from a much needed vacation.

The drug store of Messrs. Jackson, looks greatly improved by the general rearrangement and addition of store furniture.

Messrs. Lanley & Co. make an excellent display of their various specialties at the Annual Agricultural Exhibition now being held in Victoria.

North West Territories Pharmaceutical Association.

The annual meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association, N.W.T., was held in Moosejaw, Aug. 7th, 1894.

Present, W. W. Bole, President, Moosejaw; J. G. Templeton, Vice-President, Calgary; Robert Martin and W. G. Pettingell, Registrar-Treasurer, Regina.

The Examiners' report showed that two candidates presented themselves for examination during the year and were successful.

The annual report stated that there were 54 names on the register, an increase from last year of 10. Names removed on account of death, 2. The receipts during the year were $227.50; expenditure, $126,-00, leaving a balance in the bank of $426.73.

The Committee on Diplomas and Poison Books reported that same would be ready in a short time and sent to the members.

A. D. Fergusson, of Wolseley, was appointed Examiner in place of William Brydon, deceased.

A motion was passed, "That in the opinion of this Council a Canadian Pharmacopœia is not only premature but unnecessary."

John Dawson and Chas. H. Black were appointed Auditors.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the President at Calgary.

W. G. Pettingell,
Reg.-Treas.

Perfumed air currents are now sent up in front of some Paris shop windows as a means of attracting the crowd.

Notes From England.

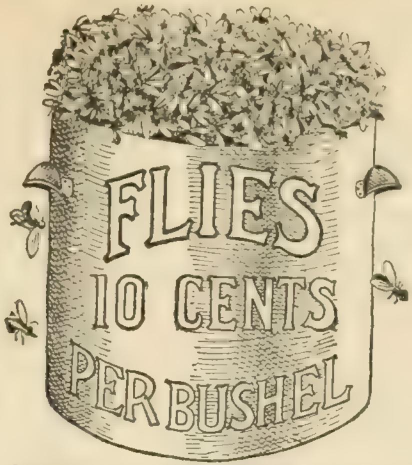
(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Now that the treatment of myxadema is considered rational and specific by exhibiting the thyroid glands of sheep in tablet pill, or extract, the pharmacist may at any time be called upon to prepare the remedy. For this purpose, Mr. Stuart's paper at the Conference will be useful. The credit for using an injection of the gland is due to Dr. George Murray, of Newcastle, whilst the late and more satisfactory method of administration *per os* belongs to Dr. Hector Mackenzie, of London. All physicians who have used the remedy are agreed that it is very powerful and must be given in small doses only, and the patient's temperature, at first, carefully watched. The analogy of this remedy to that of administering pepsin or trypsin to supply the lack of gastric or pancreatic secretion, which I pointed out in the early days of its use, is generally acknowledged, but the chances of obtaining the pure active principle still seems remote. The instant that the secretions of one gland are found of special benefit and therapeutical activity, many doctors are seized with the belief that other organs must possess similar properties. Hence the list of organic remedies prepared from ram's testicles, sheep's marrow and brains, etc. But so far the results have not proved promising and they are already falling into disuse.

Another instance of a much belauded drug falling into discredit and finally having its worthlessness exposed is afforded by Dr. Gordon Sharp in this month's *Practitioner*. Some three years ago, in consequence of several complimentary notices in the medical press of the United States, a small demand sprang up for a preparation of Cactus grandiflorus. As the supply of flowers in this country was limited, the fluid extract as supplied by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., was employed. A considerable amount of evidence was then collected by one or two of the wholesale drug houses which appeared to show the superiority of Cactus grandiflorus to digitalis. The demand then steadily increased and some firms were selling a fluid extract or tincture at the rate of $8 per lb.! Now, Dr. Sharp affirms, after a systematic chemical and pharmacological examination of the drug, that it is entirely destitute of action upon the heart, but that it is a slight diruetic! Similar results were obtained with the Cactina fillets which have been advertised as a heart tonic, and stated to be prepared from Cactus Medicana.

Of recent years no two diseases have proved so fatal as diphtheria and tetanus. The new remedy, antitoxin, which is receiving considerable attention just now, is therefore worthy of some detailed description. The name, antitoxin, it should be understood, is a generic name given to toxalbumins stored up in the system after the toxins have been rendered harmless. The investigations of Buchner indicate that they are direct products of bacterial cells and confer immunity on animals in specific diseases. The particular antitoxin which is now being used to procure immunity in the members of a household where a diphtheria case may be, is that of Aronsohn. It is prepared from a cultivation of the diphtheric bacilli in dog's serum, precipitating by means of aluminum hydrate, filtering and shaking the precipitate with diluted alkali, again filtering and concentrating in vacuo. It is finally preserved in the concentrated liquid state by means of a few drops of carbolic acid. Some 2 to 5 c. c. are required for injection and it is charged for here at the rate of $1 per 5 c.c. tubes. Tizzoni's antitoxin, which has been employed in two cases of tetanus with wonderful success, costs $5 per gramme. When it is remembered that the mortality in tetanus is 40 per cent, any thing that will combat this terrible disease will be gladly welcomed. It should be distinguished from the diphtheric antitoxin both by the name of Profesor Tizzoni, and also as tetanus antitoxin. Some dozen injections, each of 20 minims, under the skin of the thigh and abdomen have recently cured lock-jaw that otherwise would most probably have proved fatal.

Although the announcement has been made in medical journals here that a representative from Canada has been having a personal interview with the pharmacopœial authorities with the view of placing Canadian requirements before them, no further results have transpired. Indeed, judging from some of the comments of Canadian journals of pharmacy there is a distinct tendency to repudiate him, whoever he may be. The Melbourne and Victoria branches of the British Medical Association have forwarded their suggestions, which may be briefly stated as follows:— As many medicinal plants grow out of England, the present restriction as to source should be removed. Duboisine is recommended for recognition, its application in opthalmic practice in the proportion of 1 or 2 drops of a solution, 4 grains to an ounce. Metric system of weights and measures to be adopted. This, in view of Professor Attfield's statement, is rather superfluous. That official formulæ for eucalyptus be used. That lanoline and soft petrolanum or paraffin jelly be employed for ointments and that tests for chloroform, carbolic acid, &c., be improved. That standardization be extended to other drugs, as aconite, digitalis, etc. A list of remedies for deletion is added and the following are recommended as additions, chloral with camphor, some of the elixirs and compound syrups, *B*-naphthol, salicylate of bismuth, salol, resorcin, ichthyol, ethyl chloride, &c. The list of tabellœ for hypodermic use be increased, and also the lozenges. Inconsistencies in dosage are pointed out, and it is finally recommended that an excessive dose be not dispensed unless it has been initialled or the attention of the prescriber drawn to it. The above list is a very useful contribution to



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Dear Sirs, St Marys, August 3rd, 1892.

The following may be of use to you: "A customer of mine, who keeps a butcher shop in this town, bought a 10 cent package of your Fly Pads from me and in ten days killed over A BUSHEL MEASURE OF FLIES." Yours truly,

F. G. SANDERSON.

IT WOULD TAKE OVER
800 SHEETS OF STICKY PAPER
TO HOLD THIS BUSHEL OF FLIES

WILSON'S

FLY PADS

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Merit always wins.

THE SALE OF

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FLY PADS

Has increased annually, and so far this year is much larger than ever before.

Nothing else kills

FLIES

in such quantities.

No other POISON has ever had such a sale in Canada.

"Imitations come and go"
And only increase the
demand for

WILSON'S

FLY PADS

They afford Retail Druggists a very large profit, and give universal satisfaction to their customers.

FLY PADS

Are sold by all Wholesale Drug and Patent Medicine Houses.

LEATH & ROSS'S
Well-known Brand of
Homœopathic Medicines.

IN GREAT DEMAND EVERYWHERE. NO CHEMIST SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.

PARCELS ENCLOSED DAILY to any of the London Wholesale Houses to Save Carriage.

OUR
£5
HANDSOME AND ATTRACTIVE
CASE
Fitted Complete,
NO CHARGE
Whatever for
The Case

THIS HANDSOME AND IMPROVED BENT-GLASS
CHEMIST'S COUNTER SHOW-CASE

Stands unrivalled for style, convenience, and beauty; occupies but a small space on the counter, and is made **to open back or front,** to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

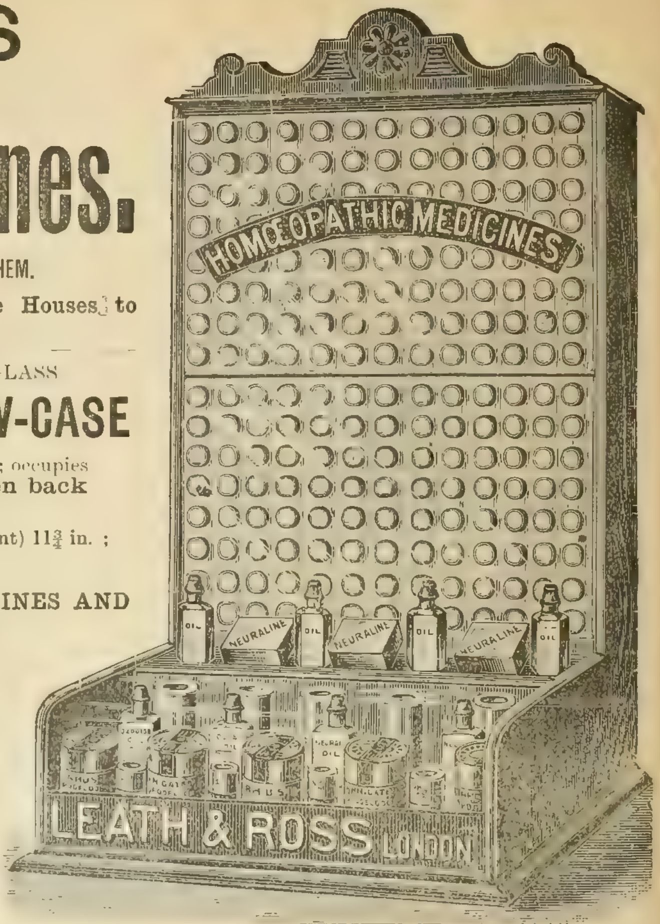
DIMENSIONS—Length 19¾ in.; Width (from back front) 11¾ in.; Height 32½ in.

NEARLY 3000 CHEMISTS STOCK OUR MEDICINES AND FIND A READY SALE FOR THEM.

Tinctures, Pilules, & Camphor

1/- Size in great demand everywhere, and can be had in any strength from the mother, 1x : 1, and upwards. **3/6** per doz. Cash

LEATH & ROSS, Wholesale Export Homœopathic Chemists,
9, Vere St., Oxford St., W. (WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT)
And Jewry House, Old Jewry, E. C.
LONDON, Eng.



ONE OF THE BEST SOOTHING AGENTS OR DEMULCENTS KNOWN.

PURE UNADULTERATED LIQUORICE

—FOR—

Coughs, Colds, &c.

The **SOLAZZI BRAND** is certified by Analysis to be an **Absolutely Pure Extract,** without any admixture.

"HEALTH" says:

"By Far the Best and Purest."

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" says:

"The Most Esteemed of All."

"SOLAZZI."

This is the purest **LIQUORICE JUICE** obtainable; it is a guaranteed specific in fact

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

for Winter Coughs, Colds, and all Chest Affections.

Chemists should stock and push this article, as a safe and effective remedy, provided by kindly nature—in preference to Patent Medicines, which, in these days, yield only the barest profit. To be had, with Show Cards and Handbills, of

ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

TO ✦ BE ✦ OBTAINED ✦ OF ✦ ALL ✦ WHOLESALE ✦ HOUSES.

the subject, although several of the suggestions are by no means new. It is to be hoped that further recommendations will soon follow and that expressions of opinion upon the Australian report will lead to a thorough thrashing out of the various subjects. The pharmaceutical part of the work cannot really be commenced until these preliminaries are settled.

The Inland Revenue authorities here are raiding the establishments of homœopathic chemists' under the Patent Medicine Stamp Act. It seems unreasonable to class these preparations as secret or proprietary medicines, but the official mind only looks at the fact that they are medicines recommended for internal use in certain cases. It is well known that the labels on these homœopathic goods are usually exempt, but frequently the proprietor sells a cheap homœopathic guide which recommends the medicines for various complaints. In the latest case, counsel for the chemist complained that if anyone recommended a man with a headache to put his head under a pump, the Inland Revenue would require a stamp put on the pump. The whole subject is irritating and vexatious and the Revenue returns altogether incomparable with the trouble given to traders. This has been admitted by politicians for years past — the Act dates back to George IV — but as long as Chancellors of the Exchequer have deficits they will not unloose the strings of this very small money-bag.

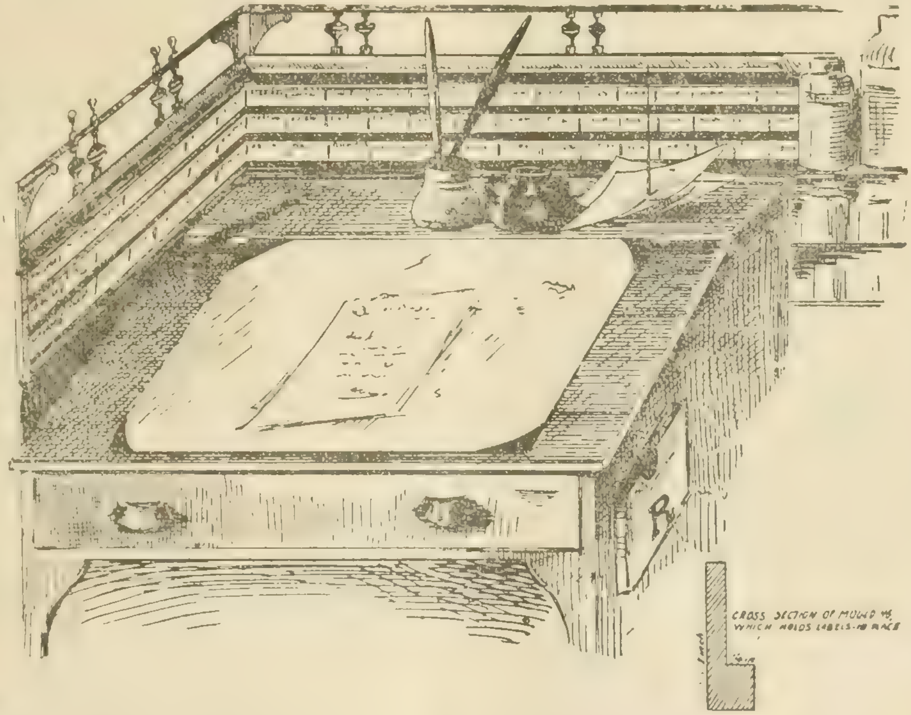
Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, the proprietors of Wright's Liquor Carbonis Detergens and Coal Tar Soap, have started a series of advertisements recommending druggists and medical men who pride themselves on the careful examination of the preparations they dispense, to compare their original article with its imitations. They also add the notice that the title, "Liquor Carbonis Detergens," is registered as a trade mark, and that they will institute proceedings against anyone using the name. They have made an alteration at the same time in the large packages, and it is now supplied in 2 pint, ½ gallon and 1 gallon bottles, at $1.50, $2.76, and $5.28 each.

The present state of the trade can be accurately guaged by the first and last verses of a dirge (See page 249–[Ed. C.D.) that recently appeared in the *British and Colonial Druggist.* The recent advent of company stores, coupled with increased dulness in trade, accounts fully for it.

The Care and Filing of Labels.

If there is one class of articles in use by the pharmacist that is continually on the increase, it is labels—and they are "so hard to find." Where to put them and how to store them so they can be conveniently reached are questions of importance. Plaster boxes are always in demand for storage purposes, the labels pasted on the covers or sides indicating the contents of each box. A series of flat drawers, partitioned off, has its advantages, but, from the tendency of gummed labels to curl up, arises an objection to that method. As for the patented label files in the market, their names are many, their needed space is great, and their cost is no slight matter.

In an earlier number of the *Pacific Druggist* the writer described a tin slip or pocket, to be put in each drawer. Its office was to hold labels for what the drawer contained, whether it be salts or cascara, alum or sulphur. This device will take charge of fifty or more kinds, and in such a way as to be always convenient, besides being a check as to the contents of the package sold. By employing strips of wood, the cross-section of which is shown in the illustration, labels can be held in place above the desk, even when there are but three to five inches of running space to spare. They can be arranged alphabetically, and when one is needed it can be removed without disturbing its brothers or neighbors. As for curling up, that tendency is taken advantage of, that quality holding each little bunch in place.



The method as shown by the illustration has been employed for the past five years, and with satisfactory results, for the ordinary 2¼ by 1¼ inch labels which are used to designate the contents of bottles when sold direct over the counter. A drawer partitioned off is probably best for stock labels, such as are used to label the products of the laboratory which the druggist puts up at his leisure. The method as shown in the cut does not file the general stock of such labels (2½ by 1¼ inch). In order to store these away handy and yet be well kept it needs but a few dozen pasteboard boxes 3¼ by 2¾ by 3 inches deep, such as the homoeœpathic tinctures and pellets, which we retail, come packed in.

Fill a drawer completely full of these same little boxes. Keep your labels in them, labeling the lid of the box with one, two, or three kinds, as needed in maintaining alphabetical order.

The cost of this whole arrangement is nominal, and it is satisfactory. In placing this method before our readers it is to show one way, and not the only way. Any means taken to maintain order and system in a pharmacy serves to lighten the tasks of that man of careful detail — the Pharmacist. — Frank T. Green in the *Pacific Druggist.*

TANNIGENE.—A combination of tannic acid and acetic anhydride. It is a yellowish powder, without taste or odor, and slightly hygroscopic. It melts between 170° — 190° C., and resets to a friable mass. It is insoluble in cold water and dilute acids, slightly soluble in hot water or in ether, easily so in alkalies and alcohol ; it is easily hydrolysed on boiling with either water or dilute acids. It is chemically pentacetyl tannin, and is obtained by treating warm tannic acid with glacial acetic acid and acetic anhydride, afterwards with a dilute solution of soda. It is prescribed in doses of 3 to 6 grains for diarrhœa in chronic cases.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

ADULTERATION OF SPERMACETI. — According to the Chemiker Zeitung spermaceti is frequently adulterated with stearic acid, which can be detected by the following method : A certain quantity of the suspected material is melted in a porcelain dish, ammonia is added, and the whole shaken together for a few seconds, after which it is allowed to cool. The spermaceti solidifies, but the stearate of ammonium can be separated, and by the addition of hydrochloric acid the stearic acid is recovered. The process is said to indicate the presence of 1 per cent. of the adulterant.

Some Truths.

By Thos. Knobel, Ph. G.

It is my candid opinion that the causes for poor paying business and poorly appreciated talents of the retail druggist are usually directly traceable to himself. This is a bold statement to make, but I will try to explain why and how I have arrived at this severe conclusion.

Of all classes of business men who do the most "resoluting" and accomplish the least, the druggist takes the lead. All other professions and business interests look out for themselves, while the poor, forlorn druggist is left in the cold.

Why is it thus? Simply because the druggists generally find it impossible to lay aside their petty jealousies and little personal differences long enough to come to some sensible understanding.

These are harsh words, but true nevertheless. I have known druggists in communities where bids were asked for, for furnishing medicines to paupers and city institutions, whose bids were so low that, taking into account time and labor, money was lost on each and every prescription, and each and every other transaction.

Why was this done? Simply to "get ahead" of the next neighbor. "Don't care if I do lose, must outbid him," that is the sentiment.

Take that statement right home with you and ask yourself if it is not true.

Here is where the main injury in these low bids come in: these bids are published in the papers all through the country. Newspaper readers, as a class, are keen, they see at what unusually low prices these institutions are getting medicines, while they rightly in the face of such conclusive evidence, consider the druggist exorbitant in his charges to them, and conclude with the old saying: "He is a robber."

Why should there be such unjust and uncalled for discrimination? I cannot see any further than, as I stated before, to "get even" with somebody.

"Every man is worthy of his hire," and, if you are so cheap as to be willing to work for nothing, that is your worth.

In any business or profession there is none so utterly despised by his brethren, and so little appreciated by the public, as a cheap man.

Here is another point,—physicians do not like to see their prescriptions go to a man who is afraid to charge a respectable price for his goods, in keeping with his calling and profession.

They have faith in a man who without fear fills their prescriptions as they want them, and charges a wholesome price for them; they feel that he will not substitute or cut down the prescription, because he is not afraid to charge; and they are rightly and justly entitled to that belief.

A druggist who is not afraid to charge respectably for his work, is not continually looking around for a substitute for some high-priced article frequently used at his place; on the contrary, he delights in being the first to have in stock *any* new preparation which is apt to be prescribed by the physicians of his city.

It is such things that good physicians appreciate far more than prescription blanks, cigars, etc.

Give them what they want in their prescriptions, and give it to them as they want it.

Do not try to see how you can save a penny in filling prescriptions by trying something just as good as what has been specified.

Give them exactly, precisely and positively what they want, they have a right to expect it, the patient is entitled to it, but charge accordingly, make your physician, friends and your patrons see and know that you are honest, upright and conscientious; but also let them know and it will be to your credit, that you are no cheap man.

How can you expect respect from your patrons when you acknowledge your weakness and unfitness to cope with your neighbors by announcing that you are willing to furnish a certain amount of material and labor for perhaps one-half the price demanded by him.

You are willing to do all this, not that you want to be a public benefactor, but that you could not command the same price as your neighbor and, in railroad parlance, are willing to "scab."

Should your neighbor be able to command better prices and more respect than yourself, it is a plain problem that he is better qualified practically as well as theoretically to do business than you are, and the sooner you put yourself to a self-catechism the better for your moral and financial standing in your community.

Do not claim that luck is against you, when you find that your business is not what it ought to be, but look around, no doubt some of your neighbors are to blame. Perhaps you fell into a community of hustlers, men with brains, men that are given to the luxury of reading, studying and thinking, and, after due deliberation, you find that you cannot hustle, better get out at once, far better that, than lose your self-respect and the respect of your friends; "honest failure is far better than the loss of conscientious scruples, far better than being a cheap man, and a thousand times better than that business pirate, that outcast and traitor, the "advertising cutter."—*Meyer Bros.' Druggist.*

Bougies Porte-Remede.

First prepare the inert core by treating in the same manner as above 20 parts of best white gelatin, 10 parts of water, and 30 parts of pure (30 p. c.) glycerin. Pour the liquefied mixture upon well-warmed, bright metal trays, placed perfectly level, letting the hardened gelatin layer be about 1/16 inch in thickness. When hard cut the sheet in strips 1/16 inch wide and 6 inches long, which lay aside for several days to lose part of their elasticity. Then prepare the active mass as follows: Mix together in a mortar 5 parts of acacia, 20 parts of milk sugar, 1¼ parts of glycerin, and 1 part of honey, adding a few drops of water, when necessary, to form a firm mass as for troches. Roll out on a slab covered with lycopodium to the thickness of parchment paper, and then with a sharp knife and ruler cut into as many strips as there are core-strips, making each 6¾ inches long. These strips should measure 4/10 inch in width if the mass was rolled out the correct thickness. Then remove from a core and involucre the lycopodium with a moist sponge, place the core so that ¾ of an inch of the involucre shall project on one end, roll about dexterously and form the hollow end into an olive-shaped point. Preserve in lycopodium.

The drug store of George Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., was destroyed by fire on Oct. 13th.

IF YOU USE THE

Red Star Toothwash Bottle

You will beat your neighbor as no other approaches it for beauty.

Scant 2 oz. (looks like a 3 oz.) complete open crown sprinkler, at $7.83 net per gross. Sample sent on receipt of 5 cents to pay postage.

T. C. Wheaton & Co., Millville, N. J., manufacturers of Flint, Green and Amber ware, and the largest factors of Homeo. Vials in the world.

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Advertisements under the heading of Business Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business For Sale, etc., will be inserted once *free of charge.* Answers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS MANAGER, Assistant or Traveller, by graduate of O. C. P. Live salesman, thoroughly posted. 12 years Toronto and New York experience. Moderate salary. W. J. Shaver, Stratford.

SITUATION WANTED as druggist's apprentice, three years' experience, good references. Address—W. Campbell, Box 34, Stayner, Ont.

DRUG CLERK, 6½ years' experience, best references, wants situation. Apply to—Oliver Flett, 131 Massey St., Toronto.

AS DRUGGIST'S APPRENTICE, three years' experience, strictly temperate and can furnish best of references. Address—"Druggist," Box 4, Brighton, Ont.

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WANTED—A Hot-Soda Apparatus. Give full particulars and price. Address—R. B. Taylor, Grenfell, N. W. T., Canada.

FOR SALE.

DRUG BUSINESS in the principal town on the C. & E. Ry. in Alberta. No competition. Apply to—H. H. Gaetz, Red Deer, Alberta.

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JOHNSON & JOHNSON—New York.

HAS BEEN ADOPTED BY OVER 400 HOSPITALS AND MANY THOUSANDS OF PHYSICIANS AS THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE — AS GIVING MORE IMMEDIATELY PRONOUNCED AND UNIFORM ACTION THAN ANY OTHER KNOWN.

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LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID (NON-POISONOUS) SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, DOGS, ETC.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon ; at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion—and pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **$1.00.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.
To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.

TRADE C_6H_5 MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC NEW DISINFECTANT

FOR UNIVERSAL USE

CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gals. strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder and Public Institution in the Dominion.

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To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

GENUINE CELERY REMEDY'S MANLEY'S

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Celery Nerve Compound

—WITH—

Beef, Iron & Wine.

A scientific combination of Celery, Beef, Iron and Wine, Tonics and Pure Glycerine, instead of alcohol.

—: UNEQUALLED :—

AS A HEALTH BUILDER AND HEALTH RESTORER.

Has given the FULLEST SATISFACTION to persons who have taken it.

It is put up in a 16 oz. bottle, contained in an attractive Blue and White carton.

PRICE TO THE TRADE.—$6.00 (nett) per doz. 5% off on three dozen orders, and 5% off for spot cash.

Sells for $1.00 a Bottle.

Orders respectfully solicited.

For testimonials, etc., write to the makers.

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Wholesale Druggists

—AND—

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

We would be glad to correspond with Druggists in Western Provinces when in the market.

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WHOLESALE ONLY.

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Magic Catarrh Snuff

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This preparation has been proved to be a POSITIVE CURE for

Catarrh,
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25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
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GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.

GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

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GRAY'S SULPHUR PASTILLES, for burning in diphtheritic cases.

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Universally acknowledged to be the Best and Strongest preparation ever offered to the public.

For repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Leather Belting, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc.

Price, $1.00 and $1.50 per doz.
15 and 25 cents per bottle.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of Leather Goods.

Price, 80c., $1.00 and $1.50 per doz.
10, 15 and 25 cents per bottle.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes and all kinds of Rubber Goods.

Price, $1.00 per doz. ; 15c. per bottle.

The Leather and Rubber Cements are superior to any in the market, and can be used by any one, as the directions are given so explicitly. It is put up in two ounce bottles, one quart and one gallon cans.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing Wood, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc., always ready for use.

Price, 80c. and $1.00 per doz.
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A. MAJOR CEMENT COMPANY,
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MANUFACTURER OF

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PURE SPIRITS,

Rye and Malt Whiskies.

"OLD TIMES" & "WHITE WHEAT."

Wood Polishes and Polishing.

It might, with exact truth, be said that anything will do to polish with, provided you have plenty of elbow grease at your service, just as a most nutritious and palatable soup may be made from a cobblestone and water, when such incidental adjuncts as a bit of meat and some vegetables, not to mention seasoning, are present and available. Bare wood may be polished by simply rubbing it with a cloth, and the same is true respecting a varnished surface. What is needed is friction to remove the loose fibers of wood or other material, and to solidify the remaining permanent structure. Continued rubbing induces this solidification, which is analagous to the filling up of the pores effected by the application of polishing mixtures or varnish compounds.

But, of course, we are never reduced to the extremity of securing a polished surface on wood or varnish by any such primitive means as this. There are a number of polishing mixtures at our command, several of which are here given. They all demand hard hand-rubbing to secure the best and most satisfactory results, and any slip-shod work will prove worse than none at all.

There is a method largely employed in France for producing a brilliant and lasting polish, which is known as French polishing. A solution of gum acacia and the whites of two eggs is made by beating these ingredients in a mortar until they amalgamate; then one-half a pint of raw linseed oil, and the same quantity of vinegar of the best quality, eight ounces methylated spirits of wine, one ounce hydrochloric acid, and two ounces muriate antimony are added. To French polish properly, only a small quantity must be used at a time, and this must be applied with a rubber made from a ball of wool, or cotton wool, covered with a soft cotton cloth or linen rag. A drop of linseed oil on the cloth will prevent it from sticking to the wood. Use the rubber gently, polish from a centre in a circular manner, and finish with a drop of spirits of wine on a clean rubber, which will extract the oil. If difficulty is found in inducing the polish to take, rub the work with some sweet oil on a rag.

To renovate old French polish, mix in four ounces of spirit of wine, two ounces of vinegar, and one ounce of raw linseed oil. Mix and rub on as a polish.

There are several so-called French polishes. This is one especially for hardwood doors: Shellac, two pounds; powdered gum mastic and gum sandarac, one ounce each; copal varnish, one-half pint; spirits of wine, one gallon. Mix and shake together until dissolved.

Another "French polish" is made by mixing together three pounds shellac and three pints of wood naphtha. This is simply shellac varnish of an inferior quality.

Still another formula for "French polish" requires six ounces shellac, a pint of wood naphtha, or methylated spirit, and a quarter pint of linseed oil.

A fine bright polish is made from one pint spirits of wine, to ounces gum benzoin, and half an ounce gum sandarac, put in a glass bottle, corked, and placed in a sand-bath or hot water until all the gum is dissolved. It must be shaken from time to time, and when thoroughly dissolved, strained through a muslin sieve and bottled for use. This is a beautifully clear polish, especially useful for Tunbridge ware goods, tea caddies, etc.

Another very fine, lustrous polish, useful for delicate cabinet work especially, is made as follows: Half pint raw linseed oil, half pint well diluted vinegar, in which is put a pinch of sugar, the white of an egg, one ounce spirits of wine, one ounce spirits of salt. Shake well before using, and apply to the face of a soft linen pad, which rub over the article to be treated for a minute or two, rubbing lightly. First rub the article off with an old silk handkerchief. This will keep a long time, well corked.

For the carved parts of cabinet work, as in standards, pillars, claws, etc., use a stronger polish, made thus: Dissolve two ounces seed lac and two ounces white resin in one pint spirits of wine. This must be applied quite warm, and if the work can be warmed also, so much the better. Moisture is especially to be avoided.

To polish veneered wood, it is first necessary to scrape it up and give a coat of size for stopping the grain. Then color or stain is given, if required. The polishing is the same for all hard woods. The stopping differs, though, size being used for dark woods, and plaster or chrome for light. Putty-lime is a good stain for Honduras mahogany, chestnut and other woods.

For turners' work, a polish made as follows is used: Dissolve sandarac in spirits of wine, in the proportion of one ounce of sandarac to one-half pint of spirits; next shave one ounce of beeswax, and dissolve it in a sufficient quantity of spirits of turpentine to make it into a paste; add the first named ingredient by degrees. Then, with a woollen cloth, apply it to the work while it is in motion in the lathe, and with a soft linen rag polish it. The work will appear as if highly varnished when finished.

The beautiful polish so much admired on Italian cabinet work is effected by first saturating the wood with olive oil, rubbing the surface dry, and then applying a solution of gum arabic in alcohol, rubbing it on.

A polish for the inside of a car that hardly needs revarnishing is made from two ounces butter of antimony, two ounces spirits of wine, one quart vinegar, and one quart raw linseed oil. Shake well before using.

A polish for mahogany is made by dissolving beeswax by heating in spirits of turpentine. Apply warm and rub with a woollen rag.

The number of "furniture polishes" is almost beyond count. Many of them are simply varnish renewers, but all are useful for their especial purposes. Here are seven recipes:

I.—Beeswax, one-half pound; alkanet root, one-quarter ounce; melt together in a pipkin until the wax is well colored. Then add a half gill each of raw linseed oil and spirits of turpentine. Strain through a piece of coarse muslin.

II.—One ounce white wax, one ounce yellow wax, half ounce white soap, and one pint boiling water. Melt all together in a saucepan over a fire, then pour into a bottle. Apply by rubbing a little on a small space with a cloth of any kind, rub with a second cloth, and polish with a third. This mixture will keep indefinitely and is excellent.

III.—Raw linseed oil, one pint; japan, six ounces; citric acid, one-half ounce; oxalic acid, one-quarter ounce; gum shellac, eighty-four grammes. Boil until all the gum is dissolved, then add the japan. Recommended by a painter as very "excellent."

IV.—One part, by measure, of olive oil and two parts best vinegar. Shake well together, and apply with a woollen cloth, after which take a dry woollen cloth and rub vigorously. This is really a renovator, rather than a polish, and as such is simple and effective. It is recommended highly by a housewife.

V.—Dissolve four ounce best shellac in two pints ninety-five per cent. alcohol; add to this two pints linseed oil and one pint spirits of turpentine; when mixed, add four ounces sulphuric ether and four ounces ammonia water; mix thoroughly. Shake when using, and apply lightly with a sponge. This is an excellent composition, especially as a renovator of tarnished varnish.

VI.—Linseed oil, raw, two pints; alcohol, one-half pint; vinegar, one-half pint; butter of antimony, two ounces; spirits of turpentine, one-half pint. Shake well before using, and apply with a woollen rubber.

VII.—Rosin, two ounces; alcohol, ninety-eight per cent., twelve ounces; sulphuric ether, four ounces; balsam of fir, two ounces; boiled linseed oil, eight ounces. Mix well togher, and bottled if desired.

A preparation very useful for finishing up after any polishing process, adding luster and durability, as well as removing any defect of the polish, is made on the following formula: Take one-half pint best rectified spirits of wine, two drachms shellac, and same of gum benzoin. Put these ingredients into a bottle, and keep in a warm place until the gum is all dissolved, shaking frequently. When cold, add two teaspoonfuls of the best clear white poppy oil, and shake all well together. This preparation is to be used in the same manner as the polishes, but in order to remove all dull places, the pressure in rubbing must be increased.

Polishing paste is made with three ounces white wax, one-half ounce Castile soap, one gill turpentine; shave the wax and soap very fine, and put the wax to the turpentine; let it stand twenty-four hours; then boil the soap in one gill of water, and add to the wax and turpentine. This comes highly recommended from a practical source.

Another paste has the following composition: Turpentine spirits, one part; alkanet root, one-half ounce; digest until sufficiently colored, then add beeswax, scraped fine, four ounces; put into a vessel, which place into hot water, and stir until dissolved. If wanted pale, the alkanet may be omitted.

Wax finish, or polish, is made by mixing white wax and turpentine spirits by heat. Apply with a rag, rub on well, and remove surplus wax. Smooth with a bunch of soft cotton rags, rubbing hard and quick. This may be polished by mixing linseed oil and turpentine together, two parts of the former to one part of the latter, rubbing with a cotton pad.

A polish for marble and wood is made by dissolving, in a bottle placed in hot water, two drachms of gum and half an ounce of orange shellac in three ounces of spirits of wine.—A. Ashmun Kelly, in *Painting and Decorating*.

Licorice.

In consequence of the large quantities of licorice root now exported from Asia Minor and other licorice-growing countries to America, where it is used in the preparation of tobacco for chewing purposes, and also in making a fancy drink, a considerable amount of attention has been given to the introduction of the plant in India, America, and other countries where it is at all likely to thrive.

The licorice plant (*Glycirrhiza glabra*, L.) is a native of North Africa, Southern Europe, Syria, Persia, and Afghanistan, and is cultivated in France, Russia, Germany, Spain and China, and also to a slight extent in England, where its growth is said to date from the middle of the sixteenth century. Some twenty or thirty years ago licorice was cultivated in the market gardens in the neighborhood of London, especially about Kew and Isleworth, and more recently at Mitcham. At the present time Yorkshire produces the larger quantity of English-grown root, and the principal seat of its culture is in and around Pontefract. Its cultivation in this particular neighborhood dates back several generations, the deep rich, loamy soil which occurs here being specially suited to the growth of the plant. The bulk of the licorice gardens are situated on the fertile slopes east and northeast of the town, the country between Pontefract and Knottingly being largely occupied by market gardens in which licorice forms an extensive crop. The following notes on the cultivation of the plant and harvesting the root are taken from an article on the "Culture and Preparation of Licorice," which appeared in the *Leisure Hour* for April, 1893:

"The plants are grown in rows, and they stand from three to four years before arriving at perfection. The three years' growth is thinner and scarcely so rich in juice as the four years' plants. Occasionally, if the market is flat, the plants are allowed to grow a fifth season, but the root becomes thicker, coarser and more woody. The long, straight root goes down to a great depth, averaging perhaps about four feet, but sometimes even to six feet, and as the soil has to be dug down to this depth by hand to extract the root, the labor of cropping or harvesting is considerable. During the first two years that the land is occupied by licorice, the plants themselves being small, allow of other crops being planted between the rows, and potatoes and different varieties af cabbage are mostly grown. The ground being earthed up around the licorice plants, the furrows thus made afford much protection to the vegetable crops, and, as the ground is always richly manured before planting licorice, favorable conditions are thus insured for the production of early and very superior vegetables; indeed, it is said that the vegetable crops from a licorice plantation always command high prices in the Leeds markets. After the second year, however, the licorice plants grow to such a height and spread their foliage so widely that other crops will not grow beneath them. On a visit to Pontefract, namely, in the early part of September, the writer saw some of these licorice gardens where the plants had attained the age of about five years and a height of about four feet, each plant sending up numerous straight, stout stems from the root-stock or crown, each stem bearing large spreading alternate leaves, composed of a number of opposite leaflets of a bright green color.

"The harvesting season is about the middle of September, and after the roots have been taken out of the ground by hand-digging, as before mentioned, they are stored in cool ventilated houses or cellars, usually in sand, until a favorable opportunity occurs for the process of dressing, which consists of trimming off all the fibrous rootlets, buds and runners, or stolons. The fibrous roots are ground into licorice powder, which is used as a medicine, and the buds and runners are carefully preserved in sand for planting, for it is from these alone that new plants are raised, and never from the seed. The plants never being allowed to flower, do not, of course, produce seed. Flowering would deteriorate the value of the plant from a commercial point of view, as the juices would be consumed in perfecting the flowers, and the roots thus become useless. The planting of buds and runners for a new crop is done in the early part of April."

In Bentley and Trimen's *Medicinal Plants*, Vol. II., under plate 74, it is stated that "both Spanish and Russian licorice roots are usually imported in bales or bundles, or, rarely, in the case of that portion of the Spanish variety which is derived from Alicante, loose in bags. The Spanish licorice root is in straight unpeeled pieces, several feet in length, and varying in thickness from a quarter of an inch to about one inch. That from Alicante is frequently untrimmed and dirty in appearance, but that from Tortosa is usually clean and brighter looking. The Russian licorice root, which is imported from Hamburg, is either peeled or unpeeled. It is in pieces varying from twelve to eighteen inches in length, and from a quarter of an inch to an inch or more in diameter. Combined with the usual sweetness of licorice root, this variety has a feebly bitter taste."—*Kew Bulletin.*

To Prevent Substitution.

We imagine that Mr. Frank A. Ruf lies awake nights studying how to get the best of counterfeiters. So many disasters have occurred by substituting other drugs for Antikamnia, that one would think druggists would fear to practise the substitution business. When an article has a large sale. then a lot of dispensers undertake to make an extra cent by defrauding their patrons. In order that the physician may be better assured that his patients are getting the genuine Antikamnia, Mr. Ruf has ordered in all old stock that is on the market and is replacing it with new. Physicians are now all advised to see to it that they procure, or their druggist procures, only that preparation which bears the seal. As now put on the market, each tablet has imprinted on it a monogram. The latest is the "Antikamnia and Codene Tablet" composed of 4¾ grs. Antikamnia and ¼ gr. Codene. All druggists having unbroken packages of the old style should send them at once to the Antikamnia Chemical Company, St. Louis, and exchange them for new goods free of charge.

Resorbine—A New Ointment Base

Ledermann reported to the Berlin Dermatological Society a base which is capable of traversing the skin after moderate rubbing in, and which leaves a slight covering layer. It is made with some difficulty after a patented method by emulsifying pure almond oil and a little wax with water and a small percentage of other innocent but necessary vehicles. Resorbine can be mixed with all vegetable and animal fats. It is especially advantageous to add a little lanolin. Its use is indicated in all the hyper- and para-keratoses, as ichthyosis and pityriasis, and in scleroderma, in artificial dermatites, ulcertions, rhagades, scabies. It combines well with Neapolitan ointment. The price is about the same as that of lanolin. —*British Journal of Dermatology.*

Acetone Resorcin is a body prepared by the action of fuming hydrochloric acid on a mixture of acetone and resorcin. An oily liquid separates, which is purified by solution in alcohol and subsequent crystallization. The crystals melt at 212 or 213° C., are insoluble in water, ether or chloroform, but soluble in alkaline fluids.

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A fluid extract of prime and selected two-year-old Bark, which is sweet in taste instead of being bitter, as is the ordinary fluid extract, powerful yet gentle in effect, and in addition does not gripe. An ideal laxative, prescribed by physicians everywhere. **Price, $1.20 per pound,** not more in cost than ordinary bitter fluid extracts.

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To Dealers who mention the CANADIAN DRUGGIST in Orders of not less than 1 dozen—TWIN LENS, $9.00 dozen; TWIN PLAIN, $8.00 dozen. If in Gold Case with Chain and Pin, $2.00 net.

JOHN BARRY, Patentee and Maker, 62 Fulton St., N. Y.

Abstracts.

Thyroid Pills.—The following process is much recommended in France for the administration of thyroid in cases of myxodœma. The fresh glands, freed as far as possible from fats, are dried on plates at from 40° to 50° C. The powdered mass is exhausted with ether to remove the remainder of the fat, and the residue made into pills with the aid of simple syrup. A thin coating of cacao is recommended in order to mask the odor. *Journal de Pharmacie.*

†‡†

Isocampholic Acid.—This acid corresponds to the formula $C_{10}H_{18}O_2$. It is non basic; it is a colorless liquid, of an oily consistence and an unpleasant odor. It is almost insoluble in water, but miscible with alcohol and ether. It does not fix bromine. It boils under the ordinary pressure at 256°—257°, with partial decomposition. Its specific gravity at 0° is 0.9941. Its rotary power is $\alpha_D = +24° 38'$. The properties of isocampholic acid and its derivatives show that it cannot be confounded with any acid of the same composition hitherto known.—*Chem. News.*

†‡†

The Thermogen.—A new invention called the thermogen, the object of which is to maintain a uniform temperature around the body, is now being tried in several of the English hospitals with marked success. It consists of a light quilt containing a coil of wire bent in the form of a gridiron, inclosed in insulating and non-conducting material, and imbedded in cotton, wool, or other soft substance, with a silk or woollen covering. The heat is produced by the resistance of the coil to the flow through it of the electric current. A uniform temperature of about 150 degrees can be maintained for any length of time, the heat being prevented from going above that by the melting of a fuse, which instantly shuts off the current. In houses lighted by electricity the quilt can be connected with the ordinary incandescent terminals, but the principal use of the quilt would be confined mostly to hospitals, during lengthened operations, or in those attended with hemorrhage.—*Druggists' Circular.*

†‡†

Phosphorescence.—It has been found by H. Jackson that many substances which are phosphorescent remain so when prepared in as pure a condition as possible, but the brilliancy of the phenomenon is influenced by the method of preparation of the compounds. Thus, lime prepared from pure precipitated calcium carbonate in the crystalline condition was strongly phosphorescent, but while the carbonate was rapidly treated when in the amorphous condition the lime from it hardly glowed at all. Similarly variable results were obtained in the case of barium carbonate, and it would, therefore, appear that, "according to the conditions of its preparation, an apparently pure substance may or may not phosphoresce, or the color of its glow may not always represent rays of the same range of wave-length.—*Jour. Chem. Soc.*

†‡†

Potassium Permanganate as an Antidote in Phosphorus Poisoning.—Dr. Johann Antal, in the *Ungar. Arch. fun Med*, reports further experiments in the availability of potassium permanganate as an antidote to the organic poisons. He finds the substance available, not merely in such poisons as muscarin, strychnine, colchicin, oil of sabine, and oxalic acid, but its property of rapid oxidation makes it of the highest value in acute phosphorus poisoning. The author hopes and thinks that the permanganate will prove of great valuein cases of intoxication from all the poisonous alkaloids and glucosides.

†‡†

Chroatol is another new dermic. It presents itself as greenish-yellow crystals of a pronounced aromatic odor; insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether and in chloroform, but more so in alcohol and in glycerin. Experiments instituted on guinea-pigs show that it can be taken in quantities up to 0.75 gramme per kilogramme of weight (6 grains to the pound), without producing any poisonous effects. In clinical medicine, it was applied to the skin suspended in collodion, in a case of refractory psoriasis in which pyrogallic acid and chrysophanic acid had failed, and produced, it is stated, rapid amelioration and finally a cure. It is further reported that it has also been used successfully in a number of cases of alopecia and porrigo decalvans, in a 10% pomade or dusting powder in the treatment of rebellious varicose ulcers. A curious fact in regard to chroatol is, that many patients upon whom it had been thus applied, complained of a bitter taste in the mouth and throat. This is probably due to the elimination of the remedy by the respiratory tract.—*Nat. Druggist.*

†‡†

Ocular Headaches.—Dr. F. D. Green (*The Refractionist*) concludes an article on headaches as follows: 1. Many cases of headache are due to ametropia. 2. Many cases are due to heterophoria. 3. Never pronounce a case as due to ocular strain until the nose is examined. 4. Inquire into the condition of the stomach. 5. In females inquire concerning the condition of the genitals and whether there is constipation. 6. Migrane may be due to ametropia or heterohhoria, but frequently is not.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

†‡†

An Important Antidote.—Dr. Antal recommends the use of nitrate of cobalt as a perfectly certain antidote for potassium cyanide. An insoluble double compound is formed in the stomach, and the author of the statement quotes 40 cases in which good effects have been produced. It may be mentioned that Dr. Antal was the man who first suggested the use of potassium permanganate for phosphorus poisoning.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

Preservation of Sublimate Solutions.

L. Vignon, continuing his work on this subject, points out that the decomposition of sublimate solutions is principally due to alkaline substances in the water employed or the glass of which the recipients are formed, a limited quantity of such alkaline matter sufficing to cause the precipitation of a relatively considerable amount of mercury. On the other hand, hydrochloric acid and alkaline chlorides increase the stability of such solutions, the first by saturating the alkaline precipitants, and the chlorides by their solvent power. As the result of a series of experments he finds that ammonium chloride prevents precipitation by ammonia or albuminoid matter in the water, but fails to prevent the action of soda or sodium carbonate. Sodium chloride, on the other hand, fails in the case of ammonia and soda, but prevents precipitation by sodium carbonate and albumin. By combining the chlorides of ammonium and sodium, therefore, precipitation by any of the substances mentioned is prevented as well as by hydrochloric acid. The two formulæ recommended are as follows: 1. Mercuric chloride, 1 gm.; ammonium chloride, 20 gm.; sodium chloride, 10 gm.; distilled water, 1 litre. 2. Mercuric chloride, 1 gm.; hydrochloric acid (at 22° Baume), 1 C. c.; distilled water, 1 litre.—(*Journ. de Pharm. et de Chim.*) *Phar. Jl.*

Colored Fires for Parlor Theatricals.

Continuous colored lights for illuminating a scene or tableau, as at present used in theatres, are produced by throwing the light, by means of condensers or reflectors, through colored glass. However, very weird and beautiful effects may be produced by adding certain chemicals to alcohol, and burning the latter in ordinary spirit lamps. The lights most frequently used on occasions such as you speak of, are red, blue and green. For light red add strontian chloride to the alcohol; for *dark red*, lithium chloride; *blue*, 4 parts of salammoniac and 8 parts of sulphate of copper; *light green*, boric acid or barium sulphate; *dark green*, 4 parts verdigris, 2 parts copper sulphate and 1 part of boric acid. Other colors that may be useful are: *Orange*, add sodium nitrate; *yellow*, boric acid and cooking salt; *apple green*, sulphate of copper alone, or mixed with boric acid. Where definite proportions are not given, a little experimentation will give you the necessary amount of each ingredient. Instead of using a spirit lamp you can saturate a sponge, or a ball of cotton, with the alcohol and burn it in a metal plate or saucer.

If the light be required for a brief period only, you might use pulverized shellac as a basis, adding about five times its weight of strontian (or more definitely, strontian 72 parts, to 15 parts of shellac) for red, baryta for green, and sodium for yellow.—*Nat. Druggist.*

Canadian Druggist

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OCTOBER 15TH, 1894.

Overcrowding of the Professions

The system of education in vogue in Canada to-day has a tendency, we fear, to foster a desire on the part of a large number of our young men to crowd into the professions and neglect in a great measure those pursuits which require less mental and more bodily exertion. The continual "cram" to which they are subjected from the time of their entering on the "higher courses" seems to unfit many students for any other line of work, and the consequence is a steady increase in the number of those, who, very frequently unadvisedly, enter on some profession as a means of livelihood. The large addition to the number of druggists launching out into business, the steady increase in the number of students attending our colleges of pharmacy and the large quota of applicants for apprenticeship in spite of the lengthening of the term and the elevation of the standard of requirement necessary, is an indication of the tendency we have mentioned and is one that must receive careful attention at the hands of our pharmaceutical legislators. We believe that it will be found necessary before long not only to still further advance the qualification required for the intending apprentice but also to lengthen the term of such apprenticeship, not to provide merely against the overcrowding which must result if matters remain as at present, but also in order to insure a still higher state of efficiency and secure a position for the craft where there can be no question as to who shall be the rightful dispenser and vendor of drugs by bringing in only the best educated and most capable students.

The Medical profession also feel the undesirability of the large additions to their ranks, and argue that there are already sufficient physicians in active practice to attend to the wants of the community. The *Dominion Medical Monthly*, in its issue of September, treats of this matter and shows the great mistake many young men are making in choosing that profession for their life work. It says: "On former occasions we have referred to the fearfully over-crowded condition of the medical profession. When one considers that it takes about six years to qualify one's-self for the practice of medicine, and that at least the first three or four years of practice yields very little income, it is very doubtful whether many active young men, who may be thinking of studying medicine, would not be acting much more wisely to turn their thoughts in some other direction. The numbers who study and graduate in medicine and do not succeed well are much larger than many are inclined to believe. Throughout Canada, Great Britain, the United States, and even in Australia and New Zealand the field is thoroughly occupied. You cannot find a small village or rural district where there is not a doctor or two. With a doctor to every 500 or 600 of the population the income, on the average, must be small. Chance with chance for the same outlay of money, time and work we think that a young man can do better than enter the medical profession at the present rate of crowding."

The Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The phenomenal popularity of the Ontario College of Pharmacy has again been evidenced by an attendance of over one hundred students at the Junior course. While American Colleges of all kinds are suffering in attendance, presumably on account of hard times, our Provincial Institution is taxed to an unusual degree and at a period when the reason given for non-attendance elsewhere should effect us. We are sure that every well-wisher that she possesses will rejoice that her affairs are so prosperous under present circumstances, and will argue from it a continuance of her present prosperity. The thoroughly practical nature of the instruction given; the extensive equipment of the different departments; the tried capability of the members of the staff, and their retention of their various positions for so long a period, have all contributed to give the College a reputation which is bound to keep her in the front rank of Colleges of this character on the continent. The recent recommendation to increase the length of the course is, we believe, in harmony with the best interest of the school and even should such have to be done at the expense of the apprenticeship period we are convinced the graduates turned out would be more capable men. Our sympathies have always been with the system so happily carried out here—that of making the teaching as thoroughly practical as possible. The practical knowledge imparted is ever after retained while the theoretical becomes, in the lapse of a few years, a phantom of the memory only.

There is only one feature of the College management we are inclined to find fault with, and that is the failure on the part of the Council to make the opening exercises as momentous as possible. When other educational institutions make such occasions important and secure widespread expressions of interest in the work they are doing, we should not fail to emulate their example or to bring prominent pharmacists from this and other Provinces to unite in stimulating by speech and praise the progress of work which is so vital to the future of Canadian pharmacy.

Needed Pharmacy Legislation.

It should be determined specifically who may dispense poisons and medicinal compounds.

No druggist's apprentice should be allowed to dispense prescriptions until he should have at least two years' experience.

Increased safeguards should be put around the sale of poisons unless where such are supplied by order of a physician.

Medical graduates who desire to practise as pharmacists should be obliged to qualify for the pharmacy degree.

The term of apprenticeship should be extended, making it five years.

Counter-prescribing should be defined, and the limit named to which a druggist may go in recommending a medicine to a purchaser.

These are some of the suggestions which have been given us as to legislation required in order to make our Pharmacy Acts what they should be. We ask our readers to give us their opinions on these proposition. Our columns are at all times open to suggestions and we trust to hear from many of our pharmacists giving the benefit of their advice, not only to the whole constituency of druggists in this country, but also particularly to those representatives at our Council boards, who, we are quite sure, would prefer to have the opinions of as many as possible on all points connected with the trade.

Wholesale Druggists Swindled.

A small swindle was attempted on some of our wholesale drug houses a few days ago. A telephone message was received by the Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd, Toronto, from J. R. Lee for about ten dollars' worth of goods to be sent down immediately; a boy was despatched at once, he had hardly left the warehouse when a messenger came in and said he came for the goods ordered by telephone for J. R. Lee. When told the goods had been sent he hastily left. When L. B. & Co.'s messenger arrived at J. R. Lee's he was told that the goods had not been ordered by him. About the same time Evans & Sons, af 23 Front St. West, received a similar message ordering a bill of goods to be sent to the Canadian Pacific Railway offices where they would be called for. The goods were sent and duly called for, but, on investigation, this was found also to be a swindle. It is said other wholesale houses have been victimized in the same manner.

Reqests for Mailing Lists.

We are very frequently in receipt of requests for lists of the druggists in Canada. As the list now is a large one and its first preparation and subsequent revisions make it a costly piece of property we are sure our correspondents will scarcely expect us to present it to them. We would suggest that instead of procuring a costly list, and mailing circulars, etc., a card be placed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, which will reach the constituency desired more thoroughly and at a comparatively less cost.

Mosquitoes are said to be repelled by oil of clove applied to the skin.

THE LATEST INVENTION.

Skull's Patent Okonite Trusses for Hernia (Rupture)

Are in all respects the most perfect and unique instruments ever offered to the public as mechanical supports and remedial appliances for any form of rupture or internal prolapse. These trusses are of the best possible manufacture, they are self-adjusting, light and comfortable. The external surface being completely covered with a non absorbent material (Okonite) renders them absolutely impervious to moisture, perspiration, and the acid execretions of the skin, cannot rust or get out of order, cause no cutaneous irritation, will hold securely any size protusion without pain or undue pressure, has neither under-straps, levers, nor cumbrous fastenings, may be washed when necessary with impunity, and can therefore be worn any length of time, in any climate, without becoming offensive, as is the case with those constructed of leather, elastic, and other objectionable materials of a porous character.

The Lancet. "Skulls Okonite Trusses are the most effective we have ever noticed."

British Medical Journal. "They are scientifically constructed, and give perfect support in all cases."

Medical Press and Circular.—"Will do doubt come into general use."

Illustrated Medical News.—"We can with every confidence recommend them to all sufferers from Hernia (Rupture) and Prolapsis."

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	Common Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.	
PRICES :--	25s. 6d.	35s. 6d.	45s. 6d.	each single.
	51s.	71s.	91s.	each double.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED.—The entire circumference around the body two inches below the top of the hips. State if the ruptnre is on the right, left, or both sides of the body, or at the navel, and about the size of the protusion.

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Scrupulous Care Used in the Selection of the Finest Drugs.

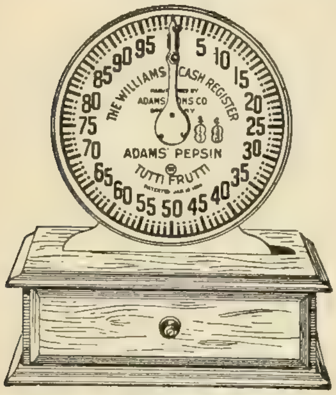
A Preliminary Assay accurately made of the Value of the Drug.

Perfect and Modern Appliances for Evaporating in Vacuo, and Drying Scientifically at a Regulated Temperature

When Ordering Powdered EXTRACTS, always SPECIFY WYETH'S.

N. B.—It is with great pleasure that we announce to the Dispensing Chemist, that MESSRS. WYETH & BRO. are prepared to supply a line of PURE AND RELIABLE POWDERED EXTRACTS. We respectfully ask our friends to give these Extracts a trial, being convinced that this will be the best means of demonstrating their superiority. Special quotations for large quantities.

INCLUDE ONE OUNCE IN YOUR FIRST ORDER TO YOUR JOBBER.



What You Want.

ADAMS'

Tutti-Frutti Cash Register.

A substantial and reliable article.
Send for descriptive circular.

ADAMS & SONS CO., = 11 and 13 Jarvis Street,
TORONTO, ONT.

Radlauer's Somnal.

AETHYL-CHLORALURETHAN.
(REGISTERED)

THE NEWEST & MOST EFFICIENT SOPORIFIC REMEDY.

Taken in doses of 32 grains, or half a teaspoonful, in milk, ale or cognac, produces in half-an-hour a quiet refreshing sleep, lasting from six to eight hours, with no unpleasant after effects. The effects of SOMNAL are more pleasant than those of Chloral Hydrate and Morphia. Experiments made in the Town Hospitals, Moabit and Friedrichshain, Konigliche Charite and Konigliche Universitats Poliklinik, Berlin, have shown that SOMNAL does not accelerate the pulse and does not upset the stomach. SOMNAL is especially recommended for Nervous Insomnia, Neurasthenia, Spinal Complaints, Infectious Diseases, Paralysis, Melancholia, Hysteria, Morphinismus, and Diabetes. The low price of SOMNAL enables its use in the poor and workmen's practice and in hospitals.

Radlauer's Antinervin.

(SALICYLE BROMANILIDE) in the form of Powder, the most efficacious Antipyretic, Antineuralgic, and Antinervine.

ANTINERVIN replaces and surpasses Antipyrin, has no hurtful secondary effects, and is cheaper. Taken in doses of 8 grain four times a day, it is an excellent remedy for Feverish, Catarrhal and Rheumatic Pains.

ANTINERVIN is of especial service in cases of Influenza, Neuralgia, Asthma, Tuberculose, Yellow Fever, Malaria, Migraine, Gout, Rheumatism in the Joints, Diphtheritis, and other typical Fevers.

MANY GOLD MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED.

S. RADLAUER, Kronen Apotheke, FRIEDRICHSTRASSE, 160, BERLIN, W.

W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ontario. - Wholesale Agent for Canada.

The Montreal Optical & Jewellery Company

(LIMITED)

The only firm of Manufacturing Opticians in the Dominion.

Prescription Work a Specialty.

Country orders filled with care and promptitude.

If you are dealing in OPTICAL GOODS it will PAY YOU to do business with US, and if you are not doing so already, write and get our Catalogue and Price List.

To the Trade.

In all localities from which we have secured and published testimonials for our **Dodd's Kidney Pills,** the sale has been greatly increased, which resulted to the benefit of the druggist as well as ourselves.

We would therefore respectfully request all druggists to forward us the names of any of their customers who have been cured or benefited by our **Dodd's Kidney Pills,** and secure us the testimony for publication if possible. In return for which we will be pleased to give them the benefit of any advertising connected therewith if desired.

Thanking the Drug Trade for their assistance towards the success of our Remedies, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of same.

Respectfully,

THE DODDS MEDICINE CO., Limited.

Toronto, March 1, 1894.

The Proposed Imperial Pharmacopœia.

The sub-committee of the Melbourne and Victoria branch appointed, in accordance with the request of the General Medical Council to make suggestions with a view of assisting the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council have now presented their report. Our Melbourne correspondent writes that the report has been conscientiously and carefully compiled, and contains a good deal of information which is bound to be of service to the Home Committee. The recommendations consist :

1. In enumerating a large number of medicinal plants in the B.P. which grow in this colony equally as well as in the regions recognised as official, and in suggesting that, as far as Victoria is concerned, the present restriction as to growth and preparation should be removed.

2. To introduce the preparation of duboisina as officinal. The dose of duboisina would be $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ of a grain internally. In opthalmic application one or two drops of a solution four grains to an ounce.

3. To adopt the metric system of weights and measures, and failing this, that the strength of the liquors of the alkaloids revert to gr. j. in ℥ij.

4. That certain official formulæ for for eucalyptus alone be used.

5. That a number of preparations and drugs at present unused in practice and unnecessary in therapeusis be omitted from the new pharmacopœia.

6. That adeps lanæ and paraffinum moile be altogether used as the bases for ointments, and that cacao butter be recognised as the sole basis for suppositories.

7. That the tests for chloroform, carbolic acid, and other drugs be improved, and that there be mentioned with the test the specific impurity of which it is destined to show the presence or absence.

8. That the standardisation of drugs, such as opium, be extended to other powerful drugs, such as aconite, digitalis, etc.

9. That a number of new drugs and preparations be made official, such as chloral cum camphora, some of the elixirs and syrup compounds, *B* napthol, salicylate of bismuth, salol, resorcin, ichthyol, ethyl chloride, malt extract, a solution of copaiba, cubebs, and buchu, and others.

10. That the list of tabellæ for hypodermic use and the trochisci be increased.

11. That, like the decoctions, all the infusions be made up to definite quantity.

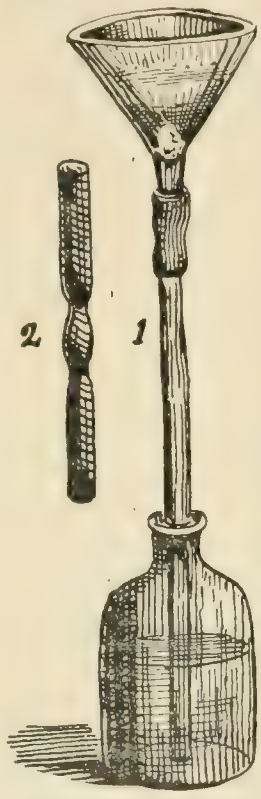
12. That in certain drugs (tabulated) the maximal dosed should be increased, and in others the minimum dose lessened, and other inconsistencies rectified.

13. That an excessive dose be not dispensed unless it has been initialled or attention otherwise drawn to it by the prescriber.—*British Medical Journal.*

The gold mines of California are in metamorphosed Jurassic rock.

Rapid Filtering Apparatus.

The following very simple and effective filtering apparatus has been designed by Mr. George A. James, chemist, of Selby, Cal. A glass tube of any convenient length, having a contraction near its upper end is connected with the small end of the funnel by a short piece of rubber tube. The lower end of the glass tube is inserted in the bottle or other vessel which receives the liquid, and the funnel is supported by a filter stand (not shown).



Rapid Filtering Apparatus.

The contraction in this case is made by flattening the tube so that its sides approach each other to within a very short distance, say $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch. This contraction prevents air from entering the part of the tube below the contraction, and thus a solid column of liquid is maintained below the contraction. The liquid by its weight produces a partial vacuum in the tube, and thus allows the air pressure on the liquid in the funnel to force the liquid through the filtering medium. The rapidity with which the filtering is accomplished depends upon the length of the tube, other things being equal.

In Fig. 2 is shown a modification of the apparatus, in which the tube is contracted evenly all around in two places, leaving a small circular opening instead of a flat one. Experience shows the flattened tube to be preferable.—*Scientific American.*

Advice to Beginners in the Retail Drug Business.

By Thos. A. C. Kephart, Pittsburg, Pa.

> "The heights, by great men gained and kept,
> Were not attained in a single night ;
> But they, while their companions slept,
> Were toiling upward in their flight."

The young man making a start in the pharmaceutical profession should strive to acquire sufficient will power to enable him to *persist* in the attack on any problem or task—whether large or small—that may present itself, until he has mastered it.

Many items that may subsequently prove to be of the utmost importance, are apt to be passed by, with this idea in mind : "I will learn that *later-on.*" This sort of procrastination is liable to occur *too often,*—to your own injury as well as to your employer's.

The value of your services depends primarily upon the amount of knowledge you possess. Therefore, make it a point to be as inquisitive as you can, about any subject with which you are not well acquainted. There are, very likely, persons about the store who can enlighten you ; if not, probably you can find a book there that will serve your inquiry.

Make *a good start*, and stand by it! Everything has a start, but few things have a finish. Our profession is one that might be classed as unlimitable. *New* subjects are constantly presenting themselves. To be "alive," you must acquaint yourself with them.

New items do not always present themselves by *observation.* You must gain the greater portion of your knowledge by *study ;* that is, by scanning the records of what others have observed. Observation, however, is in itself a good teacher. Always keep your eyes open, and be a close examiner of objects, occurrences and statements.

Whenever you have spare moments, devote them to study. Make it a rule to learn something new on *each and every day.* It matters not how trifling it may appear to be. It will surely serve as a useful mark of reference at *some* future time.

Try always to base your knowledge on good *authority.* Discard any information or conclusion that may be uncertain, until you have satisfactory evidence that it is correct. Guess-work may prove fatal to your progress.

Many pharmacists may, on finding that they made a slight mistake in compounding a prescription, conclude to let it pass. Do not allow *your*selves to become victims of this habit. It is an insidious and dangerous vice, and inclined plane leading down-hill.

There is only one way to do a thing ; and that is the *right* way. The maxim, "Withhold not correction from thine son," may as well be rendered, "Withhold not correction from thine apprentice ;—" with this addition : "for a stitch in time saves nine." Learn *early* to be accurate in your pharmaceutical work ; likewise, in any business transaction.

Pharmacy is by no means a simple science. No man, however great, can claim to be a complete master of the subject, be he even a Remington or an Oldberg. Strive to become, however, like them, a benefactor to your race and profession, even though on a small scale. Take up *some* subject, and handle it *in writing* to the best of your ability. If you cannot thoroughly master the subject without assistance, there are pharmaceutical *journals* that will lend a helping hand. When you have thus written on some topic, send your writing to a journal. Your contribution may seem trifling to yourself ; but *one* practical suggestion of yours may prove of great value to some reader.

The many and famous modern products from coal tar, which have been the source of numerous additions to the materia medica, were largely discovered by men who, like yourself, made their first start in science at some small pharmacy. The discovery of a single new chemical might gain for you great renown, and be the crowning success of your life.

An *overabundance* of self-consciousness is, on the other hand, possessed by many apprentices. To clean a mortar or polish a show case is in no wise a degrading task. In many cases it may require as much ingenuity or skill to clean a mortar or a graduate properly, as it would to compound some difficult prescription.

Cleanliness is a very important essential It is a beginner's first step, and should be observed at all times and on all occasions. Do not think you are being persecuted if you are asked to clean the show-windows or the soda-apparatus. These things have to be *learned*, and their mastery will be useful to you when you come to have apprentices of your own. Take pride in having your shelf-bottles clean, well-filled, and highly polished. It is your *duty*, and its scrupulous performance may often make you the recipient of favorable comment.

Make, also, special endeavors to have your show-cases and windows neatly and tastefully *arranged*. In your window-display, strive to present *some new article* to the public each and every week. It is a "drawing card" and sells goods. No advertisement is so good or sells so many articles as the one mentioned.

Avoid the frowns of the proprietor or manager, by having your prescription-bottle drawers well filled; and carefully observe that the bottles contain no straws or dust. Nothing will sting your superior into desperation quicker than a straw, especially when he finds it in a bottle *after* he has filled it with a prescription.

See that the prescription-scales are clean, and always observe that the *balance is true*. Life or death oftentimes depend upon the accuracy of the prescription-balance.

Learn to be economical as well as accurate. How often are the profits of a sale lost by the overweight you carelessly give your customer! You can be obliging and pleasing in your ways, and thereby hold your trade. It is not necessary to sell goods at less than cost.

If you have an empty fluid-extract bottle, or one that contained a proprietary drug of some sort, do not throw it away simply because it requires a few minutes to clean it. Your employer *pays* for these minutes, and you should try and form a "rebate plan" on a small scale. You often have a call for a pint of turpentine, alcohol, castor-oil, etc. Here your opportunity presents itself. Instead of using a first-class prescription vial, a bottle of the above-described sort will serve the purpose nicely; but do not forget to *charge* ten cents extra for the bottle.

You can be economical in a hundred ways. One way will suggest or draw forth another. These ways may often save incidental expenses. A standing annoyance to a pharmacist, or in fact to any business man, are those very "incidentals." By avoiding such, you will be doing the very thing your employer expects of you: that is,—create a *profit* on your services.

It requires years of hard work and study to acquire a proper knowledge of the profession. Therefore, act so as *always to uphold the value* of your service. Do not ever fall into comparing the same with those of a tonsorial artist or an ordinary laborer. The average drug-clerk's salary is a meagre affair. Conduct yourself so as to get *above* the average.

Do not be too hasty in waiting on your customers. They do not *all* wish to catch a railroad train. When they do, their actions will denote it. They may wish, however, to "catch their breath."

Always meet your customer half-way with a pleasant "Good morning," or as the time of the day may indicate. A smile is a good souvenir to present to your customers, and always pays good "interest."

Make your customers feel "at home." Be careful, however, *not to tarry too long* in conversation with them. They may desire to place your valuable counter-space on a "democratic basis," that is,—to see "the next man" have as good a right as they.

Punctuality is *another* item that should always be observed. Do not allow pleasure to conflict in any way with business. On witnessing a football-game or a horse-race, do not allow your fascination by the sport to retard you from returning to your work, on time. You should exercise fully as much care in this respect as you would in catching the last night-car. By your neglecting this point, your employer will lose confidence as to your reliability, which otherwise you could retain. Show me a man who is ever *punctual*, and I will show you a successful bussiness man!—*Merck's Market Report.*

First Steps in Botany.

In commencing the study of botany, the student must remember at the outset that he is about to deal with living organisms, and all the details of form and structure which they present must be considered in their bearing upon the mode of life which characterizes the vegetable world. Everything that can be seen in a plant with the naked eye, or with the aid of a microscope, has some definite relation to the way it reacts to its environment, and can be explained accordingly. The first requisite for a successful student of botany is a power of careful and exact observation, and details which, to the novice, seem to have no particular purpose, are found on more extended acquaintance to play some part or other in the life of the plant on which they are found. Nor should a student be at all discouraged because the purpose of any particular part is not at once obvious. There are many mysteries about which nothing or next to nothing is yet known, but daily these grow less.

It is obvious from this that a student should not attempt to learn botany from books alone. The living organism itself should be his first object of examination. In the absence of a teacher to explain his difficulties, some book should be used side by side with the plant itself, but he must not fall into the error of thinking that even the most complete acquaintance with the book can supercede actual observation and study of the plant.

In his first studies, such a book as Oliver's 'Lessons in Elementary Botany' (Macmillan) should be the first one used. Here he will find set forth what are the principal features which plants exhibit. Armed with such a companion, he should procure some simple wild plant and learn to identify its parts. Its outward form will first engage his attention, and the peculiarities of its root, its stem, and the appendages which spring therefrom should be carefully compared with the author's descriptions till he is familiar with the several parts. Then other plants should be taken and compared carefully with the first one and with the text-book descriptions. Thus he will form a good idea of the variety which each part of the plant is capable of showing. This variety will gradually lead him up to the idea of classification and natural relationship. The division of plants into groups and the subdivisions of such groups can thus be grasped.

When this study of outward form and relationship has been carried on for a time, and only then, acquaintance should be made with the internal structure of the plant. It will be found that a close relationship between structure and habit of life is very easy to recognize. A water plant, or alga, whose life is spent under the surface of a stream or lake, has a very different amount of rigidity to one which lives on land, such as a herb or a tree. The sub-divisions of its body are different in the two cases, and its general consistency is not at all the same. The internal structure will be found to correspond to such differences—a tree will be hard and woody, difficult to cut or to tear, while a seaweed will be succulent, and its interior delicate and soft.

Soon a microscope will be advantageously employed, and the minute details of structure can by its assistance be studied. Here another kind of text-book will be wanted, and no better can be placed in the hands of the student than Dr. Scott's little 'Introduction to Structural Botany' (A. and C. Black). A very simple plant, the wall-flower, is the first one to be taken. It is a very common plant, and easily accessible everywhere. Again, no effort should be made to learn the contents of the book apart from the actual examination of the plant.

These two having been carefully studied, the student can turn to some more advanced text-book. By this time he will have formed a habit of working on the right lines, and can be trusted to pursue his studies more independently.

The work done so far will enable him then to take up the study of the vital processes which are carried on. The way plants absorb their food, what their food consists of, what changes are the result of such absorption, and so on, will be easily understood, and will at once illustrate and explain much of the detail already familiar to him. He will learn why the plant has assumed the form it has, and what is the meaning of the detail of its anatomy.—*Phar. Jl. and Transactions.*

Successful Buying.

It is an old saying that. "goods well bought are half sold," and from the importance given by most business men to this department of their business, there seems to be considerable faith in the truth of it. A careful study of the science of buying must reveal the fact that while a buyer must to a very large extent be governed by conditions, there are still certain rules that seem to govern all transactions, and prominent among them may be named the following, which will find a connection with almost every purchase in one form or another:

Study your wants, and buy only such goods as will move.

Don't buy a new article unless there is a profit that will pay you to introduce it.

Keep close track of stock on hand.

Know what sells and how much is sold. Keep a record.

Do not allow smooth tongued travellers to sell you more than you want. When the goods come they are yours and you must pay the bill.

If you do not carry a certain article in stock and it is in your line, know where to buy it.

Keep your catalogues and price lists in good order. Have them complete and easy of access.

Keep a quotation book and use it. Know when you want anything, where you can buy it and at what price.

Study the cost of producing the goods purchased.

Take good trade papers and read them. Keep posted on the changes in tariff, expiration of patents, fluctuations in values.

Solicit prices; you command a large field at small cost.

Use neat stationery. It makes a good impression.

Always find time to be courteous to the travelling salesmen. It costs nothing and always pays.

Be clear and concise in the statement of your wants.

Look upon all quotations as being subject to change, if not in base price, then in discounts, length of time, freights, etc.

Consider all quotations strictly confidential. Never give one man's price to another.

Make price, quality and terms be the basis of a purchase. Friendship is good in its place, but in business, justice only should rule

Let dollars and cents be the first point considered in changing firms.

Keep posted on new firms. Their prices are generally good. Use them, don't overlook quality, credit, etc.

If you want good prices and quick service, telegraph. It costs something to be sure, but generally pays when done with discretion.

Calculate ahead. Ordering at poor prices, expensive telegrams and annoying delays will thus be avoided.

Work for quantity discounts. If you are not entitled to it unite with another or find a jobber who is, and is willing to divide up.

Work discounts, freights, packages, etc., for all they are worth. Don't forget that 1 per cent. of $100,000 is $1,000.

If your purchases are large let the fact be known. Competition for your trade will be all the sharper.

Work for an inside track for articles controlled by combination, syndicates, etc. Use quantity, quality, treatment, time, style of packages, etc., for all they are worth.

Buy goods, prices guaranteed, then you are always on sure ground.

Contract when prices are low. To know when to contract, understand the supply and demand, condition of patents, changes in tariff and other points peculiar to each article.

Adopt an order blank. Embrace in the printing all the points desirable in regular order; omissions will then be avoided.

Patronize home industry as much as possible. By so doing yon contribute indirectly to your own business.

Be clear and concise in ordering. Mistakes are less liable to occur.

Keep a copy of all orders. Responsibility for errors can then be easily and surely located.

If you pay freight be sure you get all the benefits there is in water freights—low classification, quantity, method of packing, etc.

Be sure that goods received are as ordered in both quantity and quality.

Pay bills promptly. A firm can afford to sell at a less margin to good pay than to one who consumes part of his profits by collection expenses.

Never forget that a small and well-assorted stock is better than a large stock. On the one hand the stock is clean and new, and money is turned oftener. On the other, stock deteriorates and cost increases by interest and insurance or money invested.—*Iron Age.*

A Confession.

ATRA CURA.

1.

The pharmacists' profession,
Far and near,
Sinks under trade depression
Most severe.
Our high and learned calling
Finds its profits all are falling
At a rate that's most appalling
Year by year.

2.

We pass examinations
By the score,
The newest preparations
Keep in store.
We've drugs of all descriptions,
From Kamschatkans and Egyptians,
And the most abstruse prescriptions
We can floor.

3.

We stick a Latin label,
As you know,
On everything we're able,
Just for show.
Our speech is antiquated,
And our sentences inflated,
Like a much exaggerated
Medico.

4.

Diplomas gained at College,
We were told,
Our claim to special knowledge
Would uphold,
But though for cash we're yearning,
Still we find our store of learning
Is very slow at turning
Into gold.

5.

We talk of our profession
As is right,
Think "tradesman" an expression
Not polite,
But the draper and the grocer
Try to cut the profits closer
On each poor unhappy "doser"
With delight.

6.

Each year our trade is smaller
Than the last,
Our profits, too, were taller
In the past.
To own the truth we're shrinking,
But the fact will not stand blinking.
To bankruptcy we're sinking
Very fast.

7.

But the cutting drug store fellow
'Cross the way
Rakes in the sovereigns yellow
Every day.
He points with smile seraphic
At his sundries photographic,
E'en patent medicine traffic
He makes pay.

8.

Although of your derision
I'm afraid,
I'll tell you my decision
Has been made,
To pharmacy 'tis treason,
But 'tis common sense and reason,
So I'll run the show next season
As a trade.

—*British & Colonial Druggist.*

Bacterias are not destroyed by a temperature as low as 213° C. even, according to Pictet.

Kola—A Contribution to its History.

F. A. Fluckiger.

The grains of *Cola acuminta*, generally, but very improperly, termed kola nuts, enjoy a high class reputation in tropical Africa, which apparently dates back some long time. An Arabian doctor, El-Ghafeky, or Gafiki, seems to have discovered them in the first half of the twelfth century. So, at least, we may infer from a work of his mentioned in the "Djami el Mufridat," of Ibn Bailar of Malaga. In this work, which recalls that of Pliny in its characters, the author unites a dozen drugs under the name of "Dijouz," which means "nuts" (Eedit Leclerc A. 383, No. 533). One of these, Dijouz-ez-zendj, is, according to Ghafeky, enclosed in a fruit with a rough bark, about the size of an apple, but somewhat longer. The shape of the nut is comparable to that of the cardamom, of a reddish color, aromatic, and recalling galanga root, It is possible that the kola nut is referred to here. Ghafeky says that it comes from the desert of Berber, which possibly merely signifies that it is imported into Spain by the north of Africa. The remainder of the description informs us that the nut is used in the form of a powder for colic, stomach-ache, and possesses warming properties. The same element of doubt exists in the case of the little cardamom. According to Ghafeky, however, the description is of a larger seed than this, although he uses the term "Hil" for them, which is suggestive of *Korarima-kardamom*, which is not, of course, so small. So that the evidence of the Arabian physician's knowledge of kola nuts is not by any means certain. The first absolutely definite mention of the drug occurred in the sixteenth century. In the rare and curious work of Odoard Lopez, "Relatione del Reame di Congo," edited by Filippo Pigafetta (Rome, 1591) we find the following lines: "Vi sono altri arbori che producono frutti nominati Cola; i quali sono grando come una pigna, e hanno deutro altri frutti a guisa di castagne, in cui sono quattro polpe separate di rosso colore, e incarnato; li tengono in bocca, e masticano per is pignese la sete e far saporita l'acqua." This description of kola leaves absolutely no doubt, and brings us to the date 1578 or 1587, when Portugal was making very strong efforts to colonize tropical Africa. Shortly after 1566, Guinea was visited by Andre Alvarez, of Almada, who wrote, in 1594, in his "Tratado breve dos rios de Guine" (edit. 1841) that on the borders of Gambia, and on the banks of the rivers of Guinea, kola nuts were an important commercial article. The tree which produced them resembled the chestnut, except that the fruit was not spiny, Alvarez speaks also of the uses to which the nut was put, which recalls the chewing of the betel nut. Towards the end of the sixteenth century the Portuguese did much business with Senegambia and Sierra Leone. They carried thither kola nuts, which were then taken to the interior of the continent. The extraordinary value attached to them is testified by Coelho. The black population would scarcely undertake any enterprise without the aid of kola, and it was supposed to protect from the pangs of thirst. The annals of the Jesuits (1604-1605) also mention the importation of kola nuts into Sierra Leone by the Portuguese, where, according to Alamada, they were one of the most valuable articles of exchange. Ficalho, from whom these details are borrowed, quotes two lines which show the value of the nut in the country bordering on Angola: "Qui goute au kola reste a Angola."

At the end of the sixteenth century, kola nuts arrived in London. Apothecary James Garet, an amateur collector of foreign curios, who translated into English Acosta's "Traite des drogues des Indes" (Burgos, 1578), brought the nuts under the notice of Clusius, when this celebrated botanist paid a visit to London (either in 1591 or 1571). who at the same time received samples of them from Tobias Roels, a Dutch dotor. Abundance of information was forthcoming in the early part of the seventeenth century. Palisot, of Beauvair, had seen the nut on his voyages (Benin and the Niger), and presented an illustration of it in his celebrated work published in 1804, under the name of *Sterculia acuminati.* In modern times no attention was paid to these nuts until very recently, not even when Attfield had announced that they contained 2.13 per cent. of caffeine. In 1882 Heckel and Schlagdenhauffen confirmed this statement, and said that, in addition to 2.35 per cent. of caffeine, they han discovered .02 per cent. of theobromine. It is to these two French savants that the honor of having studied in detail the chemical composition and medicinal properties of kola, belongs. In 1884 they published a monograph, "African Kolas." If we embrace the different varieties of kolas, under the name *Cola acuminata*, its area of occurrence stretches over the enormous region included by 10° north and 5° south. Karsten, who has done good service to botanical studies of the northeast of South America from 1844 to 1856, says he met with the kola tree upon the borders of Venezuela. When the sun and the climate are favorable, there is not much difficulty in cultivating the tree. Fruit is obtained by the end of either the third or fourth year. It reaches its maximum, however, about the tenth year, and a single tree then yields about 100 kilos of nuts. The same tree gives both white and red grains. The latter variety yields the glucoside kolanine, discovered by Hilger. Heckel, in his monograph, borrows largely from the statements of travellers, but many of the statements are, doubtless, exaggerated, and require controlling by scientific inquiry. Many varieties of the *Sterculiaciæ* are called kola, as their generic names, such as *Kola heterophylla*, *Kola cordifolia*, etc., show. These species are easily distinguished by their external form and histological characters, and by the absence of caffeine and kolanine. *Kola ballayi*, however, does contain 1 per cent. of caffeine. Garcinia kola is distinguished by the yellow color of the grains, and also by their bitterness. They are rich in resin, but contain no caffeine. It appears then that the occurrence of caffeine is a characteristic of the genuine nuts, and can be used as a means to detect fraud. Further researches, however, should be directed on the part played by the glucoside kolanine.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Essential Oils.

The essential oil industry has derived considerable advantages from the progress in the chemical investigation of essential oils which has taken place during the last few years. The terms which used often to be applied to the supposed workmanlike manufacture of an essential oil, that it had been turned out according to the rules of the art ("lege artis") is now no longer suitable.

A mode of manufacture based upon intelligent principles has replaced rule-of-thumb work; craftmanship has been ousted by science, which, in teaching us the physical and chemical properties of an oil, indicates at the same time ways and means of improving its manufacture. Nowadays each raw material requires its own method of distillation, every crude oil its own special mode of rectification. The processes of preparing similar oils are sometimes altogether different in principle, while in other cases slight deviations in method are sufficient to bring about important improvements in the manufacture.

The fact that freshly distilled oils have a disagreeable subsidiary odour, the so-called "still-smell," was formerly looked upon as quite a matter of course, but is now known to indicate either want of knowledge in the process of distillation or gross carelessness. The fresher the oil, purer should be its odour and taste. Freshly rectified oil of caraway should smell just as aromatically and agreeably as the freshly crushed seed. If, as a result of defective distillation, an oil has once acquired the well-known mouldy sharp odour no amount of exposure of the oil to the air will remove this entirely; but on the other hand the oil, if kept in this condition, all the more rapidly falls a victim to the fate of almost all essential oils, viz., resinification or other decomposition, without having ever been really pure in odour or taste.—*Schimmel's & Co.'s Report.*

Terebene Emulsion.—Clement B. Lowe recommends (Penn. Phar. Asso. Proc.) that this emulsion be made by the addition of one dram of powered gum arabic for each fluidram of terebene. The primary emulsion, consisting of gum and water, should first be carefully prepared, and then the terebene should be slowly and carefully added. The emulsion will be found quite a difficult one to make, the terebene being easily thrown out of solution.

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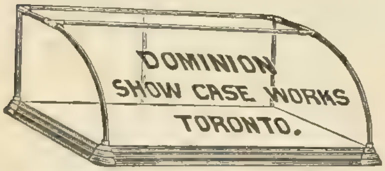

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Microscopy and Colleges of Pharmacy.

H. M. WHELPLEY, PH. G., M.D.

Read at the Asheville, N. C., meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

A person who has been graduated in pharmacy from an American college is generally and very justly considered a competent party to conduct a retail drug store in any section of the United States. He, or she, is looked upon as one possessing the maximum amount of professional knowledge that we have a right to expect of a person discharging the responsible duties of a pharmacist. The trend of the times is for us to seek among the graduates for the examples of higher pharmaceutical education and exceptional technical skill.

Those interested in the progressive colleges of pharmacy, managed by earnest educators and wide-awake business directors, will realize the proper purview of the work before them, and see that the students are taught all that is consistent with the demands and conditions of pharmacy as it exists to-day. The pertinent question is not how little instruction can we give our students and have them pass muster as "Ph. G.'s." Those who are ready to sponsor the education of college of pharmacy students must give a practical answer to the interrogative, "What is the limit of requirements to which we can extend our curriculum of study?"

With such an understanding of the intent and purpose of modern pharmaceutical education the query, "What should be the minimum limit of knowledge in microscopy before being permitted to graduate?" might be resolved into the following: "How much information in microscopy should be made obligatory in a college of pharmacy to enable the graduate to utilize the microscope in his business?"

Before considering an answer to the above query, allow me to say that by microscopy in this connection I understand a study of the instrument and a practical knowledge of the application in pharmacy. The value of the microscope to the pharmacist depends upon its use in studying drugs for the purpose of indentification or determination of purity. To this must be added the microscopical examination of urine, sputum, and other work for physicians.

In order to become proficient in the above subject, the student must be taught the principles of optics and shown their application to the microscope. This instruction can be followed bp a study of the mechanism of the various styles of microscopes and a practical drill in the manipulation of the instrument. Such instruction will prove of great value when the student desires to select a microscope from the many kinds on the market.

The preliminary preparation of substances for examination should be so thoroughly taught that the student will, after graduation, experience no difficulty in deciding how to treat a substance for examination as soon as as he determines its nature. As an example, he should learn why some objects are examined dry, others moistened with water, glycerin, oil, or some other mounting medium. The work of sectioning vegetable, animal and mineral specimens requires study and experience. The principles, at least, should be given the student. The use of stains is of sufficient importance to demand special instruction and numerous demonstrations. The recognition of the more common urinary sediments and a demonstration of the bacillus tuberculosis demand a place in the pharmacist's course in microscopy.

The study of vegetable histology should be carried on to such an extent that all tissues and the more characteristic of the common drugs are readily recognized by the student.

The teaching of microscopy in a college of pharmacy may be confined to laboratory instruction or divided between a series of lectures and a course in manual work. In either event the students must receive didactic information. I prefer to separate the lectures and the laboratory drill.

The amount of time which a college of pharmacy student should devote to the subject of microscopy as a special branch depends upon the extent to which he is drilled in the application of microscopy in the study of botany, chemistry and pharmacy by those in charge of these respective departments. I find so little uniformity in the division of labor among the teachers in the various colleges of pharmacy that I hesitate to affirm a rule for this work.

As a short and succinct response to the interrogation made by the Committee, I should say: "Require of every applicant for graduation a thorough knowledge of microscopical technology, and sufficient learning in the application of microscopy to pharmacy that he may be able to test all medicines suitable for microscopical examination, inspect food stuffs, etc., for the public, and perform such microscopical work as the physician may request of him.

Anent this subject I must refer to a detailed exposition of the home study of microscopy by pharmacists, which will be found in the paper entitled "A Synopsis of a course in Microscopy for Pharmacists," which I contributed to the 1890 meeting of this Association. The article appears on page 252 of volume xxxviii, of the annual proceedings for that year.

Unfortunately, the pharmaceutical profession is not supplied with a suitable text book for students in microscopy, but no doubt the demands of the times will soon call forth literary efforts in this direction. As a guide for the student of microscopical technology, either at college or for home study, I can heartily recommend "Microscopical Methods," by Gage.

Metals may occur in rocks of any formation. Gold usually occurs in quartz veins in metamorphosed slate associated with iron pyrites.

A Rainbow Show Bottle.

To prepare this, first ascertain the capacity of the bottle and divide by 7, to find the volume of liquid required for each layer. Then take sulphuric acid to begin with, and tint it blue by the addition of indigo sulphate. For the next layer use chloroform; for the third use glycerine tinted with caramel; for the fourth castor oil colored with alkanet root; for the fifth, proof spirit tinted with green aniline; sixth, cod liver oil, containing 1 part of oil of turpentine to 99 of the fish oil; seventh, rectified spirit tinted with violet aniline. Each of these should be poured in through a tube, the lower point of which should be directed against the side of the bottle, so that the liquid may trickle gently over the surface of the layer below it.—*National Druggist.*

Milk and Cheese as Brain Food.

Is skim milk or cheese brain food? A paper by M. Becamp, which M. Friedel has read to the Paris Academy of Medicine, gives an affirmative answer. M. Becamp, apparently, has for some time past been devoting himself to the study of casein. He has found that it chemically differs from all other albuminoids with which he is acquainted. One of its properties is, when burnt pure, to make no ashes. He experimented on burnt casein, not with the view of coming to the conclusion he now enunciates, but to an opposite one, mainly, that there is no phosphorus in casein. In a number of experiments he found that absolutely pure casein contains 753 parts out of 1,000 of organic phosphorous. He has also demonstrated the presence in casein of sulphur, and therefore that this substance is made up of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur and oxygen. Milk and cheese are, accordingly, brain restorers.—*Ex.*

SYRUP AND MUCILAGE OF ACACIA.—C. Lowe considers it strange (*Penn. Phar. Asso. Proc.*) that the Pharmacopœia should have continued unchanged the formula for syrup of acacia. In the Pharmacopœia of 1870 the syrup was made directly from the gum, and we had a fairly stable preparation. In the last two pharmacopœias it is ordered to be prepared from the mucilage which spoils quickly, and the syrup thus made would ferment in a few hours, unless the mucilage was freshly prepared. The formula of mucilage of acacia can be improved upon by the use of chloroform water of the strength given in the British pharmacopœia. If the chloroform is objectionable from a therapeutical standpoint, a few minutes' exposure to heat will thoroughly dissipate it. The most convenient way of dissolving the gum is by means of a dialyzer.

Leeches are said to be proof against prussic acid. They may also be fed cantharides without being inconvenienced.

Pharmacy Abroad.

Pharmacy in Japan.—Professor Ogata, of Tokio, in a communication to the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, says that in Japan, as a rule. the offices of physician and pharmacist are combined in the same person. Nearly all medical men do their own dispensing, and are paid, not for their professional visits, but for the medicine supplied by them. The average charge for medicaments is about 2d. per day. The Japanese medico-pharmacist usually keeps two or three assistants, who prepare the medicines for him. Efforts have lately been made to separate the medical and the pharmaceutical professions, but so far without much result, most of the medical men opposing the change.

⁂

Malta.—There are in all about twenty chemists in Valetta, the little peninsula which constitutes the Malta of the globe-trotter. Pharmacy law is much more in evidence here than in Gibraltar. No one may practise as an apothecary in the island of Malta without a municipal or Board of Health warrant, and the candidate must show a certificate of having attended a course of medical instruction at a university and three years' practice in a pharmacy. The simplest poisons—salt of sorrel, sugar of lead, &c.—are not sold without a register of the name of the purchaser—not in a perfunctory fashion, but under the direct jurisdiction of the police authorities, who examine the books at stated intervals. Laudanum is not sold without a medical certificate, and opium is seldom or never sold. The same wholesome authority is exercised by the police over the stock, which is inspected periodically. There is plenty of good dispensing, especially in the winter, and doctors do not dispense—they are not allowed. Many will think there is something Utopian about these laws—and there is no pharmaceutical society in Malta. Mizzi's was the handsomest dispensary I visited. It is very prettily fitted, and the stock is mostly English, although French and German houses are evidently finding good markets here. Kinston's pharmacy in the Strada Reale, is a spacious, handsome shop, where an excellent business is done with the large European community. It is closed from 1 to 3 p. m. during the summer months, in common with many of the more independent businesses here. Among others of the more important chemists' businesses are Messrs. Collis & Williams, the Economical British Dispensary, the British Dispensary, Dr. Fab Borg's, the English Dispensary, Speranza's, and others. There are several good appointments for English chemists in the best of the establishments named. —*Chemist and Druggist.*

⁂

Importation of Opium.—From statistics recently published we find that 80,000 lbs. of opium is imported into Australia every year. 79,000 lbs. of this is consumed by opium smokers; the other 1000 is used principally as medicine, and is described as "Turkish Opium." The opium consumed by smokers is "Indian Opium."—*Australian Jl. Pharmacy.*

⁂

Pharmacy in Corea.—A *Pall Mall Budget* correspondent, in an article entitled "A Peep at Soul" (Soul, or Seoul, is the capital of the "Hermit Kingdom," in which the contending Japanese and Chinese are now achieving their Munchhausian victories), gives some interesting particulars of the condition of pharmacy in Corea. "The Coreans," says the writer, "take a great deal of medicine (those who can afford it), and it never seems to do them any harm. For the rich pills of incredible size are thickly gilded and placed in elaborate boxes. The poor take smaller pills, ungilded, and omit the boxes altogether. Very many Coreans take medicine at stated intervals without the slightest reference to their state of health at the time. These systematic persons do not take medicine when they are ill, unless the illness has the good taste to fall upon their duly-appointed medicine-day. This is how an old Corean explained to me the philosophy of the medicine-regularly-taken theory: 'On every seventh day you rest whether you are tired or not; and on all the other days you work whether you are tired or not. So do we take our medicine once in so many moons, because it is well to observe system—to be regular.' The old man's eye twinkled finely as he spoke, as who should say, 'What, are you answered now?' and I rather felt that he had me on the hip." Mr. Percival Lowell, from whose interesting book, "Chosen, the Land of the Morning Calm" (published by Messrs. Houghton, Miffin & Co., of Boston), says on the same subject: "In Corea medicine is an heirloom from hoary antiquity. An apothecary's shop there needs not to adorn itself with external and irrelevant charms like the beautiful purple jar that so deceived poor little Rosamond. Upon eminent respectability alone it basis its claim to custom; and its traditions are certainly convincing. Painted upon suitable spots along the front of the building runs the legend, 'SIN NONG YU OP'—that is, 'The profession left behind by Sin Nong.' This eminent person was a 'spiritual agriculturist,' the discoverer of both agriculture and medicine; and the pills sold in the shops to-day are supposed to be the counterparts of those invented by him. Worthily to render the legend we ought to translate it, 'Jones, successor to Æsculapius.'" Surgery is more advanced in Corea than in China, less advanced than in Japan. Both surgery and medicine are very much in awe of royalty. Indeed, the person of His Majesty is so sacred that surgery itself cannot approach him, and its very name may scarcely be spoken in his presence. It is high treason to touch with any sharp instrument the person of the king, and not so very many years ago a Corean king died rather than undergo a trifling operation, not because he feared the knife, but because he would not suffer it at the hand of a subject— a subject who happened to be his favorite physician. And within the palace gates even medicine itself is a very perfumed, gilded thing indeed.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

⁂

Egyptian Pharmacy.—F. J. Denham, Cairo, writes to the *Chemist and Druggist* as follows: "Cairo has become one of the most cosmopolite cities in existence, and high-class English, French, German, and Italian pharmacies abound. The new English Dispensary—a fine shop fitted in Maw's best style—is, however, the only establishment with an English *personnel*, it being managed by two qualified pharmaceutical chemists. Of course, the greater portion of the trade is done during the winter or tourist season; but a constant source of business is the esteem in which the European doctors are held by all classes of natives, also the presence of the army of occupation and the numerons Englishmen in the Government service. Cairo possesses schools of medicine and pharmacy, neither in a very flourishing condition from lack of students, caused by the superior attractions of European centres. Mr. Mair says there is no Egyptian pharmacy law. On the contrary, there are admirably-framed pharmacy and poison Acts, based on the French system, which is much in advance of the English. European diplomas are recognized on application to the Minister of the Interior, on the recommendation of one's Consul and the Director of the Sanitary Department. We have no vexatious medicine-stamp Act, no spirit, wine, sweets, or other licenses to bother us, and doctors are not allowed to dispense. Fair prices are obtained, and nothing sold under one piastre (2½d.). The hours are long, 8 to 8 and 8 to 11, alternate days, with two or three hours off in the afternoon. It rarely rains here—two or three showers in the winter; the summer shade temperature is generally from 90° to 100° F., although we have had it as high as 115° F. for three or four days together."

Where Snow is Red.—Snow is sometimes found in polar and alpine regions, where it lies unmelted from year to year, and the annual fall is small, colored red by the presence of innumerable small red plants. In its native state the plant consists of brilliant red globules on a gelatinous mass. Red snow was observed by the ancients, a passage is in Aristotle referring to it, but it attracted little or no attention until 1760, when Sanssure observed it in the Alps, and concluded that it was due to the pollen of a plant. It was also noticed by the arctic expedition under Captain Ross on Baffin's bay shore on a range of cliffs, the red color penetrating to a depth of twelve feet. Less frequent is a green growth on snow.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Newspapers make good wrappers for ice.

Lansing's ✳ Glasscine ✳ Labels

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ANTISEPTIC PERLES

Of Pleasant Taste and Fragrance, Non-poisonous and strongly Antiseptic.

These Perles closely resemble the sublimates and carbolic acid in their antiseptic action. A preventive of diphtheric infection.

For the rational cleansing and disinfection of the mouth, teeth, pharynx and especially of the tonsils and for immediately removing disagreeable odours emanating from the mouth and nose.

A perfect substitute for mouth and teeth washes and gargles. Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles take special effect where swallowing is difficult in inflammation of throat and tonsils, catarrh of the gums, periostitis dentalis, stomatitis mercurialis, salivation, angina and thrush.

A few of the "Perles" placed in the mouth dissolve into a strongly antiseptic fluid of agreeable taste, cleanse the mouth and mucous membrane of the pharynx and immediately remove the fungi, germs and putrid substance accumulating about the tonsils, thereby preventing any further injury to the teeth.

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Take 2—4 Perles, let them dissolve slowly in the mouth and then swallow. Being packed in small and handy tins, Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles can always be carried in the pocket.

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Is an acknowledged leader among the HEADACHE and NEURALGIA Remedies.

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This Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver, prepared by M. CHEVRIER, a first-class Chemist of Paris, possesses at the same time the active principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and the therapeutic properties of alcoholic preparations. It is valuable to persons whose stomach cannot retain fatty substances. Its effect, like that of **Cod Liver Oil,** is invaluable in **Scrofula, Rickets, Anœmia, Chlorosis, Bronchitis** and all diseases of the **Chest.**

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote.

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The beech-tree Creosote checks the destructive work of **Pulmonary Consumption,** as it diminishes expectoration, strengthens the appetite, reduces the fever and suppresses perspiration. Its effect, combined with **Cod Liver Oil,** makes the **Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote** an excellent remedy against pronounced or threatened **Consumption.**

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Pays Well, Sells Well, and Gives Satisfaction.

Retail, 10 and 25 cts. ; Wholesale, 90c. and $1.75 per doz., $10.00 and $20.00 per gross.

Place it on your list and order from your next wholesale representative.

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Have been so successful with Women in the treatment of

Painful & Irregular Menstruation

That Physicians prescribe them liberally.

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At **$8.00 per dozen** delivered, you get a good **profit of 50 per cent.** No need to try to work off **an imitation** of them.

If you want local advertising or terms, or special remedies, write to the manufacturers.

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CIGARS.

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Formulary.

CREASOTED TINCTURE.

To have creasote in a dilute form of a definite strength, the Berlin Formulary gives the following:

Creasote	6 parts
Tincture of gentian	24 parts

Mix and dissolve. Five minims of the tincture contains 5 centigrams of creasote.

COCA WINE.

Fld. ext. coca	fl ℥ ij.
Fuller's earth	½ ounce or q. s.

Shake well, then add:

Claret wine	fl. ℥ xxiv.
Port wine	fl. ℥ iv.
Simple syrup	℥ iij.

Mix well, let stand one week and filter.

IMPROVED COLD CREAM.

Spermaceti	ʒ ij.
White wax	℥ i.
Oil sweet almond	℥ iv.
Glycerin	℥ ij.
Albolene or white vaseline	℥ vj.
Boric acid	ʒ ij.
Oil rose geranium Oil lemon	āā ♏ l.
Oil bergamot	ʒ j.
Oil cassia	♏ xx.
Oil neroli	gtt. xij.
Oil rose	gtt. iv.

Melt all together at a low heat except the flavoring oils, stirring well; when nearly cool add the oils.

FRECKLE LOTION.

Borax	dr. 1
Potassium chlorate	dr. 4
Alcohol	fl. dr. 1
Glycerin	dr. 2
Rose water enough to make	fl. oz. 3

Label—Apply with a soft sponge several times a day.

This forms a mild, harmless lotion and frequently will answer completely in mild cases.

ASTRINGENT TINCTURE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

Myrrhæ	℥ xij.
Rad. Iridis	℥ xij.
Benzoini	℥ vj.
Cort. cinchonæ	℥ viij.
Ext. Krameriæ	℥ j.
Capsici	℥ j.
Spt. rectificat	cong. ij.

Macerate for seven days, and filter; to the filtrate add 30 oz. of simple syrup.

PRESCRIPTION FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH

Tinct. myrrhæ	12 parts
Tinct. lavandulæ	12 parts
Glycerin	30 parts
Liq. sodæ chloratæ	30 parts
Infus. salviæ	250 parts

M. Sig.: Use as a gargle.

VARNISH FOR TIN.

Common turpentine	8 parts
Boiled linseed oil Amber	āā 4 parts
Shellac	1 part

Melt together and color with curcuma, or with aniline dyes.

ARISTOL AND IODOL IN OINTMENTS.

When aristol and iodol are prescribed in ointments the best way to get them well reduced is to rub with an equal weight of the ointment basis and a little ether. So says C. van Wisselingh.

CLEANING MIXTURE.

To remove grease, paint, etc.:

Castile soap in shavings	4 ozs.
Alcohol	8 fl. ozs.
Chloroform	4 fl. ozs.
Ammonia	8 fl. ozs.
Water to make	1 gallon.

Dissolve soap in water and then add other ingredients.

SOLID PERFUMES.

These are composed of a basis paraffin wax to which the various mixed essential oils are added when first melted on the water bath. The wax is then run into moulds and cooled into small cakes. The following are a few good mixtures which may be added in about the proportion of 1 drachm to each ounce of paraffin:

I.

Take of

Oil of lavender	2 drms.
Oil of cloves	1 drm.
Oil of rose geranium	20 minims
Oil of bergamot	2 drms.
Vanillin	10 grs.
Glycerine	1 drm.

This is sufficient for four ounces of paraffin.

II.

Take of

Oil of neroli	1 drm.
Oil of rose geranium	1 drm.
Oil of lavender	1 drm.
Oil of bergamot	2 drms.
Oil of cloves	4 minims
Heliotropine	20 grs.
Glycerine	1 drm.

This is sufficient for half a pound of paraffin.

III.

Take of

Oil of lign aloe	2 drms.
Heliotropine	20 grs.
Oil bergamot	20 minims
Oil lemon	20 minims
Glycerine	1 drm.

Sufficient for four ounces of paraffin.

IV.

Take of

Oil of ylang-ylang	2 drms.
Coumarin	20 grs.
Ess. musk	20 minims
Oil neroli	1 drm.
Oil of sandal wood	30 minims
Glycerine	1 drm.

Sufficient for four ounces of paraffin.

V.

Take of

Oil of bergamot	4 drms.
Oil of rose geranium	20 minims
Oil of neroli	30 minims
Oil of lemon	1 drm.
Oil of orange	1 drm.
Oil of rosemary	20 minims
Oil of lavender	20 minims

Sufficient for four ounces of paraffin.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Extemporaneous Syrup of Iodide of Iron.

Miss Austa Worthrup at the last meeting of the Kansas Pharmaceutical Association presented the following method for making this preparation quickly and satisfactorily:

Iodine	480 gms.
Distilled water	2½ fl. oz.
Iron by hydrogen	150 gms.
Citric acid	10 gms.
Syrup sufficient to make	10 fl. oz.

Place the iodine in a flask, add the distilled water and reduced iron in small quantities by degrees. Care should be taken not to add too much iron at a time after the reaction has begun, which can be perceived by the violent color of the liquid; also by the increase of temperature. The reaction is to be continued until the violet color has changed to a green. A slight excess of iron may be added after the reaction has ceased, as it serves to prevent oxidation during filtration. The syrup should be heated to near the boiling point, and the solution of ferrous iodide filtered into the hot syrup. Then make a 50 per cent. solution of citric acid and add to tho finished product. The citric acid tends to prevent the liberation of free iodine. The advantages of this formula are the rapidity in preparation, which rrquires from fifteen to twenty minutes; the ease of manipulation; besides the additional advantage that it can be kept in pint or quart bottles, from which a part can be dispensed without injury to the remainder of the preparation. Of course this method would cost a little more, but the additional cost is not great. The reduced iron is worth about 80 cents to $1 a pound, and it requires only about one ounce to make one quart of the syrup.

The Estimation of Glycerine in Fluid Extracts.

The estimation of glycerine is at all times a fairly difficult process, unless the glycerine be practically free from any other organic matter; hence any work on the subject is very welcome. Linde recommends the following: Ten grammes of the extract are concentrated to 5 grammes. The residue is dissolved in 50 grammes of distilled water; subacetate of lead solution is added drop by drop, until no further precipitate is formed. This is filtered off and washed, to the filtrate a few drops of weak H_2SO_4 are added, and then phosphotungstic acid in strong solution. The liquid is again filtered, and the filtrate is neutralised with weak soda solution. It is now evaporated to the consistency of a thick syrup, which is treated with 30 cc. of a mixture of equal volumes of ether and alcohol. The residue after separation is now filtered and the filtrate is washed with the ethereal mixture and then evaporated till of constant weight. The residue is almost pure glycerine, with traces of coloring matter. A correction of 5 per cent. may be added for loss during evaporation.—*Pharm. Central.*

A means for mixing water with vaselin appeared in *Rep. de Phar.*, and is recommended by Mr. Zoole. If a small quantity of castor oil is added to the vaselin, water can easily be incorporated.

Photographic Notes

CORRECTING DISTORTION.

—In portrait-taking everything must be in line if we are to have a perfect reproduction of the image. But that is never obtained in practice. Anything in front of the line, be it hand or foot, comes out larger, and anything behind the line comes out smaller than it should be. The difference may be slight, as it generally is in photos taken with good apparatus, but it is there, and is irritating to the true artist. Van der Weyde has invented a "photo-corrector" which annihilates the distortion. The result is said to be admirable.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

ONE SOLUTION HYDROKINONE DEVELOPER

Carbonate of soda	4½ ozs.
Sulphite	2½ ozs.
Hydrokinone	150 grs.
Water	36 ozs.

When new this is too strong; add ⅓ water. Afterwards each time of using a certain quantity of new solution should be added. The solution is not filtered, but decanted off.

TOTAL LOCAL REDUCTION.

The author suggests painting negatives and bromide prints where lines or spots are required to be totally removed with

Potassium iodide	2 parts
Water	2 parts

To which sufficient iodine in crystals has been added to make the solution dark brown. The parts painted with this are converted into silver iodide, which is dissolved by subsequent fixing.—A. Lainer.

FLASH-LIGHT FOR PHOTOGRAPHS.

Either of the following mixtures gives a powerful light which is suitable for flash-light photography:

I.

Chlorate of potash	16 parts
Aluminum powder	5.46 parts
Black antimony	3.4 parts

II.

Chlorate of potash	6 parts
Magnesium powder	3 parts
Black antimony	1 part

—*Chemist and Druggist.*

TO SECURE PERMANENT PICTURES.

Sig. A. Corsi, in *Bullettino della Societa Fotografica Italiano*, lays down the following rules for those who wish to secure permanent pictures. 1. The prints should be fixed in a fresh 10 per cent. solution of hyposulphite of soda, in a subdued light; care being taken that fixation is complete. 2. They must then be transferred to a second bath of hypo, exactly similar to the first, and left there for a similar period. 3. They must then be washed in water for not less than ten minutes.

Modern Photographic Developers

By a Pharmacist.

A difficulty frequently crops up when an enterprising customer wants to know about some of the new developers, as all pharmacists have not the time or opportunity for testing their relative merits, and, curiously enough, dry-plate makers are, as a rule, very conservative in publishing suitable formulæ adapted to their plates, whilst the mixtures of mystery and mathematics given as recipes with the developers by the German makers only make the confusion worse.

The favorite developer after pyrogallol is, without doubt, hydroquinone or quinol. It is a dihydroxybenzene, isomeric with catechol and resorcinol. Quinol, as showing its analogy and relation to phenol, is the preferable name. It occurs as small whitish crystals soluble in 3 parts of cold water. Negatives produced by this developer are of a black and white character, with somewhat harsh contrasts, but, on account of the ease in obtaining density, it is much used by a large section of amateurs. The formula given with Ilford plates works splendidly:

A.

Quinol	80 grs.
Sod. sulphite	160 grs.
Water to	10 oz.

Mix equal parts just before use.

B.

Sodium hydrate	40 grs.
Potas. bromide	20 grs.
Water to	10 ozs.

Softer results are obtained if a little water (say ½ part) is added to the mixture; development is slowed, and more under control.

Eikonogen, the sodium salt of amidonaphthol sulphonic acid is a developer introduced by Dr. Andresen. It is sent out in minute yellowish crystals, resembling in appearance tannic acid. Solubility, 1 in 33 of cold water. By its aid very soft negatives are produced, frequently of insufficient printing density. It has only about a third of the developing power of quinol. A mixture of quinol and eikonogen gives a good result, the quinol correcting the faults of the eikonogen. In the formula above substitute for half the quinol 50 grs. of eikonogen.

Amidol, or diamidophenol, is a patented developer, acting without the addition of alkalies, in the presence of sodium sulphate. There are two rival brands—Amidol Hauff and Amidol-Andresen—although there does not seem to be any appreciable difference between them in use. Amidol is a crystalline substance of a light brown color, fairly soluble in water; but it does not keep well when in solution. It is best added to the solution of sodium sulphite just before use. The makers recommend a little horn or bone spoon in which to guess the quantity. For a half-plate, 10 or 12 grs. of amidol are added to a solution of 50 grs. of sodium sulphite in 4 ozs. of water, and 2 grs. of potassium bromide to give contrast and prevent fog. The sulphite is conveniently kept in a 10 gr. to ʒj. solution, the potassium bromide as a 10-per-cent. solution. The sodium sulphite of commerce is generally contaminated with carbonate and sulphate, the former due to imperfect saturation with sulphurous anhydride, and the latter to the oxidising action of the air, or the use of an impure carbonate or hydrate. In making the solution any carbonate present should be neutralised with sulphurous acid, or, better still, with sodium bisulphite ($NaHSO_3$).

Amidol developer acts very quickly, the image appearing in 20 to 30 seconds, and if the exposure is right there is no difficulty in getting a good negative in three or four minutes. Under-exposure is corrected by increasing the sodium sulphite and adding a little potassium carbonate solution, or, if this fails, after-intensification is resorted to. Too much sulphite causes fog. For over-exposure a weak solution with a considerable portion of potassium bromide gives best results.

Metol vies with amidol at present for popularity, giving very similar results. It is a grayish powder soluble in water, with the advantage of keeping well. The formula of Mr. Andrew Pringle works admirably:

A.

Metol	50 grs.
Sodium sulphite	1 oz.
Water to	10 ozs.

Dissolve the metol first, then the sulphite.

B.

Potassium carbonate	1 oz.
Water to	10 oz.

C.

Potassium bromide	½ oz.
Water to	10 oz.

For normal exposures 3 parts of A. to 1 part of B., adding to each ounce 20 ♏. of C. For snap-shots omit C.

A good one-solution developer is made as follows:

Metol	75 grs.
Sodium sulphite	1 oz.
Potassium carbonate	1 oz.
Water to	10 ozs.

To develop add an equal part of water, with a little potassium bromide if desired.

This is a good "special" developer to sell. Its full chemical name—methylparamidometacresolsulphonic acid — might serve to fill up the label.

Glycin, or parahydroxyphenyl glycin, is a slow-working developer, giving clear negatives of a gray-black color, mainly used for copying and process work. It keeps well in solution, and with it plates of all manner of exposures may be developed in batches. Some workers claim it to be the best developer for lantern slides.

All the above developers ara also much used for bromide papers and opals, and have the advantage over ferrous oxalate in not requiring a clearing bath, thus making one operation the less and reducing risk of failure.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

The Transference of Negative Films.

By J. Pike.

The majority of chemists are now familiar with the more important operation of photography. There is one, however, not so much practised nor understood as it might be—an operation mechanical, perhaps, but extremely interesting, viz., the removal of the negative

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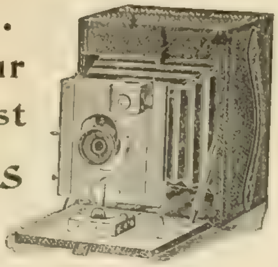

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film from its glass support and its transfer or reversal.

The transfer is required when the glass (not the film) has by accident got broken, and we wish to place the film on a fresh support; also when we desire an enlargement, as will be seen later on; and again when the final support is intended to be opal, wood, paper, or metal.

The reversal is necessary when the printing process is to be *carbon* by the single transfer, the film in such a case being removed, turned over, and remounted. Such reverse negatives are useful only for this method of printing, or for collotype.

I believe it to be the case that until a very few years ago an easy and satisfactory method of detaching the film was not known. A fluid under a fanciful name, the composition of which was only inferred, was then introduced for the purpose of stripping and enlarging films; this preparation has been, and is being, used, I believe, with more or less success. according to the ability of the individual worker, and as a matter of fact, and with precautions, leaves little to be desired.

We shall not, nevertheless, be blamed if we find a reliable substitute—as for instance, diluted hydrofluoric acid; and 1 oz. of this acid diluted with 19 of water may be used. There are sundry objections to the use of hydrofluoric acid; we do not often stock it, and its effects on the fingers are not pleasant. My own cuticle is not particularly tender, but I cannot stand HF.

An acid, common to every pharmacy, will, I find, answer quite as well, viz., ac. hydrochlor. I think, as an acid appears to be requisite for the purpose, we could not choose an all-round better one than hydrochloric. My method of operating is as follows: A negetive developed with amidol, eikonogen, or metol, or pyrogallol, the former by preference, is carefully fixed, washed and dried; density may be carried to excess, or the average negative may be taken, trusting to increased density at a later period. The negative, say half plate, is placed at the bottom of a deep dish, 8 by 6, and the following solution poured over:

Acid. hydrochlor	½ oz.
Water	3½ ozs.

Rock the dish for a few seconds, and in rather less than one minute a little sign of detatchment should appear at the edges. At once, however, this must be tested by gentle rubbing of the edges with the finger; the film should thus be easily lifted or separated at these parts, being extremely careful to avoid any tearing. The edges are generally the most difficult parts to detach, the partly exposed rebate mark all round being rather akin to the safe edge familiar to "carbon" workers. The edge once free and starting from one corner, gentle dragging will suffice to strip the plate, the film, so to speak, being paeled of. The time occupied by this should not exceed one and a half minutes. It is only fair to say that now and then we meet with a very tenacious film, or one which is quite rotten. I now make a practice to desist at once if the edges do not detach easily, make no delay but wash and dry.

The film being detached is to be dropped at once into a large dish containing clean water, and in this the film will be found to expand to nearly double the original size. Here the film may remain pending further treatment.

The expansion is, of course, at some expense of density. If the negative be over dense to start with, the enlarged film may be all right at the finish. If only just right, it will require intensification. And now the question will be whether to intensify the film at once or after mounting.

If done while in the unattached state it is done quickly and very easily, very much less washing being requisite. At the same time, the film, though often quite tough and capable of being handled, is sometimes very tender, and may easily be torn. Therefore, many may prefer to mount the film first and dry, and then intensify.

The glass final support has to be considered. I have used plain glass, and the same coated with gelatine or collodion, but now always use a substratum of india-rubber. The rubber "solution" sold at cycle depots is very suitable and convenient, using 1 drachm to 2 ozs. of benzole; the cleaned glass plate, which must of course, be sufficiently large to take the film, being simply coated with this in the same way as if varnishing a negative—that is to say, pour on and off, and draining thoroughly, the plates being prepared two or three hours before use.

The rubber makes a very satisfactory base or foundation on which to lay this film. To bring the two into position, we place the prepared glass in the bottom of the large dish of water. and merely float the film over it, taking care not to reverse, unless this is intended. The film is straightened out by a few judicious touches with the finger, and brought approximately into position; the glass then carefully raised at one end, the corresponding end of film allowed to settle in contact; then, gently raising the plate, the film goes naturally into place. Any forcing is to be avoided.

The film will now, of course, have a good body of water under it, and this must be carefully pressed out. This can best be done by placing the plate on a flat surface—a blotting-board, say—then lay down gently on the film a piece of soft and rather damp linen; then again very gently apply a roller squeegee—rolled first one way and then another should be enough to fix the film in contract with the support. I do not known auything that will hold the film so well as rubber. If no substratum is used, the film will xery likely contract in drying, and come out with large cracks. In view also of after intensification the support must be as reliable as we can get.

The intensifier is the ordinary mercury bichloride solution, 1 in 20; more attention being paid to secure *even* rather than complete bleaching. Three or four changes of water extended over 15 minutes will be enough washing for films; a more thorough wash being requisite for the mounted and dried negative, followed then by ammonia, liq. ammonia .880, 1 part, water 19, and finally a slight rinse in water.

The film contracts in the mercury bath, expands again in the ammonia, and subsequent washing water. It is obvious, therefore, if not firmly mounted, the intensification of the large negative on glass may be a source of trouble; reticulation and frilling sometimes occurring, in which case preparations should be made for the film leaving the glass altogether to be afterwards remounted.

A film intensified during the operation does not finally expand to the same dimensions as one not so treated, but the film mounted, dried, and then intensified, if this be done successfully, shows no signs of contraction by giving way at any part of its surface.

The under part of the film has a rather greater tendency to stick than the front which has been exposed to light and otherwise acted on with reducing agents, and this is natural enough. When, therefore, pressing down a reversed film, it will, perhaps, show an inclination to attach itself to the linen cloth; the latter, therefore, should be kept quite damp, this preventing any damage being done.

The film may be brought to its original size, as for reversals, by the use of an astringent, as alum, or an immersion in methylated spirits; the latter is, however, a reducer of density more powerful than alum, and thus open to objection.

A vigorous negative should be chosen, plenty of contrast but no bare glass. The acid reduces, but takes nothing from the negative—leaves it, in fact, in the best condition for the mercury bath, the deposit at this stage being very heavy.

To conclude, it is well to give the finished negative a good hard varnish.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

The Preservation of Infusions.

The following paper, read by Edmund White before the Chemists' Assistants' Association of London, is particularly timely, in view of the frequent inquiries for information on the subject discussed which have been received.

The preservation of infusions, in common with other organic fluids, is dependent upon the exclusion of various organisms—chiefly moulds and bacteria. The preservative action of alcohol is due to its inhibitory action on the life processes of any organisms which may gain access; that is to say, alcohol is an antiseptic. The addition of alcohol or other antiseptic is attended with disadvantages so obvious as to need no mention here. It has always seemed to me that there was ample room for the application in pharmacy of the comparatively recent results of biological research. Thus it is a simple matter for the bacteriologist to preserve for all time his culture media, which, under ordinary conditions, rapidly putrefy. It is also a well-established fact that an organic fluid once sterilized will remain unchanged if protected from the access of fresh organisms. The result of some experiments in this direction I now publish.

PRESERVATION OF INFUSIONS WITHOUT THE ADDITION OF ANTISEPTICS.

In November, 1892, some infusion of gentian was made. An 8-ounce flask (A), containing 2 ounces distilled water, was then boiled for ten minutes, and some of the infusion strained into it after turning out the residual water. The neck was instantly plugged with sterilized cotton wool and the flask set aside. The infusion remained good for five weeks, and then some filamentous mould appeared. Immediately this was observed the contents of the flask were raised to boiling point and the mould destroyed. The infusion has remained unchanged ever since.

Another flask (B) was filled at the same time, November, 1892. It was thoroughly washed, some fresh infusion of gentian placed in it, the neck being plugged with cotton wool. After bringing the infusion to the boiling point and continuing the ebullition for one minute, the flask was set aside, the cotton wool plug being heated in the flame till it singed slightly, in order to completely sterilize it. This infusion has remained absolutely unchanged for fifteen months, and has been examined for bacteria at intervals, with negative results.

Some infusion of ergot was made on January 29 last, the flask (C) being previously sterilized by boiling water in it immediately before pouring in the infusion. The contents are therefore seventeen days old, and have shown no sign of decomposition. A further quantity of infusion of ergot was made on January 29 last, but the infusion was boiled after introduction to the flask (D). This also remains unchanged.

Other flasks (E and F) contain infusion of buchu, the manipulation being the same as for flasks C and D respectively. The results are the same also.

Infusion of calumba made twelve days ago has been sterilized by filtration through a kieselguhr block of the Berkefeld Filter Co., and received directly into a flask (G), which has been just previously sterilized by boiling distilled water in it. The filtering block and its connections were boiled in water just before filtration, the neck of the flask being afterwards plugged with sterilized cotton wool as in the other experiments. Some infusion of calumba was filtered in the same way and at the same time as that in G, into a flask (H) cleaned in the ordinary way only, and not sterilized by boiling water. The result is entirely different. After three days a faint turbidity appeared, which has continually increased, until now the infusion is absolutely putrid. The difference between the two experiments G and H was that flask G was sterilized and H was simply cleaned under the tap.

These experiments show, I think, that the pharmacist may do a great deal toward the abolition of the so-called concentrated infusion. For instance, a quantity of freshly made infusion may be filled into flasks of convenient size, the flasks having been previously sterilized in the manner described and the necks immediately plugged with cotton wool recently heated to 120-150 degrees C., say, in an ordinary kitchen oven. It would probably be safer to raise the contents of the flasks to the boiling point before putting them aside, but unless they are required to be kept a long period this will be unnecessary. Any loss of aroma through the cotton wool plug may easily be prevented by placing a rubber cap such as is used for bacteriological purposes over the mouth of the flask.

The method of filtration through cotton wool gives more trouble, but it enables one to present infusion of calumba or quassia in exactly the condition required by the Pharmacopœia, the application of heat being quite unnecessary if the filtration be properly carried out.

In place of preserving the infusion in a series of small flasks, one larger one may be employed. It has a well-fitting rubber stopper pierced with two holes, through one of which passes a thistle funnel plugged with sterilized cotton wool and terminating just inside the stopper. The end is constricted to a narrow orifice to prevent the infusion wetting the wool when the flask is turned up, or a simple valve made from rubber tubing may be attached. The other hole receives a tube bent downward and six or eight inches long, terminating likewise just inside the stopper. A few ounces of water is first placed in the flask and boiled for ten minutes. The residual water is then turned out and replaced by the fresh infusion. Whether it is necessary to raise the contents to the boiling point after introduction will depend partly on the nature of the infusion and still more on the care which has been exercised in preparing the flask and infusion. When any of the infusion is required it is simply necessary to turn up the flask and let it run out of the bent delivery tube, air flowing into the flask to replace the liquid poured out, through the cotton-wool plug in the thistle funnel. The entrance of organisms is thus prevented. For extra safety the open end of the delivery tube when not in use may be closed with a piece of rubber tubing and a clip. I have several times filled a flask of this kind with some infusion and poured out a few ounces daily, just as if it were required for dispensing purposes. The infusion has always remained good till the end.

I have followed a similar plan in the case of infusions—say buchu—where about two gallons is required every week. A bottle provided with a tubulure at the bottom, through which passes a glass tap or tube and clip, and holding a little over two gallons, is thoroughly cleansed and then rinsed several times with freshly boiled and cooled distilled water. The infusion is placed in the bottle and its mouth is closed by a good cork, through which a thistle funnel, plugged with cotton wool passes, in order to admit air as the contents are drawn off. It is by this means easy to keep an infusion from two to four weeks which would go bad in as many days if stored without these precautions.

The conclusions to which these experiments lead are as follows :

1. An infusion prepared with boiling water is sterile when perfectly fresh, if care be taken to avoid unnecessary exposure.
2. The infusion so prepared may be kept sterile in a flask in which water has been recently boiled.
3. Raising the contents of the flask to the boiling point after plugging renders their preservation more certain.
4. Cold infusions may be sterilized by filtration through kieselguhr blocks.

PRESERVATION OF INFUSIONS BY THE ADDITION OF ANTISEPTICS.

The addition of antiseptics to ordinary infusions is, of course, inadmissible, but the so-called concentrated infusions usually contain 15 or 20 per cent, of rectified spirit. The two chief objections to this addition are (1) the cost of alcohol and (2) the alteration in physical character which is produced by its addition. In several discussions on the preservation of infusions and fluid extracts, chloroform has been mentioned, but generally dismissed as altogether without the pale of discussion. This, I venture to think, is a great mistake. For instance, I produce a concentrated infusion of senega, preserved by the addition of 1 in 400 by volume of chloroform. Fluid extracts may be preserved equally well without the use of alcohol. One fluid drachm contains, therefore, one-seventh of a minim of chloroform, a quantity surely too small for any objection to be raised to its presence. If the infusion contained alcohol as a preservative the same dose would probably be equal to fifteen minims of rectified spirit. The diluted chloroformed infusion would contain 1 in 3200 of chloroform, equal to half-drachm of chloroform water in one ounce. This amount of chloroform has a very slight taste, even in plain water, and in presence of other flavors becomes practically indistinguishable. Moreover, the addition of 1 in 400 of chloroform produces no precipitate, and no change in the physical appearance of the fluid, such as follows the addition of 15 or 20 per cent. of rectified spirit. The relative cost of chloroform and rectified spirit, when used in the proportions I have mentioned, is about 1 to 80, if 20 per cent. of rectified spirit be used. In using chloroform the greatest care must be taken to prevent contamination or incipient decomposition before the addition of the preservative to the finished product. Where admissible, it is a good plan to raise the finished fluid to the boiling point in order to sterilize it, and then add the chloroform as soon as cold.

My own experience has proved that chloroform might advantageously replace alcohol as a preservative in many pharmaceutical preparations.—*Phar. Era.*

BUTTERMILK TOILET SOAP.

½ size fac-simile of package.

Over 2,000,000 Cakes Sold in 1892

The Best Selling Toilet Soap in the World.

Excels any 25 cent Soap on the Market. Nets the Retailer a good profit.

When sold at a very popular price it will not remain on your counters. Try a sample lot.

The quality of this soap is GUARANTEED. See that the name "BUTTERMILK" is printed as above "in green bronze," and the name "Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Company, Chicago," in diamond on end of package. Beware of imitations.

COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP CO.,

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F. W. HUDSON & CO., - Toronto,

Sole Agents for Canada.

Rubber Goods

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RIGHT PRICES.

Our line of ENEMAS, TUBING, FOUNTAINS, ATOMIZERS, is very complete and prices right. Buyers can effect great saving by placing orders with us.

Sure Selling Specialties :

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¼ gross Boxes at $1.00 per Box.

Soap Bark

In 5c. Packages, ¼ gross Box, $1.00 per Box.

Full lines of Sundries.

Mail orders promptly executed.

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53 Front St. East, TORONTO.

Gibbons' . Toothache ✺ Gum . . .

Per doz. $1.00

☛ ¼ gross 2.75

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

J. A. Gibbons & Co.

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AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE

For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels,

RIPANS TABULES

act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 75c. Package (4 boxes), $2. For free samples address

RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

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SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

TORONTO — Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.

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YES, IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP

- DICK'S - Universal • Medicines

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

They always give entire satisfaction and there are no medicines in the market that can compare with them.

Thrifty **Farmers, Stock Owners & Carters** all over the country, are, by actual results, realizing that they cannot afford to be without a supply of **DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER Price 50c.**

DICK'S BLISTER for Curbs, Spavins, Swellings, Etc. Price 50c.

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DICK'S OINTMENT. Price 25c.

Circulars and advertising cards furnished.

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A Druggist's Specialty.

CURTIS & SON'S

Yankee Brand PURE Spruce Gum

Is meeting with the success its high qualities merit.

☞ A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED

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PORTLAND, ME., - U. S. A.

THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY

Is a certain and speedy cure for INTEMPERANCE, and destroy all appetite for alcoholic liquors

Price : $1.00

PROPRIETOR,

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W. A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO. U.S.A

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN BOXES

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For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.

This Ink has been known to the trade since 1835
PAYSON'S
INDELIBLE INK,
For Marking Linen, Silk & Cotton
WITH A COMMON PEN
Without a Preparation.

Canadian trade supplied by—The Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal ; The Northrop & Lyman Co., Toronto.

EXCELSIOR

Drug = Mixer = and = Sifter.

IMPROVED AND PERFECTED

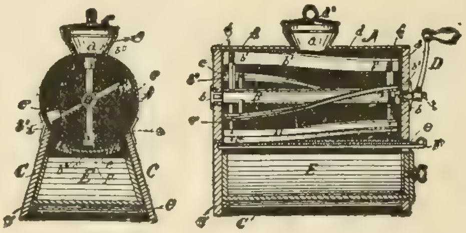
For Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, Perfumers, Etc.

Suitable for the manufacture of Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Face Powder, Condition Powder, and for the Compound Powders of the Pharmacopœia.

THESE ARE MADE IN THREE SIZES:

SUITABLE TO MIX—5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 25 lbs.—at $6, $12 and $18 Each.

Easily Cleaned and no Wood to Scent.



Dust Proof and Changeable Sieves.

Rubber Brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

These machines mix the powders thoroughly and then force them through sieves of the proper fineness for the intended powders. Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer.

This Mixer and Sifter is handled by the prominent wholesale druggists of the United States and gives general satisfaction. Amongst those handling them are: Morrison & Phummer, Chicago; Bullock & Crenshaw, and Smith, Kline & Co., Philadelphia; W. H. Scheffelin & Co., and McKesson & Robbins, New York, and others.

The 10 lb. Mixer is specially adapted for the general requirements of the Retail Druggist.

WM. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ontario, Sole Agent for Canada.

NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS.

WEAR THE

KNICKERBOCKER Shoulder-Brace

—AND

SUSPENDER COMBINED

And walk upright in life.

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all others. All sizes for **Men, Women, Boys and Girls.**

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender.** It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

Knickerbocker Brace Company,

EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON, President.

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.,** of Toronto, and other Wholesale Druggists.

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN."

PLANTEN'S CAPSULES

Known as Reliable over Half a Century.

The Pioneer Capsule House of the United States.

H. PLANTEN & SON, }ESTABLISHED 1836{ NEW YORK,

—MANUFACTURERS OF

Soluble Hard & Elastic Soft CAPSULES.

Improved French Pearls and Globules.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

Sandalwood, Copaiba, Erigeron, Creasote, Comp. Cop and Cub, Terebene, Comp. Sandal, Iodide Ethyl, Wintergreen, Apiol, Male Fern, Etc.

Planten's Comp. Cop & Cub Capsules,

(Planten's Celebrated Black Capsules,)

and PLANTEN'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Have an ENVIABLE WORLD REPUTATION for UNIFORM RELIABILITY.

IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES

For Powders, 8 Sizes. Liquids, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 9 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.

CAPSULES FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

Capsules to order. New Articles and Private Formulas a Specialty.

Specify PLANTEN'S CAPSULES on all orders.

Send for Samples and Formula Lists. Sold by all Druggists.

Beware of Substitution of Inferior Brands.

Business Notices.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal, is called to the SPECIAL CONSIDERATION of the Business Notices.

Vials.

Read T. C. Wheaton & Co.'s advertisement on page 256 of this issue. Their goods are uniform in measurement, of excellent quality and must commend themselves to the trade.

Vin Mariani.

Lawrence A. Wilson & Co.,Hospital St,. Montreal, are sole agents for this medicinal wine in Canada. Sales are, we understand, increasing rapidly and its excellence must lead to a permanent demand.

Holiday Goods.

The Reinhardt Mfg. Co., Montreal, are offering some very desirable lines in Holiday goods this fall. Their stock is principally of their own manufacture and the designs are for the most part very elegant. See advertisement.

Solazzi.

Solazzi, the well known brand of Pure Licorice Extract is advertised in this month's issue. The strong endorsement given it by the leading medical press and practitioners leave no doubt as to its purity and excellence. When ordering specify "Solazzi."

The "Ideal."

Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal and Toronto, direct the attention of the trade in this issue (see second page of cover) to the "Ideal" Hair Brush, which is claimed to be a genuine "Siberian bristle brush with a single bristle substituted for the ordinary tuft, the bristles being set in an elastic air-cushion." The prices are reasonable and the brush should prove an excellent seller.

The Principles of Pharmacognosy.

The intelligent study of materia medica, or pharmacognosy as it is now more properly called, naturally presupposes a more than elementary acquaintance with the morphology and structure of plants. Without such previous knowledge it is difficult for the student to understand even the technical terms commonly used by the lecturer and author in describing a drug, and quite impossible for him to have an adequate grasp of the subject he is endeavoring to study. And yet for him to possess such knowledge is the exception rather than the rule; the apprentice is frequently advised to commence his studies with materia medica; he does so by committing to memory the botanical source, natural order, and habitat of the drug, and thus acquires a certain amount of parrot-like information which, when occasion may require, he repeats in a parrot-like manner, succeeding admirably in converting a fascinating study into tedious repetition. Should the student not be in a position to avail himself of the services of a teacher of botany, he would do well to take as his guide one of the many elementary text-books, and study morphology and structure on material that he can gather from field or hedgerow, for the commonest trees, shrubs, and herbs will furnish him with abundant examples. Such works as Lindley's 'School Botany,' Oliver's 'Lessons in Elementary Botany,' Scott's 'Structural Botany,' will not only render technical botanical terms intelligible and familiar to him, but will train him to observe, and to observe critically; for this reason the necessity for making the subject essentially a practical one cannot be too strongly insisted on. Nor should he content himself with simply collecting and examining leaves and flowers, as is often the case. Roots, stems, and fruits should, and as his interest grows, would be subjected to scrutiny. Much information can be gained by allowing stems and roots to dry, and observing the changes that take place. At the same time, with the aid of a text-book his knowledge of systematic botany would grow without effort, and the student would find himself in a position to study with advantage the crude drugs derived from the vegetable kingdom. In extending his studies in this direction he would do well to classify his drugs organographically, and study the most familiar, say the leaves, first. By this means the mental strain involved in constantly transferring the attention from one to some other totally different organ would be avoided, and the powers of observation further tested. Moreover, he should preface the study of the leaves by studying in his text-book the structure of the leaf in general, and the same with the other organs.

In dealing with the vegetable drugs the aid of a text-book must be invoked. As the student reads the drug should be in one hand, his hand-lens in the other, that each statement as it is read may be verified or corrected, but he is advised to refrain from subjecting the drug to microscopical examination until he has acquired a knowledge of botanical anatomy. From the 'Medicinal Plants' of Bentley and Trimen, if available, he will gather an idea of the appearance and habit of the mother plant, whilst the 'Pharmacographia' offers him in most attractive form concise accounts of its commerce and history. Thus, and thus only, can he learn to know a drug. Let him be warned against all tables of materia medica that contain little more than the "name, natural order, and habitat" of the drug, and that may at most serve to "cram" for examinations in which little else is required of the candidate, but bear about the same relation to materia medica as a box of dry bones does to the living creature of which they once formed a part. Let him also avoid the error, too commonly committed by both student and teacher, of reducing his studies to the mere discernment of certain characters by which one drug may be distinguished from others that resemble it. The desirability of his being able to distinguish each and every drug is undeniable, but it is only a fraction of the object of his study, and a fraction with which he will be already acquainted if his examination of each drug has been minutely and conscientiously carried out. He should at all times distinctly remember that his business is not simply to know this or that detail in any one drug, but to be familiar with at least the leading points in the history, life-history, structure, and composition of every drug.

To understand the production and collection of structureless drugs obtained from plants the student must be acquainted with the various glands, ducts, laticiferous vessels, and other tissues in which such substances as oils, oleoresins, gum-resins, etc., are secreted by the plants, as well as the changes which cellulose may undergo in the formation of such substances as gum or resin. Here, necessarily, the microscope must be requisitioned for the study of these structures, and it may be assumed that the student will have made sufficient progress in anatomical botany to enable him to make an intelligent use of the instrument; certainly he will find the study of this second section of materia medica amplify and explain much that he had read and observed in the first. Nor will the study of these drugs be complete without an approximate knowledge of their chemical constituents, their chief reactions, and principal physical characters.

Up to this point the student has been dealing with drugs more or less intact; the further development of the subject will logically consist, first, in the identification of unknown, fragmentary, powdered drugs, and, secondly, the micro-chemical detection of their active principles and determination of the tissue or tissues in which they reside, a study which is best pursued at the hand of an experienced histologist.—*Phar. Journal and Transactions.*

Borate of Calcium.

This salt has been introduced into therapeutics by Dr. A Alberto, of Rio Janeiro. It is white, inodourous and nearly tasteless and is prepared by precipitation from a solution of chloride of calcium by borax. The author recommends its application for burns and in cases of moist eczema and fœtid sweating. Taken internally it constitutes an excellent anti-diarrhœic, especially for children, the dose being about five grains for a child a few months old and proportionately greater for older patients. Its efficacy against diarrhœa seems to be due to a double antiseptic and anesosmotic action due to the boric acid and lime into which the salt is decomposed in the intestines (*L'Orosi*, xvii., 1894, 199, through *Rep. de Pharm.*)

Books & Magazines.

Books.

Handbook of Pharmacy, embracing the theory and practice of Pharmacy and the Art of Dispensing, by Virgil Coblentz, Ph.G., A.M., Phil. D., Professor of theory and practice of pharmacy and director of the Pharmaceutical laboratory in the New York College of Pharmacy.

The author in preparing this work has divided it into four parts, viz.: Physical and Mechanical operations; Galenical Pharmacy; the Art of Dispensing, and Volumetric Analysis, and his design has evidently been to supply a text book which would prove particularly valuable in the dispensing room and in the laboratory of the pharmacist and the college. This he has succeeded in doing in a volume of 445 pages which, while sufficiently detailed for systematic study seems to cover thoroughly the practical working of pharmacy as mapped out in the different departments.

The work is copiously illustrated, 395 cuts and diagrams of apparatus and appliances being shewn. An appendix is added giving tables of atomic weights and solubilities, a list of the pprincipal harmacopœial chemicals and reagents, etc. Publishers, P. Blakiston, Son & Co. Philadelphia, Pa. Price $4.00.

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We are in receipt of No. 1, Vol. 1 of *The Spatula*, the latest addition to pharmaceutical literature, published by The Spatula Pub. Co., Boston, Mass.

Magazines.

The Ladies' Home Journal.

For the first time in his literary career Jerome K. Jerome is about to write directly for an American audience. This work consists of a series of papers similar in vein to his "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," but addressed to American girls and women. The articles will begin shortly in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, which periodical will print the entire series.

The Canadian Magazine.

The Canadian Magazine for September is rich in the variety of matter which properly belongs to a review and magazine combined, and is well illustrated. Thos. Hodgins, M.A., Q.C., in "The Early Parliamentary Franchise of England," reviews the old manhood suffrage of England and the change to the restricted suffrage of later times. Edward Meek's study is comparative politics, "The Canadian Constitution; its Fictions and Realities," is an exceedingly able paper which brings satisfaction to those who have faith in the stability of the Canadian political system. "The Moral of the British Columbia Elections," by R. E. Gosnell, not only throws light on the situation in that distant province, but suggests valuable lessons for politicans everywhere. "Production of Wheat in Canada," by Sydney C. D. Roper; "Cecil Rhodes and South Africa," by J. Castell Hopkins; "Irrigation in the Arid Regions of America," by Harry S. Inglis, are all valuable and entertaining. "With the Prairie Chicken in Manitoba," by R. S. Masson, will please sportsmen and everybody.

Scribner's Magazine

Scribner's Magazine for October contains the first of two articles on English Railways by H. G. Prout, editor of the *Railway Gazette.* Colonel Prout recently made a trip to England expressly for the magazine, to accumulate fresh material on a subject with which he was already familiar. He has in his articles preserved the open mind and the even judgment of a man who is thoroughly well-posted on the railroad problem in all countries. In this first article, which deals with "Railroad Travel in England and America," he compares the systems of the two countries, particularly as to safety, speed, cost, comfort and construction.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly is now issued from the new Frank Leslie Building, in historic old Bond Street, in what may be termed the midway publishing quarter of New York. The October number of this unique and deservedly popular magazine has for its frontispiece a fine portrait of Mrs. Frank Leslie, the head and informing spirit of the largest publishing business in the world owned and conducted by a woman. This business is described and illustrated in an article entitled "Modern Magazine Making," which is full of information and entertainment for everybody interested in the artistic and literary progress of the times.

The Ladies' Home Journal.

"An Intra-Mural View," a very artistic brochure, has been received from The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, publishers of *The Ladies 'Home Journal.* As the title indicates, the booklet gives us glimpses of the interiors of the *Journal's* offices, and some idea of the work carried on there. The main building, entirely occupied by the editorial and business offices, was designed by Mr. Hardenbergh, the architect of the Hotel Waldorf, New York, and was completed in January, 1893. The exterior is attractive and the interior elegantly appointed and admirably planned. The numerous illustrations, showing the commodious and well-fitted offices, and the accompanying text, giving us some insight into the work in the different bureaus, requiring a force approximating four hundred employes, indicate the wonderful success which *The Ladies' Home Journal* has achieved in an almost incredibly short time. The first number was issued in December, 1883, so that less than eleven years have elapsed since Mr. Curtis conceived the idea which has developed into so vast an enterprise. In this short time its merit and steady improvement in all departments have received such recognition that its circulation has reached the enormous average of about 700,000, the largest magazine output in the world. The brochure also describes at some length the work of printing and binding the *Journal*, which is carried on in a separate building. "An Intra-Mural View" will be sent to any one who will address The Curtis Publishing Company, and inclose four cents in stamps for postage.

Manganese Dioxide in Pharmacy.—Attention is drawn by Hemm (Mo. Phar. Asso. Proc.) to the fact that when this chemical compound is prescribed the dispenser should be particular to employ only the purified substance. The commercial powder usually contains about 66 per cent of the dioxide, while the pure is claimed to contain 90 per cent and has the objectionable contaminations removed. The pharmacopœial article is the commercial, but the purified substance is furnished by the manufacturing chemists at, of course, a much higher price, but well worth the difference from the standpoint of the careful prescriptionist.

Destruction of Microbes by Infusoria.—D. Harvey Attfield a student in the hygenic institute of the university of Munich, recently carried out a number of experiments at the suggestion of Dr. Emmerich for the purpose of determining whether microbes of polluted river water are destroyed by infusoria. The experiment shows very clearly that the low forms of animal life which abound in river water are exceedingly active in the destruction of bacteria, and hence of service in the purification of water. In one instance, water which contained 3,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter was found to contain at the end of ten days after infusoria was introduced only 13,000 bacteria, a proportionate decrease of 200 to one.

—: OUR :—

Latest Importations.

ALUM, in bbls.
ALUM POWDERED, in bbls.
FINEST EPSOM SALTS, in bbls.
FINEST SUBLIMED SULPHUR, in bbls.
ROLL SULPHUR, in bbls.
CHLORIDE LIME, in casks.
SALTPETRE XTALS, in kegs.
SALTPETRE POWDERED, in casks
POWDERED HELLEBORE, in bbls
GLYCERINE, in tins.
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, bars.
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, cakes.
PARIS GREEN, in casks and drums
GIBSON'S CANDIES, full assortment.

Your Orders Solicited.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

IMPORTERS,
London, - Ontario.

IF YOU ARE OFFERING

HOLIDAY GOODS ?

Bear in mind that the Druggists of Canada handle the finest lines of goods, and control the best class of customers. . . . . .

AN ADVERTISEMENT IN

The "Canadian Druggist"

Reaches the entire drug trade of the Dominion, from British Columbia to Prince Edward Island. . . . . .

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
P. O. Box 559. STRATHROY, CANADA.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO OCTOBER 10th, 1894.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

Alcohol, gal	$4 05	$4 25
Methyl, gal	1 90	2 00
Allspice, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
Aloin, oz	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	45	50
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
Balsam, Fir, lb	40	45
Copaiba, lb	65	75
Peru, lb	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb	65	75
Bark, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	20	21
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	6 50	8 50
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb	50	55
powdered, lb	55	60
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb	75	80
Camphor, lb	65	68
Cantharides, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
Capsicum, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb	17	18
Carmine, No. 40, oz	40	50
Castor, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	6
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
Clove, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Cochineal, S.G., lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb	35	40
Creosote, Wood, lb	2 00	2 50
Cuttlefish Bone, lb	25	30
Dextrine, lb	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
Extract, Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Chamomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
Glycerine, lb	14	16
Guarana	3 00	3 25
Powdered, lb	3 25	3 50
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Assafœtida, lb	25	28
Arabic, 1st, lb	65	70
Powdered, lb	75	85
Sifted sorts, lb	40	45
Sorts, lb	25	30
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	70	75
Kino, true, lb	1 25	
Myrrh, lb	45	48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 25	4 50
Powdered, lb	6 00	6 50
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	40	45
Bleached, lb	45	50
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 15
Sorts, lb	45	75
Thus, lb	8	10
Herb, Althea, lb	27	30
Bitterwort, lb	27	30
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Hoarhound, ozs., lb	17	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, ozs., lb	15	20
Motherwort, ozs., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs., lb	18	20
Peppermint, ozs., lb	21	25
Rue, ozs., lb	30	35
Sage, Ozs., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, ozs., lb	18	20
Tansy, ozs., lb	15	18
Wormword, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
Honey, lb	13	15
Hops, fresh, lb	20	25
Indigo, Madras, lb	75	80
Insect Powder, lb	25	28
Isinglass, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
Leaf, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short. lb	20	22
Coca, lb	35	40
Digitalis, lb	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb	70	75
Senna, Alexandria, lb	25	30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
Leeches, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
Licorice, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1 50	1 75
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
MOSS, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	9	10
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	25	27
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	15	18
PEPPER, black, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladona, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN, White, oz	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladona, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	15	16
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, Black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot. lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	15	18
Elecampane, lb	15	10
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	9	10
Ground, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	3 00	3 25
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, White, powd., lb	12	15
Indian Hemp	18	30
Ipecac, lb	2 65	2 75
Powdered, lb	2 80	3 00
Jalap, lb	55	60
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	75	80
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb	18	20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27

Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb true	20	25
Virginia Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
RUM, Bay, gal	2 25	2 50
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 50
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	5	6
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 25	1 50
Celery	30	35
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	5	6
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin,	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	8	9
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	35
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	15	25
SPERMACETI, lb	50	55
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	20	25
Carbolic Crystals, lb	18	25
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	50	55
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	22	25
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem, pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem, pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	35	38
Salicylic, white, lb	1 60	1 80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2¾
Bottles, lb	5	6
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	90	1 10
Tartaric, powdered, lb	35	40
ACETANILID, lb	90	1 00
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb .880	8¾	10
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	65	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate, crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	18
ANTINERVIN, oz	85	00
ANTIKAMINA	1 25	1 30
ANTIPYRIN oz	1 00	1 10
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's, sol., lb	13	15
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7

ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz.	5 00	5 00
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	35	40
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	30	35
Subcarbonate, lb	2 25	2 40
Subnitrate, lb	2 00	2 10
BORAX, lb	9	10
Powdered, lb	10	11
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	25	30
Citrate, oz	25	30
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	18
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 00	1 10
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	1 90
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	15	20
COCAINE, Mur., oz	5 75	7 00
CODEIA, ⅛ oz	1 00	1 10
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
EXALGINE, oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 75	5 50
IODOFORM, lb	6 00	7 00
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U. S. P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry,. oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	55
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon. Tartrate, lb	80	85
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
MENTHOL, oz	50	55
MERCURY, lb	80	85
Ammon (White Precip.),	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 00	1 10
Calomel, lb	1 00	1 10
With Chalk, lb	60	65
Iodide, Proto, oz	35	40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	2 00	2 10
Muriate, oz	2 00	2 10
Sulphate, oz	1 80	1 90
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	35	38
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	20	22

Shop Etymology.

It may, perhaps, be of some interest to glance briefly at the origin of the words which designate the objects with which a chemist is surrounded daily, the utensils of his business, and the essential operations of pharmacy.

The word "shop" is traceable to the Anglo Saxon *sceoppa*, which meant a stall or a booth at a market or fair. Similar words are found in all the old Gothic languages. To the same origin belongs the word *shippen* or *shippon*, still used in some parts of the country for a cowshed ; but "ship" has quite a different derivation.

"Scale" has a similar history, corresponding words being found in all Scandinavian and old Teutonic languages. The Anglo-Saxon *scyll* or *scell* is the same word as we now use in the form of "shell," and it came to be used for drinking-bowls, and these bowls being employed as balances the word followed them. "Skoal," the Icelandic hailing shout (as in Longfellow's "Skoal to the Northland, Skoal") depends for its birth on the same bowl.

"Bottle" reaches us through *bouteille* (French), *botella* (Spanish), *bottiglia* (Italian), from the Latin *buticula*, diminutive of the Latin *butis* or *buttis*, a butt. A similar word is found in the Gothic languages (*bytte*, Anglo-Saxon ; *botte*, Danish ; *butte*, German) to designate vats, casks, butts in which wine or other liquids were stored. "Vial" or "phial" is the Greed *phiala*, which was a shallow cup or bowl used for drinking, but originally for libations, and for cineary urns.

"Box" has been in use in our language from Anglo-Saxon times, and comes from the name applied to the box-tree (*Buxus sempervirens*), which also occurs in Latin as *buxus*, Greek *poxus*.

"Label" corresponds with the French *lambeau*, a rag, and with our lappet. Lappa was a Saxon word for a hanging slip of ribbon or such like. The word was Latinized as *labella*, and has been retranslated· It was naturally applied to the labels which were tied around the necks of bottles, and thence to those more in use now.

"Pestle and mortar" are words so peculiarly associated with the drug trade that these cannot be passed by. "Pestle" comes through old French *pestel*, Italian *pestello*, Latin *pistilus*, diminutive of *pistrum*, the noun derived from the verb *pinsere* or *pisere*, to pound, traceable back to the Sanscrit root *pish*, to pound. The pistil of plants derived its name from its resemblance in shape to the pestle. "Mortar" comes from the Latin *mortarium*, which meant the same thing, and was related to *marcalus* or *martulus*, diminutive of *marcus*, a hammer. Mortar, the material used for binding bricks or stones, was so called from its being made in a mortar.

To "dispense," from the Latin *dispensare*, has the original meaning of to weigh out ; but to weigh, German *wegen*, Anglo-Saxon *wegan* had the first meaning of to carry, equivalent to the Latin *vehere*, whence vehicle, as "waggon" comes from the Saxon word. The original meaning of carrying passed into that of raising, lifting (as, for example, to weigh anchor) and thence to its modern signification.

"Weigh" suggests weights. The "grain" was originally a plump grain of wheat. "Scruple" is supposed by some to be the diminutive of *scrupus*, a sharp stone, from which its meaning as "scruple of conscience" would be also indicated ; but it is more generally traced to *scripulum*, something written, which was exactly the meaning of the Greek small weight *gramma* (from which the French *gramme* was adopted), though it is not quite easy to see the connection between "something written" and a small weight. "Drachm" is the Greek *drachma*, the principal silver coin of the Greeks, the word being derived originally from *drax*, a handful. The silver coin became a weight, and that weight was known among all the nations round about in that age, though its value varied somewhat. The Arabs adopted a *derham*, which became in Spanish *adarme* and this brought us our dram, correctly the one-sixteenth of an avoirdupois ounce. "Ounce" was the Greek *ougkia* (pronounced *ounkia*), Latin *uncia*, and meant at first a twelfth part. Hence the same word was applied to the twelfth part of a pound and to the twelfth part of a foot, the latter meaning becoming our inch, inch and ounce having thus a common origin. The "pound" has been known by something like that name, and was something approaching to the same value in weight, in all European countries. It comes to us from *pondo libra*, a pound by weight of the Romans. The *libra* was the balance, and this gave the word *livre* to the French, and "level" to ourselves. We also owe to it the abbreviation "lb" to represent the pound. The "pound" of money was originally a pound by weight of silver, or of the alloy used for it.

Of measures, "pint "comes from the point or mark *picta* or *pineta* or painted on a larger measure , "quart" is the *quartus* or fourth part of a gallon ; and "gallon" is a very ancient liquid measure, possibly originally derived from an old French word *gale*, for a bowl.

"Paper" comes from *papyrus*, the rush from which it was first made ; "string" seems to be traceable back to the Anglo-Saxon *strang*, strong, though it may be related to the Latin *stingere*, to draw tight, Greek *straggos*, hard twisted, *straggale*, a halter (the Greek words are pronounced strangos, strangale) ; "twine" is a twin thread, a string of two strands ; and "cork" from the Spanish *corcho*, is related to the Latin *cortex*. "Spatula" is a little spathe or spade.

In the laboratory we find the "still" formally called in English the stillatory, from the Latin word *stilla*, a drop, *stillare*, to drop. "Retort" is from the Latin *retortus*, past participle of *retorquere*, to twist back. "Flask" appears in all Arian languages—in Anglo-Saxon as *flasce* and *flaxe*, in Greek as *phlaske*, with the meaning of a vessel to hold liquids, the leather bottles principally. In modern French we have it as *flacon*, and in English again as flagon. Probably the Greek and the Teutonic words may have both had a common Celtic origin. "Beaker" is the German *becher*, the Danish *bœger*, (a cup), the Italian *becchiere* (from which comes our pitcher), all probably of Eastern origin. "Crucible" may or may not be associated with *crux*, cross. It seems to have come to us from the old French *croche*, English crock, crockery.

Lastly, we may note, without entering on the names of particular medicines, those of classes of pharmaceutical preparations. "Tinctures" are tinted substances, from *tinctus*, the past participle of *tengere*, to dye. "Syrup" comes from the Arabic *sharab* or *shurab*, a sweet drink, and is allied to shrub and sherbet. "Pill" is a corruption of "pilule," probably resulting from the general abbreviation of the word "pil" in doctors' prescriptions. *Pilula* was the Latin diminutive of *pila*, a ball. "Ointment" is a word formed from the old English "oint," to anoint ; Latin, *unctus*, "Essence" is the thing that is—the *esse*. "Plaster" is traceable to the Greek *plassein*, to form or mould. —*Exchange*.

Confection of Phosphorus.

Hartz recommends the following confection of phosphorus as a stable and satisfactory preparation : 7 ounces of the best wheat flour, 1 ounce of armenian bole, and 8 ounces of glycerin are stirred together in a tin kettle of the capacity of ½ gallon. A solution of 4 scruples of salicylic acid and 4 drams of sodium phosphate in 2 fluid ounces of water, is added, and then 14 fluid ounces of boiling water are added with constant stirring. The whole is now heated, until a thick, uniform paste is formed. 3 drams of phosphorus in sticks are then covered with the hot paste, and, by rapid but careful stirring, the phosphorus is distributed in about three minutes in a manner that no phosphorus granules will any longer be visible to the naked eye. 2 ounces of mutton-tallow are then introduced, the whole is covered, and when the tallow is melted, again cautiously stirred. The mass is apt to ignite during this last operation, unless this be done quickly and with care. Inexperienced persons will therefore do well to wrap a cloth around their hands.—*Phar. Rundsch.*

Some Interesting Facts about Cochineal insects are reported (Pharm. Jour.) by Dr. Paul Meyer. The embryos develop completely within the mother, but are born within egg shells. The red pigment is not found within any organ apart from the diffuse fatty body and the yolk. It does not occur in skin, gut, salivary glands, excretory tubules, or blood, and nothing is yet known regarding its use to the insect. Carminic acid is said to be a product of metabolism.

Piperin, oz	1 00	1 10
Phosphorus, lb	90	1 10
Potassa, Caustic, white, lb	55	60
Potassium, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	22	25
Bromide, lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlroate, Eng., lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Citrate, lb	70	75
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	4 00	4 10
Nitrate, gran., lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
Propylamine, oz	35	40
Quinine, Sulph., bulk	30	32
Ozs., oz	35	38
Quinidine, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
Salicin, lb	3 75	4 00
Santonin, oz	20	22
Silver, Nitrate, cryst., oz	90	1 00
Fused, oz	1 00	1 10
Sodium, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	63	65
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	40	45
Salicylate, lb	1 75	1 80
Sulphate, lb	2	3
Sulphite, lb	8	10
Somnal, oz	85	00
Spirit Nitre, lb	35	65
Strontium, Nitrate, lb	18	20
Strychnine, crystals, oz	1 00	1 10
Sulfonal, oz	34	35
Sulphur, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
Tartar Emetic, lb	50	55
Thymol, (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
Veratrine, oz	2 00	2 10
Zinc, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Oil, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	50	60
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	3 00	3 25
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 75	4 00
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	1 40	1 50
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronelle, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 00	1 10
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	3 00	3 25
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz	1 75	1 80
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	1 50	1 75
Lemon, lb	2 00	2 10
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 60
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 50
Orange, lb	2 75	3 00
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	70
Patchouli, oz	80	85
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb	4 25	4 50
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 75
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	30
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 50
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 00
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 50

FIXED OILS.

Castor, lb	9	11
Cod Liver, N. F., gal	1 15	1 25
Norwegian, gal	1 50	1 60
Cottonseed, gal	1 10	1 20
Lard, gal	90	1 00
Linseed, boiled, gal	60	63
Raw, gal	58	61
Neatsfoot, gal	1 00	1 10
Olive, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 25	2 40
Palm, lb	12	13
Sperm, gal	1 75	1 80
Turpentine, gal	60	65

The Standard Brands.
MILLIONS - OF - EACH - BRAND
Sold Annually.
'Cable Extra' 'El Padre' 'Mungo' and 'Madre e'Hijo'
S. DAVIS & SONS,
MONTREAL P. Q

"DERBY PLUG," 5c. and 10 cts., "THE SMOKERS' IDEAL," "DERBY," "ATHLETE" CIGARETTES, ARE THE BEST.
D. RITCHIE & CO., - - Montreal.

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business is very fair and collections are reported as improving. The prospects of a good fall trade are very promising.

Quinine is creeping up slowly in price. Latest reports are very firm.

Norway Cod Liver Oil is very firm at advanced prices.

Glycerine is reported a little easier in price.

Camphor, Pot. Bromide, Pot. Iodide and Rhubarb are firm at higher prices.

Oil Anise, higher.

Oil Cloves, Copaiba, Lemon, Orange, Peppermint, Pennyroyal, Wintergreen, Wormwood, easier.

Ammonia Carb. and Liquor have advanced.

England.

London, Sept. 26th, 1894.

There has been some improvement in the drug market during the month, although chemicals remain for the most part unaltered.

The war in China has led to a still further increase in the price of Camphor and there has been a run on Oil of Cassia.

Rhubarb, Menthol and other products from that part of Asia are all firmly held at recent advances.

Quinine, after moving upward, has commenced to sag.

Opium is featureless in the absence of demand.

Pilocarpine has again advanced, the scarcity of good Jaborandi Leaves being the cause.

Gum Kino has also been raised and future supplies are difficult to secure.

Balsam Copaiba is down and the new Chamomile Flowers are offered at lower rates.

Jalap, Ipecacuanha, Senega and Cubebs are easier.

Sulphate of Copper has moved upward and is being firmly held.

Manufacturers of Mercurials have advanced their prices 2 cents per lb., but as the metal is easier, they will probably relapse.

Canada Balsam.

Owing to the reduced export of Canada Balsam the price in the United States has risen to $3.25 per gallon and bids fair to go still higher. Although Oregon Balsam enters into competition with it to some extent, it is not a desirable substitute in a majority of the processes in which the Canadian is used. One of the largest consumers, makes a special article that cannot be produced from any other substance, however similar, while other manufacturers would give the Canadian Balsam at $4 per gallon preference over the Oregon product at seventy-five cents. —*Journal of Commerce.*

Vaccination and Typhoid Fever.—Dr. William Finder has observed (Medical Standard) that after typhoid fever patients had recovered they were very susceptible to vaccination. Dr. Finder has verified his observation many times during a number of years, and suggests that others confirm or disprove the theory. So satisfied is he with the correctness of the observation, that he now revaccinates his typhoid fever patients as soon as they recover from the fever.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Devoted to the Interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

Vol. 6. STRATHROY, NOVEMBER, 1894. No. 11.

CANADIAN • DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS,
PUBLISHER.

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New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
Strathroy, Ontario.

EUROPEAN AGENCY :
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Notice of Removal.

It has been decided to remove the office of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST to Toronto Ontario, at the beginning of the new year. The issue of January fifteenth will therefore be from our new office in that city. Our readers and advertisers will please bear this in mind.

Where is Canada's Contribution?

The physicians and pharmacists of Victoria, N. S. W., have forwarded to the Pharmacopœia Committee of Great Britain the recommendations adopted by them, which we had intended inserting in this issue but were prevented by want of space.

What, we ask, are the recommendations from Canada? Surely we, the foremost of Britain's Colonies, should have something to say in the preparation of such an important work as "An Imperial Pharmacopœia." True, we have not as pharmacists been officially notified and requested as properly constituted legislative bodies to formulate and present our views —only the general circulars being vouchsafed to us,—but we should take it upon ourselves as an important portion of Her Majesty's dominions to say what should or should not appear in any work designed to be the official guide of our actions. Let our various Provincial Associations take prompt action in this matter, and, we would suggest, submit any suggestions to an appointed Dominion Board comprising a delegation of physicians and pharmacists who will finally submit the propositions to the Pharmacopœial Committee. Who will act first?

Hours of Business.

We have never yet heard an objection urged against the drug business which did not in some way bring up the lengthened hours supposed to be necessarily devoted to it. The work in itself is not hard. The character of it is agreeable, but the monotony of a business which affords no hope of rest or holidays is irksome in the extreme. We would not like to say that it is entirely the fault of the public that the confinement is so generally prolonged. We doubtless have ourselves largely to blame. We will not shorten our hours because we think our neighboring druggist is not inclined to, and he credits us with a like perverseness. The public use us because we afford the convenience and not because they would not wait our convenience if we taught them to. It is very doubtful if the volume of our business is one dollar greater at the end of the year because we toil three hours longer each day than other tradesmen. They work energetically while at it and enjoy their rest when the day's work is done, while we drag the day into the night and are neither tired nor rested, but listlessly weary of things in general.

The druggist is by nature and ability like other mortals possessed of equal educational advantages, and could doubtless win in other spheres of labor a healthier, happier and wealthier condition than it is now his lot to enjoy. Those who like the drug business and who succeed well at it should stick to it, because some one must do the work, but we are confident that there are hundreds in the business to-day who would be better and do better out of it.

Physicians Speak Determinedly.

At a recent meeting of the Montreal Medical Alliance, the committee appointed to consider the relations with druggists presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

"1. Instead of using the prescription blank supplied by the druggists, each physician should have some of his own, on which there should be an inscription forbidding the druggist from renewing the prescription without first obtaining the authorization of the physician.

"2. A prescription being the property of the licensed physician signing it as decided by Judge Morris, of New York, the medical board of the province should be requested to take legal proceedings against every druggist who shall, without due authorization, repeat a prescription.

"3. The College of Physicians should also be requested to take action against the druggists who give prescriptions, and to have the law amended so that all licensed physicians living in cities may keep a public pharmacy."

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

Preliminary Examinations.

The next preliminary examinations for candidates entering the study of pharmacy will be held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 595 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal, and Laval University, Quebec, on Thursday, January 3rd, 1895.

Candidates must give notice to the Registrar, in writing, of their intention to present themselves, at *least ten days* before the date fixed for the examination.

A printed form of application must be obtained from the Registrar, which must be duly signed by the applicant.

The Council of the Association having instructed the Registrar to strictly enforce the ten days' notice rule, no application will be accepted after the 24th day of December, 1894.

These preliminary examinations are held on the first Thursday in the months of January, April, July and October of each year.

A Specimen Order.

The following telegram was received by one of our wholesale houses the other day :

"Please send first express one truss following measurements : From one anterior superior spinous process of illum to other twenty-one inches, right anterior superior spinous process to rupture six inches, length of spring twenty-one angular process with water pad six inches."

This very definite order is a sample of what jobbers have to strive with very frequently. What would any of our readers have supplied ?

Prescribers and Dispensers.

Abstract of a paper read before the American Medical Association, by Prof. W. M. Searby.

Notwithstanding the cordial relations which in general exist between the professions of medicine and pharmacy, it was admitted that a good deal of friction occurred at times, because each imagined that the other was trespassing unduly upon his province. While in a general way the physician is the only one who should prescribe, it was shown that the public prescribe largely for themselves and their friends. This was an evil that neither doctors nor druggists could prevent. It was admitted by the writer, who is a pharmacist, that druggists also prescribe more than they ought to do. On the other hand, it was contended that pharmacists, in a general way, are the only ones who should dispense, but it was shown that physicians do more dispensing than is consistent with harmony. It was contended that the disposition manifested in certain quarters by physicians to dispense their own medicines was a retrograde movement, that the science of medicine had become so vast that no one man felt himself capable of attending to every case that came before him, that specialism was the order of the day and was becoming so more and more. Under these conditions it was manifestly inexpedient for physicians to attempt to acquire a knowledge of pharmacy sufficient to enable them to correctly, that is, scientifically, do their own dispensing. Nevertheless, it was claimed that more latitude should be allowed on both sides, so that the views entertained by both parties should be so moderate that neither should be expected to conform to ironclad rules, the druggist being free to give such information concerning the medicine he sells as is customary in other lines of business where the dealer is usually better informed than the purchaser. A few doses of medicine for trifling ailments, which the patient himself diagnoses, should not be considered a violation of medico-pharmaceutical ethics. In like manner the physician who keeps in his office a few favorite remedies for emergencies, or for the purpose of preventing dangerous repetitions as in the case of narcotics, or for other purposes, not being intended as a substitute for a legitimate pharmacy, should be free to dispense these occasionally without pharmacists feeling that he was violating the code. Thus common sense and a mutual regard for the other's interests would regulate both professions, and the friction now too common would cease.

The writer took exception to the practice of many physicians of allowing patent-medicine proprietors and manufacturers of pharmaceutical specialities to do the prescribing for them, and showed that the medical profession are responsible for having aided the sale of many quack medicines, by prescribing them when first introduced. The proprietors of these preparations having, through the aid of physicians, established a sale for their wares, in some cases throw the profession overboard and publicly advertise their goods in the daily papers and by other means, so that the public is led to supply itself with these goods and use them independent of medical advice.

He urged that physicians and pharmacists, instead of quarreling with each other on matters of minor moment, should unite for mutual protection against abuses which are greatly damaging to both. Among these he mentioned the manufacturers of pharmaceutical specialities and many of the charities that exist all over the land which, as now abused, monopolize a large share of the business which should fall to legitimate pharmacists and physicians, to the special injury of the younger members of the medical profession.—*Pacific Medical Journal.*

Russian physicians and pharmacists will be required to employ the decimal system of weights and measures after the expiration of the present year.

The medical profession is represented in the new French cabinet by Doctor Viger, Minister of Agriculture, and Doctor Lourties, Minister of Commerce.

Drug Clerk's Column.

Keep on Filling the Register.

There is still room for a large number of names in the column devoted to the registering of drug clerks' names and addresses. We are satisfied that the names published are scanned carefully in each issue, not only by clerks but by druggists, who would often communicate with former employees if they knew where to address them. We know by the receipt of your name and address for this purpose that you appreciate our effort to maintain a connection with old associations, and we are gratified to have you use freely what we give freely—our space. Fill up the list.

An Offer to Give and Take.

During the next three months we would like to secure a set of original rules for conduct and guidance of the clerk behind the dispensing counter, and, as we prefer to get it from our young friends who are more especially interested in the Drug Clerk's Column, we make an appeal to them to contribute it for us. We will publish the copies sent us, and to the person sending the best set we will forward a copy of "The Art of Dispensing" in return.

We anticipate something good and original, so now, boys, put on your thinking cap and prepare it for us.—Editor.

A Good Recipe Wanted.

At this season of the year many druggists prepare their own emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil. Some have really good ones, while others again are very indifferent. We believe that in a matter of this kind those who are in possession of a first-class formula should not hesitate to give their fellow druggists the benefit of it, and, as we are sure it would be appreciated, we ask those who are willing to do so to send us copies of recipes which they have found perfectly satisfactory.

Query.

AROMATIC CASTOR OIL.

"A. W. H." asks for a formula for aromatic castor oil. The following has been recommended :

Oil lemon	5 drops
Oil neroli	3 drops
Oil peppermint	2 drops
Vanillin	⅛ grain
Glycerin	1 dr.
Castor oil	4 ozs.

Ft. mixt.

Over 600 new cases of leprosy are annually registered in Russia.

Doctors Tizzoni and Luciani have been awarded $4,000 by the king of Italy for their experimental research on the functions of the cerebellum.

THE LATEST.

THE ROYAL REMEDY & EXTRACT CO.'S

Celery & Pepsin Chewing Gum.

Sweet Wheat.
After Dinner.
Banana.
Mountain Teaberry Tolu.
Pine-apple.
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Kissimee.

TOLU SUGAR PLUMS { 6 Plums in sliding Box, retailing at 5 cents.

JAPANESE HANDKERCHIEF BOXES
JAPANESE CLOVE BOXES - - } Containing 100 SWEET WHEAT and 100 AFTER DINNER

BEST LINE of Chewing Gums in the market.

HANDSOME finely polished Oak Frame Show Cases,
3 sides glass, 3 glass shelves, 24 in. high, 8 in. wide, 7 in. deep.

☞ Send for Price List.

Also for Christmas Trade:

French, Cave & Co.'s "Sweet Chimes" Perfume in ½, 1, 2, 4 and 8 oz. bottles; "Sweet Chimes" Sachet Powder; F. C. & Co.'s Concentrated Extracts, for making Toilet Waters, in 4 and 8 oz. bottles; D. & P. Rock Candy in 5 lb. boxes and in pails; Cachous, Swan Down Face Powders, etc., etc.

THE CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO. - 38 Front Street East, TORONTO.

Shuttleworth's

FLUID EXTRACTS.....
ELIXIRS.....................
MEDICINAL SYRUPS
LIQUORS.....................
TINCTURES................
GREEN SOAP.............
CHLORODYNE...........

Standard in strength and quality. Reasonable in price. Satisfactory in use.

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TORONTO, - - ONTARIO.

Reinhardt Manufacturing Co.

767 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

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Hair Brushes & Mirrors.

See our 75c. Sett

Celluloid Brush & Mirror

Or our $1.00 and $1.25 Sett.

Celluloid Combs, Dressing Cases,
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CUT & PRESSED BOTTLES—LARGE VARIETY.

Sole Agents for Collapsible Tin Tubes and Sprinklers.

Druggists' Paper Boxes

We are the only Manufacturers' in Canada making a specialty of Druggists' Paper Boxes.

RESULT

WE ARE RIGHT IN { Price,
Size,
Style,
Finish.

HOOPER & CO. DRUGGISTS.
No
Dr
TORONTO, ONT.

Write for Prices and Samples.

THE HEMMING BROS. CO. (LIMITED) 76 York St., TORONTO.

Are you interested in

Regalias

or Lodge Paraphernalia of any kind?

If so, write for particulars and prices to

The Dominion Regalia Co.,

76 York Street, TORONTO.

J. STEVENS & SON,

78 LONG LANE, - LONDON, E. C.
ENGLAND.

DO YOU SELL

Anything used in the Sick-room, the Hospital, the Dispensary, by Medical Practitioner or Patient in anyway connected with Surgery or the Practice of Medicine.

WRITE FOR OUR LIST.

145 Wellington St., West, TORONTO.

Chase's LIQUID GLUE

ALWAYS READY, WITHOUT HEATING !

Good housekeepers have it always in the house.

Packed in sizes from 1 oz. to 5 gallons.

SELLS ITSELF !

Quality Guaranteed !
Specify CHASE'S.

☞ Order of your Jobber or write for Sample and Price List to

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WM. RADAM'S

Microbe Killer.

WM. ELLIS,

Sole Manufacturer for the Provinces of

ONTARIO and QUEBEC,

The factory having been removed from Toronto.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

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LONDON, ONT.

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Hair,
Tooth,
Nail,
Shaving,
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Infants'

BRUSHES

MANUFACTURED BY

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ASK for the

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Hot Water Bottles

—: AND :—

Fountain Syringes.

The best in the market for the money.

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONTARIO.

The Lyman Bros. & Co.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

We are going out of Tube Colors and offer the following

Rowney's Tube Colors

to clean out stock at special prices. If you are in want of any, drop us a card, and Colors can be sent with your next order.

ALL ORDERS SUBJECT TO STOCK.

3	dozen	Brown Red.
$\frac{7}{12}$	"	Crimson Lake.
$2\frac{1}{4}$	"	Indian Red.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	"	Light Red.
$5\frac{3}{4}$	"	Scarlet Lake.
9	"	Venetian Red.
$3\frac{1}{2}$	"	Purple Lake.
$5\frac{3}{4}$	"	Antwerp Blue.
$3\frac{1}{3}$	"	Chinese Blue.
5	"	Chrome Green, No. 1.
3	"	" " " 2.
5	"	" " " 3.
$2\frac{1}{2}$	"	Emerald Green.
$2\frac{1}{4}$	"	Sap Green.
2	"	Terra Vert.
2	"	Verdigris.
$4\frac{2}{3}$	"	Chrome Yellow, No. 3.
$4\frac{3}{4}$	"	" " " 4.
$\frac{5}{12}$	"	French Naples Yellow.
2	"	Gamboge.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	"	Italian Pink.
2	"	Kings Yellow.
2	"	Naples Yellow, No. 1.
2	"	" " " 2.
1	"	" " " 3.
$4\frac{1}{2}$	"	Raw Sienna.
2	"	Yellow Lake.
11	"	Yellow Ochre.
2	"	Asphaltum.
$6\frac{3}{4}$	"	Burnt Umber.
$2\frac{1}{4}$	"	Caledonia Brown.
$5\frac{3}{4}$	"	Raw Umber.
3	"	Vandyke Brown.
$2\frac{1}{6}$	"	Blue Black.
$\frac{5}{12}$	"	Ivory Black.
$3\frac{1}{2}$	"	Lamp Black.
$3\frac{1}{3}$	"	McGuilp.

75c. per Dozen.

22	doz.	Vermillion -	@ $1.20	doz.
3	"	Vermillion, Chinese,	1.65	"
$2\frac{1}{4}$	"	Madder Lake, -	2.25	"
$2\frac{1}{2}$	"	Rose Madder, -	2.25	"
$\frac{1}{3}$	"	Brown Madder, -	2.25	"

WE MANUFACTURE

Concentrated Spirits Nitre.

One part of Concentrated to nine parts by weight of Rectified Spirit to make 10 parts Spirit. Etheris Nitrosi.

Trade Notes.

John K. Peplow, druggist, Selkirk, Man., died last month.

W. G. Pettingell is opening a drug store at Regina, N.W.T.

B. F. J. Smith, druggist, of Northfield, B. C., is giving up business.

W. L. Clarey is opening a drug business at Moosomin, N.W.T.

L. A. Gamsby, Orono, Ont., has sold his drug business to Mr. Gilfillan.

The death is announced of H. B. O'Connor, druggist, Teeswater, Ont.

Dr. D. Johnston, Iroquois, Ont., has sold his drug business to B. F. Smith.

E. W. Knowles, Brampton, Ont., has sold his drug business to W. R. Sharp.

G. Butchart, druggist, Cypress River, Man., has sold his business to N. Little.

John W. Livers, druggist, Kaslo, B.C., has sold his drug business to S. A. Drake.

F. W. James has purchased the drug business of Dr. R. A. Clark, St. Thomas, Ont.

The drug stock of J. Ogden, Toronto, Ont., has been sold at 60 cents on the dollar.

Alonzo M. Wright, druggist, Parliament St., Toronto, Ont., has made an assignment.

E. Scarlett has sold his drug business at Manitou and Pilot Mound, to R. W. McClung & Ce.

J. H. Nicholson, who recently sold his drug business in Essex, Ont., has gone to Detroit to study medicine.

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, Man., have applied for incorporation as wholesale druggists.

W. Crooks is opening a new drug store at Port Arthur, Ont. He was formerly with W. J. Clarke of that place.

Mr. Allan, senior member of the wholesale drug sundries firm of Allan & Co., 53 Front St. E., Toronto, died Oct. 15th.

D. W. Bole, of Bole, Wynne & Co., wholesale druggists, is mentioned as a candidate for the mayoralty of Winnipeg.

Herbert Reynolds has purchased the drug business known as the Wellington Medical Hall, at Point St. Charles, Montreal, P. Q.

Dr. J. A. Hamel, druggist, Quebec City, has assigned. He moved from Fraserville in 1893. Liabilities about $2000.

Albert M. Todd, the "peppermint-oil man," of Kalamazoo, Mich., was the prohibition candidate for Governor of Michigan.

C. H. Allison, class '93, O. C. P., formerly with C. D. Daniel & Co., Toronto, has purchased the drug business of T. C. Nichols, Port Perry, Ont.

A. J. Roos, for many years assistant for S. Snyder, Waterloo, Ont., has bought the drug business of W. H. Bowman, Berlin, Ont. Mr. Bowman, one of the old landmarks in the drug business of Waterloo County, is going to give all his attention to C. P. R. business.

G. Lugsden, of Port Colborne, Ont., has purchased the drug stock of J. Ogden, at Queen and Bathurst Sts., Toronto, Ont., and will continue the business there.

J. D. Mathieson's drug store on King St. West, Toronto, Ont., was entered by burglars on the night of Nov. 7th, and goods estimated to be worth about $100 stolen.

On the night of Nov. 7th, fire occurred in the photograph gallery over W. J. Dyas' drug store, Strathroy, Ont. There was a slight damage to some of the drug stock by water.

Wm. Gerry, of London, Ont., lately with Henry S. Saunders, druggist, London, Ont., left with his wife on Saturday last for Vancouver, B. C., where he intends opening a business.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold, so widely known as the proprietor of Helmbold's Buchu, which at one time had an enormous sale, died in the New York State Asylum, Oct. 24th, aged 56 years.

David Watson, of Kerry, Watson & Co., wholesale druggists, Montreal, Que., has declined to allow his name to be submitted for re-election as president of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating Henry Hogan, hotel-keeper; J. Stirling, accountant; J. Gustave Laviolette, physician; Joseph Barsalou, auctioneer, all of Montreal, and Henry P. Schnelback, glass manufacturer of Steubenville, Ohio, to manufacture and deal in glass and glass wares of all kinds, by the name of "Dominion Glass Company," with a total capital stock of $100,000, divided into 1000 shares of $100 each.

Jas. Clark, of Renfrew, Ont., moved into his new drug store a few days ago. The store is claimed to be one of the finest drug stores in Canada, the cities not excepted. The shelving, counters, etc., are all made of British Columbia cedar finished in the natural wood. The front store is sixty feet long and in the partition dividing the front from the rear stands a British bevel plate mirror over seven feet high and nearly six wide. The building is heated by steam, and everything in the building is designed with a view of providing comfort and convenience in doing business.

The drug store of W. J. Mitchell, Winnipeg, Man., was completely gutted by fire on the night of Nov. 15th.

Pharmacy Examinations.

The Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their semi annual examinations in Laval University, Quebec, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, when fourteen candidates for the major and eighteen for the minor examination presented themselves. Of these the following in order of merit passed successful examinations and are entitled to be registered as Licentiates of Pharmacy and Certified Clerks respectively, namely: As "Licentiates of Pharmacy," James Shea, Quebec; H. W. Reynolds, F. O. Anderson, A. Hendrie, R. N. Miller, A. Savard, Montreal; Alphonse Martineau, Quebec. As "Certified Clerks," J. V. Levesque, A. Brillon, A. Carruthers, Roch Des Islets; Joseph Bontin, A. C. Paquette, Wilfred Giroux, Montreal; Damase Jolicœur, Quebec; Wilfred Hebert, Three Rivers; F. L. Wooley, Montreal; E. Brodeur, St. Hyacinthe; Alphonse Viellieux, Quebec. The candidates were examined in written and oral Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany, Pharmacy, Reading of Prescriptions, Practical Dispensing, and Weights and Measures. The examiners were Messrs. S. Lachance, W. A. Chapman and J. R. Parkin, Montreal; A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo; R. W. Williams, Three Rivers.

Nova Scotia Notes,

G. B. Sutherland, the well known and popular druggist of New Glasgow, was married a few days ago. We feel sure we express the sentiments of his many friends in wishing Mr. Sutherland and his bride long continued happiness and prosperity.

D Tremaine, of Halifax, has lately accepted a position with Stewart Burns & Son, of Sydney, C. B.

R. O. Christie, of Amherst, is about again after his severe illness. We were pleased to see Mr. Christie in Halifax a few days ago, looking like his old self.

George V. Rand, of Wolfville, is about moving into his new and commodious premises. This fine store is a credit alike to the proprietor and the town of Wolfville.

Geo. C. McDougall, who was for some months sojourning in the United States, has returned to Kentville and taken over the business formerly managed by him in that town.

E. L. Nash, of Lunenburg, has lately moved into his new store, corner of Lincoln and Cornwallis Streets. Mr. Nash's business is deserving of the success he has attained.

H. A. Taylor, the veteran druggist of Halifax, has recovered from his late illness and is now to be seen at his accustomed post. Mr. Taylor was lately the recipient of a valuable jewel, a token of esteem from the Independent Order Oddfellows, on the occasion of his retirement from the position of Treasurer which he worthily filled for many years.

J. A. Craig, of Yarmouth, returned from a trip to the United States a few days ago. "Poor Craig" seems to be looking as well as usual.

Twelve Englishmen in every 10,000 die of gout.

Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

We are constantly seeing suggestions in the drug journals that manufacturers of proprietary preparations should meet the druggists by supplying $20 worth of their articles at their lowest rates. This is a method which is stated to have been adopted by Pears for their soaps for several years and the result has been very satisfactory. Many druggists make it a rule never to stock new preparations until they are absolutely obliged by their customers. This plan, if generally adopted, would place all tradesmen on the level with stores, etc., but it is impossible to expect that it will be universally approved. This attempt to do business direct with the manufacturer fails because the manufacturer naturally prefers one or two large accounts with the patent medicine houses to several hundred small accounts all over the country. The only way in which it could be accomplished is by the co-operation of druggists themselves Thus if all the druggists in a town were to put their orders together they could frequently buy on the same terms as the best wholsale firms. In one part of London I know of four neighboring druggists who have done this for years, not only with patents or proprietaries, but with drugs. The saving effected in the year has been very considerable. They make out their list of wants for a month, unite them together, and submit them to one or two leading firms, and the lowest quotation is accepted. The result is naturally mutually satisfactory.

Some idea of the method by which the "cutting" drug stores manage to flourish has been revealed by a correspondent to a newspaper. Attracted by an advertisement of cheap drugs, he proceeded to the store and noticed a large poster which stated that Epsom Salts were only 2 cents per lb. Not requiring a dose for cattle, he asked for a small packet and was informed the price was the same. Not satisfied with this, the assistant strongly urged him not to take "such nauseous, griping stuff as Epsom Salts, but to try their Cascara syrup," which, it was added, was identical with Siegel's Syrup. The result was that he paid 24 cents for the imitation syrup when he could have procured the genuine article at the same shop for 20 cents.

According to a decision of some local justices, a pharmacist who is engaged as teacher of pharmacy, or as laboratory manager to a wholesale firm, or manager of a hospital dispensary, is not engaged in the practice of pharmacy. It arose in this way. The chemist to Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co, who appears to be a pharmaceutical chemist, found his name on the register of those liable to jury service. Now, according to the Juries' Act, pharmaceutical chemists "in actual practice" are exempt from service. He therefore applied for release, but was met with the above expression of opinion. Curiously enough, the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society also went out of his way to assure this gentleman that, in his opinion, he was not practising pharmacy. This was rather rough upon him, as at least he might have expected that the Society should support him in his contention. It certainly seems ludicrous that hair-splitting should take place upon such a subject, but this is very close to it. A doctor is not deprived of his right of claiming exemption because he prefers a hospital appointment to a consulting practice. The conundrum, when is a pharmaceutical chemist not a pharmacist? will have to be answered, when he is engaged in any of the higher branches of his calling.

The annual exhibition of the brewing and allied industries is always of interest to pharmacists, as the goods shown are of very varied use and description. I have just returned from a careful inspection of the present exhibition just concluding at the Agricultural Hall. Quite apart from beer and barrels. there is much interesting machinery and appliances to be seen, whilst the mineral water industry each year occupies more space and greater prominence. It is because of the mineral water makers being present, I suppose, that some of the manufacturing chemists, who make soluble and fruit essences a specialty, are also exhibiting. Amongst the latter are Messrs. Bush & Co., Stevenson & Howell, Martin Perles, of Messina, and many others. All of these have bright displays of essential oils and soluble essences. Disinfectants are also represented by sanitas and its junior rival, izal. Why disinfectants should claim to appear in a brewers' exhibition, it is difficult to say. Probably the Extract of Meat people, like Armour, Brand, Mason, Booril, etc., claim that their preparations are the hot drinks of the winter season. In the machinery portion I noticed Gardner's mixing and sieving machines, which are extremely handy for pharmacists who have a large trade in powders, required to be mixed. They claim that 1 oz. of turmeric added to 56 lbs. of flour and passed through their machine will emerge in a few minutes a uniform pale yellow tint. The automatic weighing machine is also very useful where packets of goods like Epsom salts, granular effervescing preparations, &c., require to be put up in large numbers at a time. Bottle washing machines are also innumerable, and one of special utility, inasmuch as it really washes and not rinses the bottles, was exhibited by T. Hills, of Anlaby Road, Hull. This consists of a wheel which rapidly rotates the brush under water, the bottle being held by the hand. As the bottle is pressed forward the brush cleanses all the inside perfectly.

In connection with essence of lemons, the attempt to sell it by a chemical standard of about 8 per cent. of citral, is openly derided by the leading houses. It appears that this arbitrary standard was fixed by a couple of enterprising analytical chemists, whose business methods of writing analytical puffs I have drawn attention to before. They are very anxious to assist the trade by supplying analytical reports of a favorable character—for a consideration. In connection with essence of lemons, without any practical knowledge of the industry and merely upon the examination of specimens supplied to them, they suggested this standard, which no one of leading importance recognizes. Whilst the application of chemical tests for adulterations is of immense importance, the nose and mouth remain the principal reliable reagents for determining the quality of essence of lemons when adulteration has been proven to be absent. After all, the matter is simple enough, as although adultertation undoubtedly takes place with the cheaper produce of disreputable houses, the universal diluent is turpentine shipped direct from Bordeaux to Messina. No vast amount of analytical talent is required to detect any considerable proportion of turpentine, and it is an indisputable fact that a guarantee of 8 per cent. of citral in an essence of lemon is by no means indicative of the entire absence of turpentine

The production of diphtheria antitoxin serum is now being undertaken by the British Institute of Preventive Medicine. Already one horse is supplying a considerable quantity of serum and another will shortly be ready. As the work is under the supervision of Sir Joseph Lister, F. R. S., and is carried on without regard to profit, the genuine article will shortly be offered in quantity at about one-tenth of the price charged by the continental makers. This will be a boon to the poor in our hospitals and elsewhere.

Formalin, the name given by Schering's to a 40 per cent. solution of formic aldehyde in water, is attracting some attention. It is a powerful antiseptic and deodorant and is employed at the hospitals, particularly in the post mortem departments. It has the special advantage of not injuring metals, wood or linen, whilst its germicidal properties have been proved when diluted so that it contains but 1 per cent. of formalin. It is besides, a cheap disinfectant, as it is supplied in 1 oz. glass bottles at 60 cents. per doz., or in gallon jars at $5 each.

The eternal rage for highly-concentrated preparations is illustrated by the latest liquor for the extemporaneous production of Easton's syrup. Messrs. Cooper & Co. have introduced a liquor, Eastoni, which is stated to mix with syrup of phosphate of iron, in the proportion of 1 part of liquor to 7 parts of syrup, and form the B. P. C. Syrup Eastoni. Previously manufacturers appear to have been satisfied with a 1–3 article, but the tendency to further concentration is well illustrated by this latest novelty.

Motion has been conveyed by electric wires a distance of 120 miles.

Edison claims it to be possible to measure the millionth part of a second.

Archdale Wilson & Co.

HAMILTON,

Are now offering an unusually large assortment of

SOLID BACK HAIR BRUSHES.

As sole Canadian Agents for one of the largest Continental makers we can save our customers all intermediate profits, and we therefore court close comparison in Quality, Style and Price, in the belief that our Brushes are far superior in value to any others on the market.

C. N. & C. CONFECTIONERY.

We have sold all the Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs' Pastilles we could import in time for Xmas trade, and are now booking orders for February and March delivery.

C. N. & C. BOILED GOODS.

Our stock is large and well assorted, including the popular Black and Regular Cough Drops.

CHAMOIS VESTS.

See our New Styles and compare prices before ordering.

ARTAUD'S PERFUMES

Have proved a grand success. Those who want really first-class goods at moderate prices are to try them. They can be retailed at good prices and afford a large profit.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Our stock at this season of the year is always large. Please write for quotations.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Chemists & Druggists, - Hamilton, Ontario.

LEATH & ROSS'S

Well-known Brand of

Homœopathic Medicines.

IN GREAT DEMAND EVERYWHERE. NO CHEMIST SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.

PARCELS ENCLOSED DAILY to any of the London Wholesale Houses to Save Carriage.

OUR £5 HANDSOME AND ATTRACTIVE CASE Fitted Complete, NO CHARGE Whatever for The Case

THIS HANDSOME AND IMPROVED BENT-GLASS

CHEMIST'S COUNTER SHOW-CASE

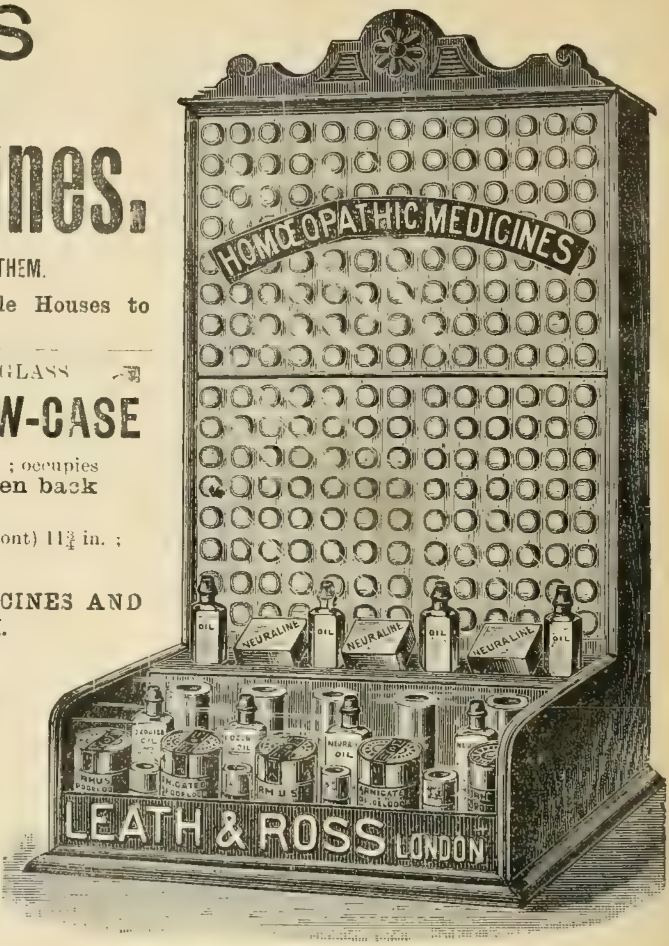
Stands unrivalled for style, convenience, and beauty; occupies but a small space on the counter, and is made **to open back or front,** to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

DIMENSIONS—Length 19¾ in.; Width (from back front) 11¾ in.; Height 32½ in.

NEARLY 3000 CHEMISTS STOCK OUR MEDICINES AND FIND A READY SALE FOR THEM.

Tinctures, Pilules, & Camphor

1/- Size in great demand everywhere, and can be had in any strength from the mother, 1x : 1, and upwards. 3/6 per doz. Cash



LEATH & ROSS, Wholesale Export Homœopathic Chemists,

9, Vere St., Oxford St., W. (WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT)
And Jewry House, Old Jewry, E. C.
LONDON, Eng.

ONE OF THE BEST SOOTHING AGENTS OR DEMULCENTS KNOWN.

PURE UNADULTERATED LIQUORICE

—FOR—

Coughs, Colds, &c.

The **SOLAZZI BRAND** is certified by Analysis to be an **Absolutely Pure Extract,** without any admixture.

"HEALTH" says:

"By Far the Best and Purest."

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" says:

"The Most Esteemed of All."

"SOLAZZI."

This is the purest **LIQUORICE JUICE** obtainable; it is a guaranteed specific—in fact

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

for Winter Coughs, Colds, and all Chest Affections.

Chemists should stock and push this article, as a safe and effective remedy, provided by kindly nature—in preference to Patent Medicines, which, in these days, yield only the barest profit. To be had, with Show Cards and Handbills, of

ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

The Toronto Drug Store Burglars.

The police and detectives, of Toronto, are jubilant. For a long time they have been worried about drug store and hotel robberies. Hardly a week passed without several cases of this kind being reported, and plain clothes policemen and midnight watches on suspected characters failed to secure any results. But on Saturday they struck it rich, to use a cherished Western phrase, and now they think they have all the gang implicated in the robberies under lock and key.

The men arrested are Albert Kupitz, John Riordan, and Fred. Collie.

The detectives have been on the lookout all along for the stolen goods, but they could not find out where the thieves were disposing of them. Finally on Saturday information was given to the department to the effect that some of the stolen property was in the drug store of A. McLaren, next to St. Andrew's church, on King street west. A search warrant was procured, and several of the druggists whose stuff was stolen, were notified to attend at the detective office. In company with the druggists, Detective-Sergeant Reburn and Detectives Burrows and Davis visited McLaren's drug store and produced their authority to search. Some of the stolen goods were first found in a glass case, and Mr. McLaren told them he had a lot of stuff which he had bought from three men in the back room. The stuff was identified as that stolen from some of the hotels and drug stores, and consisted of cigars and liquors, besides perfumery and drugs. Mr. McLaren then gave the names and a description of the men to the detectives, and Detective Davis started out, and in a few minutes he had Kupitz in custody. He took him to Police headquarters and locked him up. About an hour later Riordan was found in a pool room on Queen street west, and he was also locked up for the night. Mr. McLaren gave some further information, and the detectives started out to recover the stolen property. They visited a room on Adelaide street west, and found it packed from ceiling to floor with stolen goods, such as perfumery, tooth-brushes, pills, whiskey, champagne, brandy, cigars, and other valuable articles About $1,000 worth of goods, all told, were recovered. Then Mr. McLaren visited Police headquarters and identified Kupitz and Riordan as the men who sold him the stolen stuff, and only another arrest remained to complete the case. Detectives Davis, Porter, Curry, and Burrows lay in wait all evening about the house of Fred. Collie, who is an expressman, on Farley avenue, and about ten o'clock he showed up. They at once arrested him and he was also locked up at Police headquarters. The thieves alternated hotel and drug store robberies, and had they succeeded in disposing of all their plunder they would have made a good thing out of it. Among the places robbed were the following :—Andrew Dow's drug store, corner of Augusta avenue and St. Patrick street ; Mathieson's drug store, corner of King and York streets ; Jackson L. Little's drug store, corner of Spadina and King street ; A. E. Kennedy's drug store, corner Queen and McCaul streets ; Messrs. Botham & Hall's drug store, corner of York and Queen streets.

Besides these burglaries the police think that the confidence game was worked by the same individuals. On September 27th, Messrs. Elliott & Co., wholesale druggists, Front street, received a telephone message purporting to be from a well-known druggist, asking them to make up an order for him, and send it at once. The messenger that was sent with the goods was met by a man who said he had been sent by the alleged purchaser, and he would take the goods. The whole thing was a fraud. On October 3rd, Messrs. Lyman Bros. were defrauded in a similar manner out of $20 worth of goods. It is supposed that Kupitz and Riordan were the parties who worked this confidence game.—*Mail.*

Pharmaceutical Bacteriology,

By Robert G. Eccles, Ph. G., M. D.

Read at the Asheville meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The impression prevails that medical men alone should interest themselves in bacteria. It is assumed that the subject contains nothing of interest to pharmacists. It requires no prophet to foresee that this attitude is not likely to be maintained very much longer. The indications are that pharmaceutical bacteriological laboratories are a certainty of the future, and that they may exceed in vastness and importance those now conducted by the medical profession. As yet we have only hints of what is in store for us. Here and there a rift in the cloud which obscures the future from our vision lets through an illuminating beam of light.

It is said in Holy Writ that "that which hath been is now, and that which is to be hath already been." In the vast laboratory of nature, long before man had synthetized a single remedy or combined, *secundum artem*, a single pair of synergistic remedies, plants had done the same. Yes, and more ; it can now be maintained with a formidable array of evidence that the aim of such combination was precisely that of the pharmacist and physician when a remedy is compounded for a patient. In both cases the overcoming of pathological disease germs was the ultimate result and object aimed at, if there was any aim. The resins, the essential oils, the tannins, the alkaloids, the glucosides, the bitter principles, are all so many bacterium-killers or inhibitors devised by plants, or produced by the direct action of bacteria themselves that in the economy of nature serve to give immunity to plants against the ravages of other organisms. As if quinine was not enough to shield the cinchona and other synergists ! With morphine is combined codeine, narceine, and a host of other alkaloids having analogous effects. The life history of these plants casts a flood of light on this subject, and if we had anything like a perfect geological history of any genus there can be but little doubt that it would fully confirm all we are able to infer from the immediate data at our command.

In the cinchonas we have an especially abundant supply of material on which to base an inference in this respect. Their habitat is a region of perpetual fog and drizzle. For months a ray of sunshine seldom if ever reaches them. The region is utterly unfit for human habitation, and intermittent and remittent fevers are the penalty paid for a temporary residence in the vicinity. Now the fact so thoroughly established, that plants are as frequently the victims of the parasitism of micro-organisms as are animals, placed beside the fact that their home is such an ideal one for micro-organisms, would naturally lead us to think that if the trees owe their immunity to some chemical secreted by them, we should be able to discover it. Now let us add the further fact that quinine and these other alkaloids they secrete are powerful antiseptics and do destroy just such germs, either out of or within the body, and the conviction begins to grow upon us that something like a purpose is manifested in this arrangement.

But on reasoning further we learn more. These alkaloids are always found in the very parts of the plant where the attack of the germs would be most likely to occur, and when occurring would prove most injurious to the tree. Why is there not a good supply of these alkaloids in the wood or in the corky layer of the bark ? Why are they in the very part of the bark where *a priori* we would expect them to do the most good ?

Now let us add another fact. The yield of these alkaloids is always greatest, the greater the danger from such invasion. The season of maximum fog and drizzle is the season of maximum yields of alkaloids, and especially of quinine, the most powerful one. What is quite remarkable, too, in this connection, is the fact that the cinchona tree seems to have the power of anticipating the bacterial invasion by the very method that we would be likely to use in anticipating it. The increase of alkaloids evidently occurs prior to the invasion of the germs, and following the advent of the conditions which make such invasion possible. The cutting off of their sunshine by fog is their signal for an increased supply of alkaloids, and especially of quinine. In India, where cinchonas are now cultivated and where fogs are not so common, the cultivators cover the bark of the trees with cotton and shield them from direct sunlight to increase their production.

The dark, warm and damp forests where heavy growths of pine abound would surely prove miasmatic but for the good offices of the pines themselves. They load the air with germ-destroying terpenes the oxidation of which gives forth a rich supply of ozone. These vestiges of the primitive world tell us of their struggle against disease germs, and survival by virtue of this protection.

It seems a rather singular fact that when plants or animals do not produce destructive agents by which to vanquish bacteria, they are sure sooner or later to bring into existence a product destructive to themselves. When we pause to think that "the mill cannot grind with the water that is passed," nor the fire to burn with the carbon dioxide produced, we see it is a universal fact in nature. The germ that runs sugar down into alcohol, soon perishes in that alcohol. Following it comes the vinegar germ, giving us acetic acid in sufficient abundance to stop its own activity. Next follow one by one other germs to carry the changes farther and farther down the hill, till in every instance thay work their own destruction—or at least cessation of activity. Each of these products, final to some definite species of germ, is an antiseptic to that germ, and therefore a medicinal agent for the subjugation of that germ when it becomes pathogenetic. It took us a long time to learn that all our alcohol, wines and liquors were the products of germs. Even when "mother of vinegar" was handed from house to house and manufacturer to manufacturer, they did not for centuries suspect that they were handling germs. Many druggists do not yet know that ergot is the product of a disease germ. It is only lately that we have discovered that we owe our nitric acid, saltpetre, sweet spirits of nitre, and all our nitrates and nitrites, to the useful labors of humble bacteria. Much of our ammonia, some of our benzoic, hippuric and lentyric acid, we owe to their kind offices. As our knowledge of micro-organisms widens, our respect for their pharmaceutical and chemical skill increases. Within a year Dr. Carl Wehmer has reported the fact that he has isolated a species that converts sugar into citric acid so that eleven pounds of sugar will produce six pounds of the crystallized acid. The cost of such conversion is so trifling that it is scarcely worth considering. A discovery like this will work little short of a revolution. Sugar is cheap, and the acid is bound soon to be sold for little if any more than the price of the cheapest sugar. Of course we will have to wait till the patents run out for such a consummation.

When we pause to consider the fact that in the plant world the cells build up the countless numbers of organic compounds from simple carbonic acid, water and nitrogen compounds, and when we further consider that the bacteria are isolated cells capable of duplicating much or all of such work, we can gain some idea of the possibilities that lie before us. We have to snpply them with the raw material for their food, and without money and without price they will do the rest. We only need to isolate the special kinds in relatively pure cultures, and set them to work. When mixed, one kind undoes the work of another, so that no useful results occur. Professor Conn, of Wesleyan University, has lately isolated the special bacterium that produces the essential ether to which is due the rich flavor of our highest quality of butter. Following his directions, the butter-maker can now at will produce a ripened cream possessing the highest, richest aroma of prime butter. If we have successfully produced one such product, who can say what the end is? The highly prized aromas of wines and liquors, the rich flavors of roots and flowers, may all be within our power to produce in the same manner. If we can call these pigmy workers to our aid in making alcohol, acetic and citric acid, why not for other acids, other alcohols, and other organic compounds? We have found that through the magic of their power certain leguminous plants are able to draw from the atmospheric nitrogen their necessary supplies of that refractory gas. May we not utilize their services in a similar manner? Will not our pharmaceutical chemists of the future supply these same bacteria with what the leguminous plants provide them, and on a vast scale procure our nitrates, nitrites, ammonia and ammonium compounds, at the same time giving to the farmers all they need to enrich the soil of their farms? All the rich mines of Golconda never contain such wealth as is promised in this direction.

Man first learned of the winds as his foes, but soon he harnessed them and they became his friends. At a later date he gained power over fire, and in the conquest found he had a mighty agent to do his bidding. Still later, and the lightning that he had so long dreaded as the bolt of heaven, came within his grasp, and we are beginning to realize the majesty of such a victory. Now he has just begun his conquest of the most direct force he has ever had to fight—the microbes; and if our vision is not distorted he will find a power here second to none of the rest in the benefits it can bestow upon him.

New Reactions of Chloral-Hydrate.

If 12 centigrammes of resorcin are dissolved in a dilute aqueous solution of chloral hydrate and the liquid is superstratified with a pipette over dilute sulphuric acid, a few colored rings appear, amongst which a brown one is distinctly visible. On shaking, the mixture turns brown; it is clear at first, but becomes turbid on cooling. On superstratifying with concentrated ammonia, the uppermost alkaline stratum turns yellowish-red.—(2) Nessler's reagent produces, in an aqueous solution of chloral hydrate, a brick-red sediment, which gradually becomes brighter and finally assumes a dirty yellowish green color.—(3) If 30 centigrammes of potassium sulphocyanate are dissolved in 2 C. c. of chloral hydrate solution (the latter to correspond to 3–6 centigrammes of chloral hydrate), and the solution is heated to ebullition and then mixed with 3-5 drops of normal potassa solution, it assumes a light-brown color, deposits a dark-brown precipitate, and is gradually more or less decolorized. On the addition of ammonia, the solution turns llght-brown, but does not become turbid.—(4) If $\frac{2}{3}$ centigrammes of sodium thiosulphate are dissolved in 2 C, c. of chloral-hydrate solution (as above), and this fiuid is heated, the latter will assume a brick-red color and become turbid; and on adding a few drops of normal KHO, the solution turns a clear brownish-red.—(5) If 6–12 centigrammes of phloroglucin are dissolved in $\frac{3}{4}$ C. c. of hot distilled water, and if the solution is mixed with 9–12 centigrammes of chloral hydrate, heated to ebullition and at once mixed with 16 drops of normal KHO solution, it turns a deep brownish-red. If the cooled liquid is acidulated with hydrochloric acid and shaken with amylic alcohol, the latter turns a brown-red or deep-brown. Chloroform yields under the same circumstances (phloroglucin being dissolved in hot 90% alcohol) a dirty brown color in 2–4 hours.—A. JAWOROWSKI, in *Pharm. Ztsch. f. Russl.*

Chologogues.

For a long time our knowledge of the chologogue properties of drugs was more or less empirical or derived from clinical experience. The physiological experiments of Rutherford, Vignal, and Rohrig, however, gave us a scientific basis on which to work. The following is Rutherford's classification of the drugs which have the power to stimulate hepatic function.

POWERFUL HEPATIC STIMULANTS.

Croton oil.
Rhubarb.
Magnesium sulphate.
Castor oil.
Gamboge.
Ammon. chloride.
Scammony.
Taraxacum.
Rochelle salt.
Sodium bicarb.
Potassium iodide.
Calabar bean.
Minispermin.
Tannic acid.
Acetate of lead (lessens).
Jaborandi.
Sulphate of manganese.
Morphine.
Hyoscyamus.
Diluted alcohol.
Calomel.

MODERATELY POWERFUL.

Leptandrin
Jalap.
Sodium sulphate.
Baptisin.
Hydrastin.
Juglandin.
Benzoic acid.

HAVING LITTLE OR NO EFFECT.

Podophyllin.
Aloes, in large doses.
Colchicum, large doses.
Euonymin, (Wahoo).
Irisin (Blue Flag).
Sanguinarin.
Colocynthin, large doses
Nitro hydrochloric acid, dil.
Ipecacuanha.
Sodium Phosphate.
Potassium sulphate.
Phytolaccin.
Sodium benzoate.
Ammonium benzoate.
Sodium salicylate.
Ammonium phosphate.
Mercuric chloride.

—*Therapy.*

Pupils in the schools of France quench their thirst with sterilized water, and the floors of scholastic buildings are cleansed with moist cloths instead of dry brush and broom.

JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTER.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON—New York.

HAS BEEN ADOPTED BY OVER 400 HOSPITALS AND MANY THOUSANDS OF PHYSICIANS AS THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE — AS GIVING MORE IMMEDIATELY PRONOUNCED AND UNIFORM ACTION THAN ANY OTHER KNOWN.

Order of your wholesale house and specify

JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

Prices and all information on application to

THOS. LEEMING & CO.,
25 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.

Toilet = = Papers

$7 to $16 Per Case

PUT UP IN .. ..
FLAT PACKAGES .. ..
PLAIN AND PERFORATED
ROLLS .. ..

At Mill Prices

ALSO **FIXTURES.**

The E. B. EDDY CO.

BRANCHES:
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
(NON-POISONOUS)
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, DOGS, ETC.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon ; at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion—and pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **$1.00.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.
To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.

TRADE C_6H_5 MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
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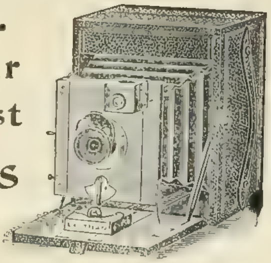

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Weights and Measures.

By D. B. Dott.

The question of introducing the metric system of weights and measures into the Pharmacopœia is now prominently brought forward, and deserves full discussion and consideration. The introduction of the metric system is recommended on two distinct grounds; first, that of its essential superiority to the British code, and secondly, on what may be called the cosmopolitan ground, that because other nations have adopted the system, it is convenient that we should do so also.

It is too much the fashion to speak as if the British system were everything that is bad, and the metric everything that is good. It may readily be admitted that the adoption of the metric in place of the avoirdupois system would be an advantage, as it would greatly simplify calculations, yet its introduction would have other drawbacks besides the trouble involved in making the change. I remember Sir Frederick Bramwell, from an engineer's point of view, objecting to the decimal system, because it did not conveniently lend itself to sub-division by halves. No doubt there is something in that objection. By the unfortunate fad of fixing the size of the metre from a proportion of the earth's meridian, a standard has been got which is inconveniently long. As Professor Tait says:—"Any cloth merchant will tell you that." Similarly, the kilogramme and litre are inconveniently large. To many minds, also, the nomenclature, however systematic, is clumsy and long-winded. All our English names for weights and measures are short, mostly monosyllabic, unlike "cubic centimetre," while the very similarity of such names as decigramme and dekagramme suggests confusion. It also seems worthy of note, that it is easier for a man to bear in mind such a quantity as 3 lb. 13 ozs. than, say, 1725 grammes (see U. S. Pharmacopœia). But the chief weakness of the metric system is just in the same fact in which consists its strength, viz., that it is a decimal system, dependent wholly for its accuracy on the position of a point. It is, indeed, not a system of different denominations, as grains, drachms, ounces, but a system of one denomination multiplied or divided by the placing of a point. I am aware it has been denied that there is any more liability to error in the one system than the other. That is a matter of opinion. From a pretty constant experience of both methods for twenty years, I think there is a decided balance of accuracy in favor of the British system. A man is more apt to write .01 gramme instead of .001 gramme, than he is to write gr. j. instead of gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, and when the writing is preceded by a calculation there is even greater liability of the decimal point going wrong. I am, therefore, of opinion that for prescribing and dispensing the British system of weights and measures is to be preferred, while for analytical work the metric is more convenient.

The British system, as we now have it, has one serious defect, which is noted in the Pharmacopœia itself. "It must be admitted that the absence in the present system of any denomination of weight between the grain and the avoirdupois ounce of 437.5 grains, and the fact that the ounce is not a simple multiple of the of the grain are grave defects." It might be added that the difference in volume between the minim and grain measure is an anomaly and absurdity. The old troy weight, or that modification of it which used to be called apothecaries', is a system complete and perfect in itself. Who it was that conceived the idea of mixing up two different systems and so producing confusion I do not know, but it was not a happy thought. Surely the trifling trouble of keeping two sets of weights, one for dispensing purposes and one for ordinary trade transactions, would be preferable to working with a hybrid mixture which is no system at all.

It is proposed that in the new pharmacopœia the proportions of ingredients should be given in the metric as well as in the British system. Of course the present method of stating "parts" and "fluid parts" is practically the same thing. In the volumetric tests it would be scarcely worth while to refer both to grain measures and cubic centimetres. It would probably be sufficient to give only the metric equivalents. In the present pharmacopœia the strength of a preparation is sometimes indicated by percentage, sometimes by grains in a fluid ounce, or some other amount. It would be distinctly better to invariably give the percentage, or in the case of liquids, it might be grammes in 100 c.c. For the convenience of prescribers it is quite appropriate to state in the account of a preparation the number of grains of the active ingredient in the fluid ounce; but under "characters and tests" the strength should be systematically stated by percentage—*Phar. Jour. and Transactions.*

A Physician on Incompatibilities.

By C. C. Hersmen, M.D.

A certain amount of chemistry, medical chemistry, is essential to the physician, and is not always to be gotten in books. He who would ignorantly combine sulphuric acid and a carbonate would certainly need to restudy his chemistry. I wish only to point out a few principles and some of the errors in prescriptions which are committed daily.

MIXTURE OF SOLUBLE SALTS.

Two soluble salts in solution which can by decomposition form and throw down an insoluble salt, such as an iodide, a chlorate or a bromide and sulphate of morphine or strychnine, etc., etc., should never be combined, unless the compound is desired for its therapeutic effect, such as acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc, or lead and opium wash, etc. A tyro in pharmacy might filter such prescriptions and thereby thwart your object. A dangerous habit is to prescribe an alkali and an alkaloid, always bad pharmacy. I have seen prescriptions of the following kind: Cocaine hydrochlorate, glycerole of pepsin, syrup and lime water, which is also bad pharmacy.

CAUTIONS TO PRESCRIBERS.

Glucosides, such as santonin, colocynthin, etc., should never be prescribed with free acids.

Tannic acid is incompatible with alkaloids, albumin, gelatin, etc.

Iodine and Iodides should not go with the alkaloids.

Death has been caused by the combination of iodide of potash and sulphate of strychnine.

Iodide of potash should be prescribed with no drug except iodine and bichloride of mercury; with the latter it forms a double salt, biniodide, but as it is soluble in the excess of iodide it is not objectionable.

Bichloride of mercury is incompatible with almost everything. As a rule it should be prescribed in simple syrup, it being incompatible even with compound syrup of sarsaparilla, as it forms calomel.

Syrup of squills is incompatible with ammonium carbonate, but not with ammonium chloride.

MERCURY AND IODINE.

One of our South Side druggists, just at the beginning of his apprenticeship, recently received a prescription for mercury (liquid) and iodine (resublimated), with instructions to triturate the two and add other ingredients. The drugs fused with an active emission of smoke or fumes, leaving the residue a hardened mass to be broken up with the pestle.

INCOMPATIBLE PRESCRIPTIONS.

Many members of the medical profession daily write prescriptions which are incompatible. If a little judgment and forethought were exercised there are very few but would know better. The following is an illustration:

Tincturæ ferri chlordi.
Potassii chloratis,
Syrupi tolutani,
Mucilaginis acaciæ.

In this mixture the acacia, acid and iron are incompatible.

The following prescription was a favorite for years, and some physicians are still writing it. It is a very good one to vex and make trouble for the druggist:

Ferri pyrophosphatis,
Aquæ bullientis,
Syrupi zingiberis,
Tincturæ cinchonæ compositæ,
Acidi phosphorici diluti.

Unless prepared after a special process this will form a gelatinous mass.

On a certain occasion when I was in a drug store the following came in:

Mentholis, ℥ ss.
Aquæ ammoniæ,
Collodii,
Tincture iodi āā f ℥ vss.
Ft. lin.

In place of a liniment a plaster is the result.

During my experience in the apothecary business I received the following:

Potassii chloratis,
Sacchari āā ʒ i.

Triturate, and acidulate with a drop or two of sulphuric acid and add water sufficient to make three fluid ounces.

If the instructions for preparing this are carried out active combustion is bound to result.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE AND STRYCHNINE.

Occasionally a physician may order a solution of strychnine sulphate and bichloride of mercury, aa, gr. 1 to the drachm. If the pharmacist uses a solution of bichloride of mercury, in which ammonia is a usual ingredient, the mixture becomes semi-solid, caused by the ammonia used to hold the mercury in solution. A common mistake is as follows:

QUININE, LIQUORICE AND SULPHURIC ACID.

Quininæ sulphatis gr. x,
Acidi sulphurici aromatici q. s.,
Extracti glycyrrhizæ fluidi f ʒi.

The acid in this is incompatible with the liquorice. It precipitates and renders tasteless the sweet principle. A better method is to suspend the quinine in the liquorice.

I have filled the following a number of times, but it is decidedly unsafe:

Potassii permanganatis ʒ ss.,
Glycerini,
Aquæ destillatæ āa f ℥ iii.

Not long ago I saw the following:

Morphine hydrochloratis gr. ii,
Ammonii chloridi ʒ ii,
Tincturæ aconiti ♏xx,
Aquæ camphoræ f ℥ ii.

The camphor water should be replaced by some other vehicle, otherwise there will be a deposit formed.

Finally, "as directed" is a perfunctory direction often added to prescriptions. As the memory of the nurse or patient is likely to be weak, errors may be easily made under such lax directions.—*Pittsburgh Medical Review.*

The Pharmacist as Philosopher, Poet and Author.

That portion of the annual address of President E. L. Patch delivered before the American Pharmaceutical Association at the recent meeting at Asheville, N.C., treating of pharmacists in literature, will probably be read with not a little interest.

The question has been publicly asked, the speaker said, whether a pharmacist was ever known to honor his country by attainments as a poet, an orator, or a statesman.

Any one familiar with our craft would see in the intense application to petty details which is essential to conscientious service the reason for non-development in general lines. An ex-lawyer or ex-physician who acquires distinction in public service obtains reputation for his profession, but, putting aside the undeniable fact that the members of these professions have a much higher average of general culture than pharmacists as a class are permitted to reach, the latter leave their calling and their relation to it forgotten.

With professions and vocations as with men we pass without comment the theory that blood tells, and ignoring all achievements of ancestry we concern ourselves with the quality and character of the individual who to-day stands before us and honor him for what he is and for what he does and not for what his fathers were or did. Yet there have been great men who were ex-pharmacists. Moses, the law giver, must have been trained in pharmacy at the priestly schools at Heliopolis; Aristotle left his home in Stagira to become an apothecary at Athens, but association with Plato fitted him to become tutor of Alexander, Galen was quite as much apothecary as physician. The unfortunate poet Keats was a drug clerk at Edmunton for five years of his too short life.

George Crabbe, the English author, was a druggist. Louis Desire Veron, the French author and journalist, began life as a pharmacist. Carl Wilhelm Scheele, the Swedish discover of manganese, chlorine, barium, oxygen, prussic acid, etc., lived and died a pharmacist. Serturner, who by the discovery of morphine revolutionized the practice of medicine, was an apothecary.

Sir Humphrey Davy was an apothecary's apprentice to M. Borlass, at Penzance, England, but the chance reading of "Elements of Chemistry" by the martyr French chemist, Lavoisier, led him into his broader career.

Did any of you who visited the marvelous White City and were attracted by the remarkable exhibition made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad showing the evolution of the locomotive realize that the world was largely indebted to an apothecary of Baltimore, William Morris, for the first practical six-wheeled locomotive, capable of climbing an incline, and that the achievements of his locomotives "Washington" and "Lafayette" at the Columbia Incline, Philadelphia, and the "Philadelphia" at the Lickey Incline, England, led to the establishment of the Royal works at Vienna under his direction?

And as you looked over that exhibition were you not impressed as never before that nearly all advance is by very short successive steps, the present building upon the past?—*Western Druggist.*

Ginseng.

The products of Corea are but little known in the commercial world. Trade in that country is carried on by means of markets or fairs, and transactions are hampered by the deficiency of the currency. Foreign commerce there is none, unless the annual fair held at Pien-men is to be counted an exception.

Among the products of Corea peculiar to itself is that of Genseng, a root of great medicinal value. The demand for it is so great that many other roots are substituted for it, especially a kind known in commerce as American gensing, imported from the United States. The finest kind of root grows wild in the mountains of Manchuria. At one time this particular kind was considered of so fine a quality and, in consequence of becoming scarce, that an Imperial edict was issued prohibiting its collection. Its value varies from three to twenty pounds sterling per ounce. Roots of this latter quality can only be purchased by the wealthy. The real Manchurian ginseng is only found in the upper valley of the Usuri, where ruined towns and forts mark the cradle of the race, which seven centuries ago ruled over China from the Yellow River to the great wall.

Ginseng loves moisture, and in the densest of the forests which cling to the slopes of the hills, it nestles in recesses, which the rays of the sun have never penetrated, and which are as pathless now, as in the days when the golden Tartars were dwelling in, and cultivating the plain. The genuine Manchuria, consists of a stem from which the leaves spring, and of two roots branching off at the same point from each side of the centre root. The stem somewhat resembles the head and neck, and the side roots the shoulders and arms of a man; the main root represents the body, and a fork which the roots frequently form, the legs. The Coreans, with a not ungraceful feeling, believe that a plant, which thus expands into the human form amid thickets and jungles, on which the foot of man has never trod, must be intended to alleviate the sufferings of the human race. Its precious qualities are increased and intensified by age, and a plant is of no great value until it has been growing and gathering strength for at least an ordinary lifetime. The age, and, consequently, the value of a plant, are ascertained by a careful examination of the upper portion of the centre and side roots. These portions should be covered with rings, and the thicker and more numerous the rings the greater the age. The value of ginseng in no way depends upon its length, thickness or color. The upper portions of the root also possess healing power. The stem which appears above ground, on the other hand, ought not to be eaten. It is supposed to be hurtful rather than beneficial. In former years the collection was in the hands of some forty merchants, who, on payment of a heavy fee, obtained the necessary authority from the Tartar general. In addition to this fee, every merchant was bound to hand over to the Government a certain weight of the object of his search. This continued from May 1st to September 30th. In the gathering of the root merchants employed outlaws. These men underwent great hardships, and incurred frightful dangers Forced to wander far from the patches of millet they had raised for their support they were even menaced by starvation as well as by the wolf, tiger or leopard, and not unfrequently these hardships were endured in vain, for ginseng becomes yearly more scarce, and plants of any great age are but rarely found. Finally, in order to arrest its utter extinction, the collec-

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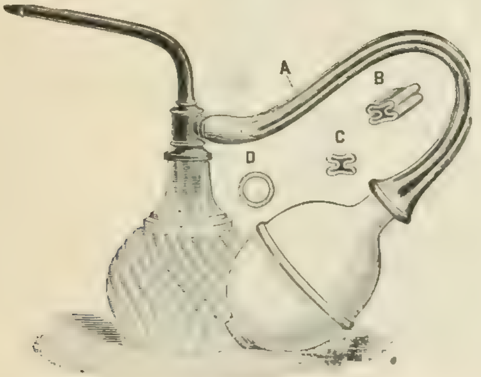

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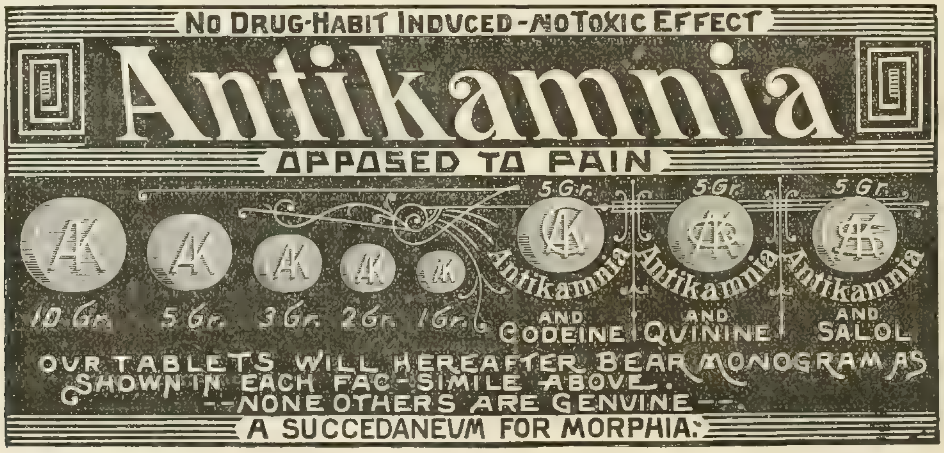

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AK
10 Gr.
5 Gr.
3 Gr.
2 Gr.
1 Gr.
5 Gr.
Antikamnia AND CODEINE
Antikamnia AND QUININE
Antikamnia AND SALOL

OUR TABLETS WILL HEREAFTER BEAR MONOGRAM AS SHOWN IN EACH FAC-SIMILE ABOVE.
--NONE OTHERS ARE GENUINE--

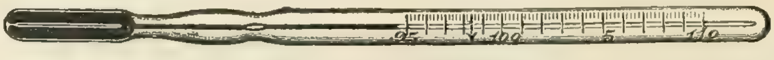
A SUCCEDANEUM FOR MORPHIA.

Trade supplied by all Jobbers in Canada, United States, and Mexico.

THE TWIN
HALF MINUTE
Clinical Thermometer.

FOR QUICK REGISTRATION OF TEMPERATURE.

INDELIBLE BLACK.



PATENTED MARCH 25, 1890.

The most substantial sensitive Thermometer ever offered to the Medical Profession.

With the atmospheric register at 60°, if "THE TWIN" be immersed in warm water of 105°, the mercury will reach that degree in less than 20 Seconds.

The welding the two bulbs into one without any intervening space renders "THE TWIN" much stronger and less liable to break than any other heretofore offered.

☞ It will also be found much more convenient to carry, requiring less room in a case or in the vest pocket. For these reasons, as well as for its **Guaranteed Accuracy**, "THE TWIN" is universally recommended by the medical profession.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. $2.00 EACH.

25% Discount to all Doctors who mention the "Canadian Druggist," if in Gold with chain and pin, $2.00 net.

For Sale by—**S. B. CHANDLER & SON, Toronto, Canada.**

tion of the wild root was prohibited by Imperial edict. Steps were taken in Kirrin to carry out this order and to prevent the admission of the root into China. Notwithstanding, a small quantity is clandestinely collected, hence its prohibitive price. At one time, it was proposed by some Russians to establish ginseng plantations, with a view of growing the root as an important article of trade with China. It has been cultivated in Japan, but with little success. In appearance ginseng is translucent, very brittle, taste mucilaginous, sweet, slightly bitter and aromatic; its supposed virtue is that of restoring verile power to the aged. A visit to a ginseng merchant is thus recorded. Opening the outer box the merchant removed several paper parcels which appeared to fill the box, but under them was a second box, or two small boxes, which, when taken out, showed the bottom of the large box and all the intervening space filled with more paper parcels. "These parcels," he said, "contained quicklime, for the purpose of absorbing any moisture, and keeping the boxes quite dry, the lime being packed in paper for the sake of cleanliness." The smaller box, which held the ginseng was lined with sheet lead; the root was further enclosed in silk wrappers and kept in small silken covered boxes. Taking up a piece he requested his visitor not to breathe upon it, nor handle it, and then dilated upon the many merits of the drug and the cures it could effect. In Corea and China the ginseng is often sent to friends as a valuable present; in such cases accompanying the medicine is usually given a small, beautifully-finished, double kettle, in which the ginseng is prepared. The inner vessel is made of silver, and between this and the outside kettle, which is a copper jacket, is a small space for holding water. The silver kettle, which fits on a ring near the top of the outer covering, has a cup-like cover in which rice is placed with a little water. The ginseng is put into the inner vessel with water, a cover is placed over the whole and the apparatus put on the fire. When the rice in the cover is sufficiently cooked, the medicine is ready and is then eaten by the patient, who drinks the ginseng tea at the same time. The dose of the root is 60 to 90 grains. During the use of the drug, tea drinking is forbidden for at least a month, but no other change is made in the diet. It is usually taken in the morning before breakfast and sometimes in the evening at bed-time. G. D. in *British and Colonial Druggist.*

Anytines and Anytols.—By the action of sulphuric acid on mineral oils, resin oils or hydrocarbons, bodies are obtained which, either in the pure state or as salts, are soluble in water and in alcohol. These bodies are being termed anytols, and the original bodies which yield them are the anytines. There is nothing new here except the names, which are likely to be used extensively. Creolin belongs to the group.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

Window Dressing.

By L. H. Foster.

With respect to advertising, a pharmacy is in a measure handicapped; it has not the latitude of the large department stores of the city, which advertise one particular line and incidentally sell a dozen others. If a man goes into a drug store to buy liver pills, a shelf full of cough mixture does not appeal to him in the least. It may be that the retail druggist of the future will be forced to carry a general line of merchandise to which his drug stock will be merely an adjunct; but today the profession looks to each individual pharmacist to protect its dignity and demonstrate its ability to stand alone.

One might as well be a dead man as a nonentity in business. The merchant must make himself known, and if, as is the case with the druggist, his advertising resources are limited, he must fall back on an attractive establishment to invite the public within his walls. He must make a landmark of his store, give it an individuality, and have it known for its reliability and high standard. Not enough attention is paid, as a general rule, to the dressing of show windows, and this is really so important a feature the druggist cannot afford to overlook it or grow careless in his displays. It is a mistake to fill a window with a heterogeneous collection of elixirs, pills, perfumes, cigars, corn-cure and hair-brushes; it may be a fine exhibit of first-class stock, but it is too confusing a mass to make any impression on the passer-by—there is nothing to catch the eye. On the other hand, if the druggist will clear out his window, and into the empty space unload carelessly in a heap a barrel of stick liquorice, a monkey-skin of aloes, a quantity of some crude drug, or some other *one* thing, it is comprehended at a glance, and serves as a reminder to the pedestrian of something in the drug line he ought to have.

A window in one of the popular New York pharmacies presents a very attractive appearance. The background and floor are covered with Turkish towels; the pyramid of rock salt boxes flanked on both sides with loofahs, two meeting in a point at the apex; sponges festooned from the ceiling, and soap, flesh-brushes, etc., dropped promiscuously about, the whole making an attractive, and just now seasonable, display.

It is a good thing to keep window decorations "up to date"—that is, commemorate current festivities and celebrations with appropriate designs and colors. In selecting colors, harmony is of course the main thing, and the following combinations may be used with artistic effect:

Orange and black.
Pink and Olive-green.
Lavender and mauve.
Golden brown and yellow.
Cherry and white.
Light blue and mahogany.
Yellow and white.

On class days, and occasions that arouse public enthusiasm, as foot-ball games, boat races, etc., the college or club colors may be adopted in the window dressing. These color-display arrangements are exceedingly dainty, and involve only the expense of a variety of drapery silks, which will last almost indefinitely if removed carefully and laid away smoothly after each time of using. The draping may be more or less elaborate according to the talent of the dresser, a simple method being a half-length curtain hung on a brass rod at the back, and the floor covered loosely with silk of the complimentary shade. One week the exhibit in the window may be toilet articles—perfume, face-powder, tooth-brushes, manicure implements; another week, bronchial lozenges, in bulk and packages; the next week, an array of witch hazel, or whatever is seasonable. Rose pink draperies and black liquorice in a window would tempt any man to buy.

A very clever device, and one which at once attracts the eye and could be used in these color windows effectively, is long satin streamers, attached to bottles or packages or to miniature flag-poles, and kept flying festively in the breeze created by a concealed electric fan.

A marine window for the advertisement of the various cod-liver oil products, is good. In this a complete model of a ship—schooner, sloop, or other fishing boat—is used as a centre piece, and around it, in classified groups, bottles of pure cod-liver oil, emulsion, capsules, malt and oil—any preparation that contains a percentage of oil. Sea-weed, star-fish, or any aquatic curiosity, maybe used for additional decoration.

This method of advertising admits of almost inexhaustible variety; but even in this the question of environment must be considered. One must study the taste of his patrons to learn what style is most likely to win their attention; he must look at the subject not only from his own standpoint but also from that of the class of trade his locality commands.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

Strawberries as a Medicine.

Strawberries have for a long time had a well-established reputation as a remedy for the gout. Dr. A. George, in the *Annales de la Societe Horticole de l' Aube*, tells us that in the last century the great botanist, Linnæus, who was gouty, had much cause to extol the action of the fruit in this disease. At this epoch, when uric acid was unknown, he had the prescience that the chemical cause of gout was identical with that of gravel, and he expressed himself in a picturesque manner to one of his friends when he wrote to him: "I have the gout and you have gravel; we have married two sisters." The only method that Linnæus found of easing his gout was by an abundant use of this fruit, to which he has made a graceful acknowledgement in his writings. —*Science Siftings.*

Canadian Druggist
WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NOVEMBER 15TH, 1894.

The Medical Society's Request.

A number of Toronto druggists were recently surprised to receive a copy of a resolution, which appears elsewhere on this page, passed at a late meeting of the Toronto District Medical Association, in which the general practice by druggists of repeating prescriptions without authority from the prescribing physician was unanimously condemned, and in which they were requested to desist from a continuance of the custom. A meeting of the Druggists' Association was called to consider the matter, but, as it was felt that the Association could not as a body bind its members to any course which they, as individuals, might not care to adhere to, it was considered wisest to leave to each the manner of replying which his judgment and policy dictated.

Enquiry amongst the druggists showed that they felt that the Medical Association had asked too much in requiring a portion of them to stop a practice which was so universal. They were at all times willing to refuse to repeat specific prescriptions which the physician ordered should not be repeated, as, in such cases, he would share with them the responsibility of refusing; otherwise, they felt that they should be permitted to conduct their business as demands determined.

Interviews with prominent physicians elicited the information that while many of them used their own prescription pads, having printed thereon instructions that the medicine ordered should not be repeated, the instructions were not adhered to, and that copies of those prescriptions had in many cases been given by the druggist to their patients. They further claimed that copies thus given were being hawked all over the Province to friends at a distance, and served purposes for which they were never intended. They believed that a practice which had become so general would be difficult to overcome, but thought that the bringing of the matter to the attention of druggists would be productive of good and would lessen an injustice to themselves and a danger to the community.

What Shall the Answer Be?

The Toronto Medical Association's request to the druggists of that city is one which is likely to provoke a considerable amount of feeling and discussion in the ranks of both parties interested. Looking at the matter from the druggists' standpoint, we cannot well see how any druggist could honestly reply his acquiescence. When the druggist receives from his customer a prescription to be filled he feels that he is dealing entirely with that customer and not with any physician, unless a scalping arrangement exists between them. He fills the prescription, charges his price, retains the original if permitted to, or returns it or a copy if so requested. If the prescription has written upon it instructions from the prescriber that it is not to be repeated, the instruction certainly binds him in case a renewal is sought, but does not enable him to retain the prescription, which may be dispensed elsewhere and in as many different places as the person having it may desire. When, however, the prescription is given to the druggist by the physician with an order for a delivery of the medicine to the patient, the prescription is in that case subject only to the will of the prescriber, although it is rarely exercised.

When the physician gives into the hands of his patient any prescription his claim to it ceases and is supplanted by a fee charged or paid. That written order for specific medicine represents his skill and value to his patient, and is carefully preserved for that very reason. If the patient does not wish to use it he is at perfect liberty to destroy it, so that his right to possession is unassailable. When he appeared before the physician he brought to him only his individuality and paid him for the prescription written for it. When he afterwards appears before the druggist he brings to him not individuality but a prescription and pays him for the medicine he supplies upon it—in both cases only paying for what he did not bring to either, and retaining what neither has the slightest claim to,—the prescription.

Having reached this point we get back to the question at issue. The physician wants the druggist to stop repeating. He cannot ask his former patient not to have his prescription repeated because that party is absolutely independent and can do as he pleases. The druggist, being in a measure dependent upon the good will of the prescriber, has, perforce, to check his independence of spirit and co-operate. In those cases where a refusal to repeat would be for the benefit of the party refused, it would be well to do so, but, if for no better purpose than to fatten the field we most unhesitatingly say no. What shall the answer be?

Physicians Denounce Repetition.

The West Toronto Medical Territorial Division Association, composed of all licensed practitioners of medicine residing west of Yonge street, Toronto, Ont., held their regular meeting a short time ago in Broadway Hall on Spadina avenue, with Dr. George H. Carveth acting as Secretary.

That it was an important meeting will be readily seen by the following resolution, which was moved and seconded by prominent West End physicians and carried unanimously:

Resolved, "That the secretary be instructed to write all the druggists west of Yonge street, informing them that the matter of repeating prescriptions without authority had been formally considered by this association and unanimously condemned, and that each and every one of the druggists be asked if he will desist from this time the practice of repeating prescriptions without the knowledge and consent of the prescribing physician."

As Outsiders View It.

One of the Patron leaders says that the next move of the physicians will be to ask for legislation to prohibit druggists from filling a prescription more than once. The result of this would be to increase materially the receipts of doctors, since it would be necessary to pay for a fresh prescription each time the medicine was required to be duplicated. If such a proposal is entertained, which is extremely unlikely, it might as well be abandoned, since the Legislature would not consider it for a moment. It looks as if some one had been making a man of straw for Mr. Haycock and his followers to combat.—*Toronto Mail.*

Doctors, Dentists and Druggists.

They are a drug in the market. You find them in every hole and corner, especially in our cities, many of them having all the evidence externally of hard times. In Quebec, it is the ambition of the *habitant*, who perhaps can neither read nor write, to make some of his sons priests doctors or lawyers. It seems to us that this thing is overdone in Canada, especially in Ontario and Quebec. It is only by raising the standard that it can be restrained. Unfortunately, however, there seems to be a factious desire to cheapen education. We fully expect to see our profession reduced again to the ranks of the peddling "tooth-carpenter."—*Dominion Dental Journal.*

Drug Store Burglars in Toronto.

The noise of the falling of a large pane of glass, which had been neatly removed and placed standing on end by burglars, probably saved Mr. A. M. Dow, at the corner of Augusta avenue and St. Patrick street, about $200. Mr. Dow reported to the police that his drug store had been entered during the night and $40 worth of perfumes taken. The burglars had worked under the full glare of an electric light. They removed a heavy plate glass panel from the front door, and, after placing it on end on the pavement, entered. While they were operating inside the pane, which leaned against the door, fell, and the crash evidently frightened them off the premises.

When Mr. Dow's clerk came to the store at 7.30 in the morning, he found the glass smashed to atoms, and about $200 worth of goods, which had been taken from the drawers, lying piled up behind the counter. The proprietor states

Holiday Perfumes.

SATIN BOX.

	DOZ.
4 oz. Ball Stopper	$15.00
8 oz. " "	30.00

No. 282—2 oz.

	DOZ.
No. 282—2 oz. Boxed	$ 9.00
No. 282—4 oz. "	16.50
No. 282—8 oz. Not Boxed	27.00
No. 282—12 oz. " "	37.50

SATIN DOX.

	DOZ.
No. 1016—½ oz. Bottles	$ 9.60
No. 1017—1 oz. "	15.00

SEELY'S
CELEBRATED PERFUMES.

EXQUISITE ODORS. **BEAUTIFUL PACKAGES.** **LARGEST ASSORTMENT.**

DETROIT, MICH. = **Seely the American Perfumer,** = WINDSOR, ONT.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Readers, please mention the CANADIAN DRUGGIST when writing or buying.

WYETH'S
Standard Powdered Extracts.

The reputation which all of Wyeth's Preparations possess for Accuracy, Purity and Medicinal Activity, applies equally to their new line of POWDERED EXTRACTS.

Long experience enables them to Manufacture Extracts of Unimpaired Virtue.

MANDRAKE
OPIUM
ACONITE
ALOES
BELLADONNA
BUCHU
BLACK HAW
COCA
CALABAR BEAN
ERGOT
CASCARA
JALAP

Use Only
WYETH'S
Powdered
Extracts.

WAHOO
NUX VOMICA
GENTIAN
HENBANE
SENNA
RHUBARB
LOBELIA
VALERIAN
RHATANY
COLOCYNTH
DIGITALIS
SERPENTARIA

Scrupulous Care Used in the Selection of the Finest Drugs.

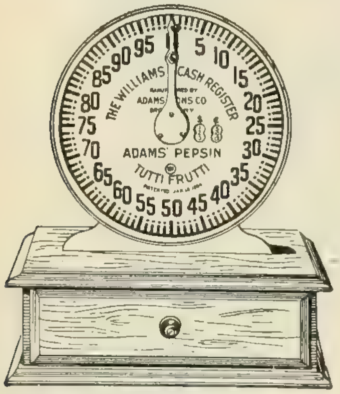
A Preliminary Assay accurately made of the Value of the Drug.

Perfect and Modern Appliances for Evaporating in Vacuo, and Drying Scientifically at a Regulated Temperature

When Ordering Powdered EXTRACTS, always SPECIFY WYETH'S.

N. B.—It is with great pleasure that we announce to the Dispensing Chemist, that MESSRS. WYETH & BRO. are prepared to supply a line of PURE AND RELIABLE POWDERED EXTRACTS. We respectfully ask our friends to give these Extracts a trial, being convinced that this will be the best means of demonstrating their superiority. Special quotations for large quantities.

INCLUDE ONE OUNCE IN YOUR FIRST ORDER TO YOUR JOBBER.



What You Want.

ADAMS'

Tutti-Frutti Cash Register.

A substantial and reliable article.
Send for descriptive circular.

ADAMS & SONS CO., = 11 and 13 Jarvis Street,
TORONTO, ONT.

Radlauer's Somnal.

AETHYL-CHLORALURETHAN.

(REGISTERED)

THE NEWEST & MOST EFFICIENT SOPORIFIC REMEDY.

Taken in doses of 32 grains, or half a teaspoonful, in milk, ale or cognac, produces in half-an-hour a quiet refreshing sleep, lasting from six to eight hours, with no unpleasant after effects. The effects of SOMNAL are more pleasant than those of Chloral Hydrate and Morphia. Experiments made in the Town Hospitals, Moabit and Friedrichshain, Konigliche Charite and Konigliche Universitats Poliklinik, Berlin, have shown that SOMNAL does not accelerate the pulse and does not upset the stomach. SOMNAL is especially recommended for Nervous Insomnia, Neurasthenia, Spinal Complaints, Infectious Diseases, Paralysis, Melancholia, Hysteria, Morphinismus, and Diabetes. The low price of SOMNAL enables its use in the poor and workmen's practice and in hospitals.

Radlauer's Antinervin.

(SALICYLE BROMANILIDE) in the form of Powder, the most efficacious Antipyretic, Antineuralgic, and Antinervine.

ANTINERVIN replaces and surpasses Antipyrin, has no hurtful secondary effects, and is cheaper. Taken in doses of 8 grain four times a day, it is an excellent remedy for Feverish, Catarrhal and Rheumatic Pains.

ANTINERVIN is of especial service in cases of Influenza, Neuralgia, Asthma, Tuberculose, Yellow Fever, Malaria, Migraine, Gout, Rheumatism in the Joints, Diphtheritis, and other typical Fevers.

MANY GOLD MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED.

S. RADLAUER, Kronen Apotheke, FRIEDRICHSTRASSE, 160, BERLIN, W.

W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ontario. - Wholesale Agent for Canada.

THE MONTREAL OPTICAL COMPANY

The only firm of Manufacturing Opticians in the Dominion.

Prescription Work a Specialty.

Country orders filled with care and promptitude.

If you are dealing in OPTICAL GOODS it will PAY YOU to do business with US, and if you are not doing so already, write and get our Catalogue and Price List.

To the Trade.

In all localities from which we have secured and published testimonials for our **Dodd's Kidney Pills,** the sale has been greatly increased, which resulted to the benefit of the druggist as well as ourselves.

We would therefore respectfully request all druggists to forward us the names of any of their customers who have been cured or benefited by our **Dodd's Kidney Pills,** and secure us the testimony for publication if possible. In return for which we will be pleased to give them the benefit of any advertising connected therewith if desired.

Thanking the Drug Trade for their assistance towards the success of our Remedies, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of same.

Respectfully,

THE DODDS MEDICINE CO., Limited.

Toronto, March 1, 1894.

that he locked up the premises at 12 o'clock.

The crooks, it would appear, must have awaited the opportunity afforded them by the constable on duty being at the far end of his beat, for that official did not see any person in the neighborhood, nor did he hear the crash of breaking glass.

A gang of drug thieves are evidently operating in that part of the city, for within less than a month four drug stores have been entered. The list is as follows: Little's, corner King street and Spadina avenue; Kennedy's, corner Queen and McCaul streets, and an attempted entrance into Gibbard's drug store on the corner of King and John streets.

It is thought that the same gentry who last month used the telephone to order parcels of goods from the wholesale houses and who stopped that plan after a couple of days' successful operations are at the bottom of this new phase of rascality. On those occasions only staple stock was ordered and in such quantities as to excite no suspicion, while in the recent burglaries only the choicest goods in perfumes and drug sundries were taken, showing that the thieves are as expert in judging as in stealing. So far the police are said to have no clue whatever as to the perpetrators.

To Remove the Ammoniacal Odor from Solutions of the Polybromides.

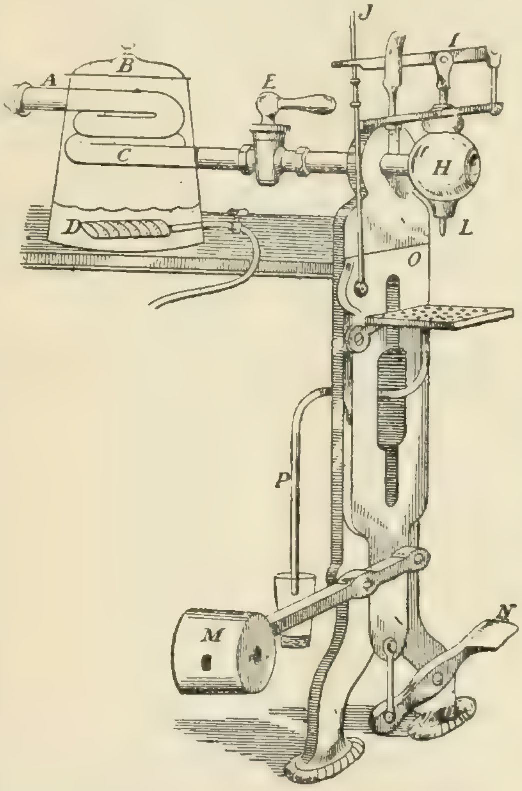
When, says M. Dugung, in the *Union Pharmaceutique*, a solution of the three bromides (potassium, sodium and ammonium) is prepared by the cold method, it gives off a very unmistakable ammoniacal odor, and it is easy to determine the presence of free ammonia by the use of a rod carrying a drop of Nessler's test. The same phenomena is produced when an ammoniacal salt is brought into contact with the alkaline iodides, or with the bromide and iodide of strontium. The freeing of ammonia in these cases is due, evidently, to the alkalinity of the bromides and iodides used. According to the researches of the author the quantity of ammonia is very feeble, and the therapeutic value of the medicament can be diminished only very slightly, if at all. In order, however, to obtain a solution that does not present the phenomenon spoken of, it is necessary merely to dissolve the salts in a small quantity of distilled water, and to bring this concentrated solution to active ebullition for a moment. You can then finish the operation by adding the necessary volume of water to the solution. In this manner you can prepare an inodorous solution, and the method has the advantage of neutralizing the free alkali of the bromides and iodides used.—*Nat. Druggist.*

Small incandescent lamps, using secondary batteries weighing about half a pound, are used in the German army for night duty.

Apparatus for Filling Bottles.

The accompanying sketch, taken from the *British and Colonial Druggist*, is that of a machine devised for rapidly filling bottles with thick liquids, such as Castor Oil, Glycerine, or other heavy oils. The machine is simple in construction and appears to be very easy to work.

It will be noticed the machine consists of a one inch feeding pipe, which can be readily attached to the tank, tin or vessel containing the liquid it is desired to bottle. The pipe passes into a coil, covered with a sheet-iron jacket, lined with asbestos; beneath this is a specially-designed Bunsen burner, by means of which the liquid passing through the coil can be rendered thinner in cold weather if necessary. The coil is connected by a one-inch pipe with the main upright stand, the pipe being divided by a stop-valve to regulate the supply of liquid, and prevent waste by accident. The stand supports the main cut off valve to which nipples of various sizes, from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch aperture can be screwed in order to fit the neck of the bottle. This valve is controlled by a lever to which a rod is attached connecting it with a slide arrangement supported by the main upright stand. The slide is raised and lowered by means of a foot lever, which opens the valve to release the liquid on pressure, and closes it by means of a weighted balance. The connecting rod also carries two nuts, by means of which the opening of the valve may be regulated to a nicety. Affixed to the slide is a stand and dripper, from which a pipe runs to convey any drippings into a receptacle placed behind the machine. The pipes are lined with block tin, and the machine may be easily cleaned by passing steam, spirit, or any liquid through it, according to the nature of the body which has been used. It may even be employed for bottling liquids as viscid as diamond cement. The inventor claims that 1,500 $\frac{1}{2}$-oz. bottles of glycerine or castor oil can thus be filled in the course of an hour, 4-oz. bottles being filled at the rate of 16 to 24 a minute. The machine has been patented by the inventor, Mr. Robert, of Bolton, England.



A. Feeding pipe. *B.* Cover for coil. *C.* Copper coil. *D.* Bunsen burner. *E.* Stop valve. *H.* Valve. *I.* Lever for valve. *J.* Rod attached to slide to open valve. *K.* Stand and dripper. *L.* Nipple. *M.* Balance. *N.* Foot lever. *O.* Slide which raises bottle and dripper. *P.* Pipe to convey drippings.

Limeseed Oil.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, in an article dealing with this oil, says: "More than a hundred years ago the importance of the fine sweet oil made from the seeds of lime trees was mentioned, but no attempts were made to procure this oil on a large scale, and later on the matter was forgotten. A few years ago limeseed oil was, as it were, discovered for the second time, and the experience then acquired justified great importance being ascribed to the industry. Lime trees blossom so abundantly every spring and produce such a multitude of seeds, which fall to the ground in autumn, that it would be easy to collect large quantities under every lime-tree avenue. The seeds possess 58 per cent. of oil, and are in this scarcely surpassed by any other seed; only slightly by the para-nut, the cocoanut, and the hazelnut. The percentage of other important oil-yielding seeds is far less. The oil of the lime-tree seed, which can be pressed in all sorts of ways, is distinguished by a beautiful clear color and fine taste, has not a trace of bitterness or aromatic flavor, and may be justly compared to the finest olive oil. It never becomes rancid, and can be left exposed to the air in open vessels without the slightest change in taste or state of preservation. It is an oil that does not dry, and has not the least inclination to combine with oxygen. It is, therefore, not only valuable as a food oil, but also for industrial appliances. It does not freeze at any degree of cold temperature known to us, and is not changed at even 21° Centigrade. It is remarkable that this valuable oilseed has not been more utilized, for it would not be difficult to find the proper places for obtaining the seed in quantity, and collecting it cheaply. The lime-tree produces the same enormous quantity of seed almost every year, and therefore there would be no stoppage in the regular manufacture of the oil."

An English surgeon says that people who use rocking chairs become deaf the soonest, and that rocking also hurts the eyes and makes people nearsighted.

An Improved Method for Preparing B. P. Tinctures.

By Charles E. Dodsley.

Everyone who has had any experience in the manufacture of tinctures is aware of the great loss of spirit entailed by implicitly following out the directions of the B. P.; this is not, however, the only unsatisfactory point. The process of maceration and percolation as directed is as follows:—A given portion of a drug is ordered to be macerated in a certain measure of spirit for a given time, then the mixture is transferred to a percolator, and when the supernatant fluid has passed through and ceased to drop percolation is continued with the remainder of the spirit. Press the marc, filter, mix, and add sufficient spirit to make up the measure. But little consideration is necessary to pick out the weak points. The first thing that will occur to most is the loss of spirit; this certainly is great during the three transferrings from one vessel to another; there is loss both by evaporation and also in numerous particles of the drug which are saturated with liquid adhering to the sides of the vessels. In the second place, how much dissolved extractive matter and how much spirit is left in the marc after pressing? Another objection to expression is the amount of useless suspended starchy and mucilaginous matter which is forced out. Especially is this noticeable in treating gentian, rhubarb, squills, calumbra, and others. This extraneous material collecting upon the filter chokes up the pores, retarding filtration and retaining by absorption a quantity of liquid in proportion to its bulk. All this loss and waste has then to be made up. This is decidedly unscientific; the object of all true science is utilitarian in its aim. Thus we arrive at this fact that the process, as set down in the Pharmacopœia, is, from a strictly pharmaceutical and business standpoint, unsatisfactory. With a perfect process a definite measure of liquid, in which is dissolved a soluble portion of the drug, should, when finished, equal the measure of liquid plus the bulk of dissolved matter. Instead, the direction in every case is, add sufficient spirit to make up to the original volume. In the last place, is the drug exhausted by this process? In most instances it is not.

The improved process which I now propose to lay before the readers of the *B. and C. D.* is not a matter of theory, but the result of practical work extending over a lengthened period. The method is to do away with separate maceration, and also pressing, the whole of this part of the process being conducted in one apparatus by repeated and continuous percolation. Briefly a tincture may be described as a spirituous solution of the active principles and soluble portions of a drug or drugs, representing a definite uniform strength.

In preparing a tincture it is necessary first to consider the most suitable physical condition in which to subject the drug for treatment. This the B. P. provides for in ordering the various degrees of comminution into which the drug is to be divided. And in the second place, the best means of exhausting the drug with the least amount of waste, and to give the best results in every way. For convenience I have tabulated the whole of the B. P. tinctures under four headings or groups, as under:

Group 1. Simple solution of one or more ingredients.

Group 2. By exhaustion of a single drug (simple tinctures).

Group 3. By exhaustion of a number of ingredients (compound tinctures).

Group 4. Complex tinctures.—Under this heading are included all which do not come within the limit of the other three. This group is sub-divided into three divisions, *a*, *b*, and *c*.

a. Exhaustion of a drug and solution of one or more ingredients.

b. Solution or exhaustion of one or more drugs in a compound menstruum.

c. Simple mixtures of other compounds.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TINCTURES.

Complete list of all tinctures in the British Pharmacopœia:

R. signifies Rectified Spirit. P. Proof Spirit. D. Dilute.

GROUP I.—SOLUTIONS.

Aloes. P.
Cannabis indicæ. R.
Nucis vomicæ. D.
Asafœtidæ. R.
Iodi. R.
Podophylli. R.
Benzoin. co. R.
Myrrhæ R.
Tolutana. R.

GROUP II.—SIMPLE PERCOLATES.

Aconiti. R.
Arnicæ. R.
Aurantii. P.
† Aurant.
  Recent. R.
Belladonnæ. P.
Buchu. P.
Calumbæ. P.
Cantharidis. P.
Capsici. R.
Cascarillæ P.
Chirettæ. P.
Cimicitugæ. P.
Cinchonæ. P.
Cinnamoni. R.
Cocci. P.
Colchici sem. P.
Conii. P.
Croci. P.
Cubebæ. R.
Digitalis. P.
Ergotæ. P.
Gallæ. P.
Gelsemii. P.
Hyoscyami. P.
Jaborandi. P.
Jalapæ. P.
Laracis. R.
† Limonis. P.
Lobeliæ P.
Lupuli. P.
Opii. P.
Pyrethri. R.
Quassiæ. P.
Krameriæ. P.
Sabinæ. P.
Scillæ. P.
Senegæ. P.
Serpentariæ. P.
Stramonii. P.
Sumbuli. P.
Valerian. P.
Veratri virid. R.
Zingib. R.
Zingib. Fort. R.

† Both prepared from fresh peel, but one directed rectified spirit the other proof spirit; the reason why, it is difficult to fathom.

GROUP III.—COMPOUND PERCOLATES.

Cardamomi co. P.
Cinchonæ co. P.
Gentian co. P.
Rhæi. P.
Sennæ. P.

GROUP IV.—COMPLEX TINCTURES AND SIMPLE MIXTURES.

A.

Camphoræ comp. P.
Catechu. P.
Lavandul. co. R.

B.

Guaiaciam.
Lobeliæ atheris.
Opii ammoniata.
Quininæ ammoniata.
Quininæ.
Valerian. ammon.
Kino.

C.

Chloroformi et morphinæ.
Chloroformi comp.
Ferri acetatis.
Ferri perchloridi.

Group 1 includes four tinctures, which may be classed as typical, *i, e.*, a stable solution of the active portion of the drug of a definite strength. First is nux vomica, a solution of the standardized extract representing a definite percentage of alkaloidal value; cannabis indica, not standardized; podophyllin, a solution of the resin of podophyllium; and iodi, a solution of iodine and iodide of potassium. I find the best method to adopt in making Tr. myrrh., is to digest the gum in spirit for the stated period, transfer the undissolved portion to a cylindrical percolator, and pass the remainder of the spirit through; when the last portion is added, and has sunk about half an inch below the top of the residue in the percolator, gently pour on a sufficient quantity of water to displace the spirit remaining in the residual mass, by this means the whole available amount of tincture is collected. Asafœtida may be treated in a similar manner. In the case of aloes and tolu, the amount of undissolved matter is so small that the quantity of spirit held in solution is practically nil. From Tinct. benzoin. co. there is a much larger quantity of undissolved matter. With this tincture displacement with water is not applicable. Where these resinous tinctures are prepared in any quantity, say gallon lots, the residues may be reserved in a suitable well-closed vessel and the spirit distilled off at some future time.

Group 2 now claims our consideration. With the exception of tincture of cantharides, which is strictly according to B. P., these may all be prepared by the same process, *i.e.*, maceration and repercolation. The *modus operandi* is as follows:—The new displacement apparatus of the York Glass Co. is the most suitable for small quantities. Pack the prepared drug in the percolator (the upper part of the apparatus) taking care that no powder falls to the bottom, or the pores of the muslin or lint will be choked up. Where rectified spirit is the menstruum, first pour over the drug a sufficient quantity of spirit to cover it, and set aside until it is absorbed, and the drug thoroughly softened; now pour on about half the quantity of spirit that is to be used, and digest for two days, after which allow the liquid to percolate through, taking care that the liquid does not fall beneath the level of the marc;* pass the percolate through again and reserve. Repeat the process with the remaining spirit, retaining 1 or 2 ounces or more, as the bulk is more or less, which is to be used for washing the exhausted marc, and then displaced with a quantity of water equal to that retained in the marc. These directions are applicable to all rectified tinctures under Group 2. It is necessary to slightly alter the process for proof spirit tinctures. As an example, we will take Tr. calumbæ, using B. P. quantities to produce 1 pint. Take 2½ ounces calumba root, cut small, *i.e.*, about the size of a hempseed; put this into the percolator of suitable capacity, the bottom of which is covered with a piece of fine muslin, which has been washed; close the air outlet of the receiver, and pour on to the calumba root a mixture of 5 ounces of S. V. R. and 2 ounces water. Allow this to thoroughly permeate and swell out the root, and then add a further portion of 5 ounces spirit and 3 ounces water, and allow to macerate for two days. Allow this to percolate through, and then repercolate with the same, remembering the injunction not to let the liquid fall below the top of the marc; now pour on 2½ ounces spirit and 1½ ounces water, reserving 1 ounce of water to displace the spirit with; when this has passed through add just sufficient water to make the percolate measure 19½ ounces; put this to one side and continue percolation with water until the calumba is exhausted. Evaporate this watery percolate to half an ounce, and when cold add to the reserved portion, which should measure exactly 20 ounces. The only tincture under this group calling for special note is Tr. opii. Use a coarsely-powdered opium, which digest for half an hour in hot water before placing in the percolator (of course using the water as a portion for percolating with), and then proceed as above.

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*It is important always to watch this point, to avoid air bnbbles getting in, and also to prevent forming channels through the marc.

We are now come to Group 3.–Compound tinctures. The same process is employed as for simple tinctures. The preparation of the drugs and the order in which they are packed in the percolator have much to do with the ease or otherwise with which the process will be effected, and also with the resulting product. All these compound tinctures differ in some minor respects from each other; we will, therefore, consider them separately in the order in which they occur. The first is Tinct. cardam. co.. The best plan, after opening the raisins, is to boil them in a portion of the water until the fruity pulp is detached from the skin; then rub through a sieve. By this means the seeds and tough enveloping skin are left behind, and only the useful portion enters into the making. The ingredients being all prepared, pack into the percolator in the following order: At the bottom place the broken cinnamon bark, cochineal, cardamoms, and carraways, and proceed as directed for Tr. calumbæ, using the watery solution of raisins in place of a corresponding portion of water.

Tinct. Cinchonæ Co.—I find the most satisfactory results if the ingredients are placed in the following order: Saffron, orange-peel, serpentary root, cochineal, and lastly the cinchona.

Tinct. Gentian. Co.—Unless the gentian root is very dry, it is much easier to cut small than to bruise, as it simply flattens out, without breaking it at all soft. Pack orange-peel, cardamoms, gentian.

Tinct. Rhæi.—Instead of powdering the rhubarb root, a much better plan is to soak it in boiling water until quite soft, then cut very small; use the water in which it has been soaked in place of water for macerating and percolating with. Pack first the saffron, coriander, cardamoms and rhubarb, and proceed as for the others.

The last of No. 3 group is tincture of senna. In preparing this tincture let the raisins be prepared in the same way as for tincture of cardamoms. Place the bruised coriander at the bottom of the percolator, the mixed senna and carraway seeds above, and proceed as directed for Tr. card. co.

The next and last group we must notice under the divisions A. B. and C.

A. This division includes three only, the first and last of which call for little comment. Tr. catechu should be treated similarly to Tr. myrrh.; macerate for the specified time and then transfer to cylindrical percolator and displace with water.

B. Tinct. opii ammoniata, commonly known as Scotch paregoric. My experience of this has been that it is practically obsolete. Tinct. lobeliæ ætheris and valerian. amm. may both be prepared in the same way as simple rectified tinctures as directed under Group 2.

C. These are all simple mixtures, and call for no special note, coming more under the province of dispensing.

As mentioned in the earlier part of this paper, a tincture prepared from a standardised extract, as nux vomica, may be regarded as a typical high-class pharmaceutical preparation. But why should not all tinctures of simple drugs be prepared in a similar manner, more especially those possessing more powerful properties, as aconite, belladonna, digitalis, ergot, hyoscyamus, jaborandi, opium, &c.? For some years now I have prepared Tr. camph. co. from Tr. opii and sp. camph., thus always ensuring a definite strength of morphia with the additional advantage of being prepared in a few minutes, a saving of both time, trouble and waste. The addition of 40 m. sacch. ust. to the gallon gives that color which pleases the public eye.

There is always room for improvement, and even those who have but little opportunity for practical pharmacy or research may, if they will only keep eye and ear attentive, observe and note daily something new, which, if followed up, will lead to some real advantage or improvement in pharmacy, and that is what we are all striving for. Our calling has many troublesome details and drawbacks, but if we will make use of every opportunity which offers we may all leave it better than we found it, and not regret having been a private in the army of pharmacists. —*British and Colonial Druggtst.*

Laboratory Notes.

Potassium Stearate in Turpentine Liniments.

By F. C. J. Ford.

Read before the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

The compounds of stearic acid with the alkali metals possess in a high degree the property of forming gelatinous solutions with water, the presence of a very small proportion of dissolved stearic soap being sufficient to render a liquor almost solid. It was thought that this might be turned to account in the preparation of a liniment containing turpentine and ammonia as its chief constituents, which, after repeated trials with sapo mollis, had proved unsatisfactory, and had invariably separated. Potassium stearate in solution was at first used, but with little success. When, however, stearic acid was dissolved in the turpentine, and the mixture of ammonia and distilled water added, agitation instantly produced a milk-white emulsion of admirable consistence, and showing no tendency to separate. In this case the large excess of ammonia exerted no disturbing influence, but appeared rather to increase the emulsive powers of the stearate. The proportion of stearic acid necessary for a given quantity of turpentine varies from 1 to 2 per cent., according to the amount of water present, increased water requiring a larger proportion of stearic acid. The acid should be melted on a water-bath, a little turpentine added, the mixture warmed till clear, and then poured into the remainder of the turpentine.

The same process may be applied to the preparation of lin. terebinth., B. P., the formula for which would stand as follows:

LIN. TEREBINTHINÆ.

Oil of turpentine	16 fl. oz.
Camphor	1 fl. oz.
Stearic acid	80 grs.
Solution of potash	½ fl. oz.
Distilled water	1½ fl. oz.

Melt the stearic acid, with a little of the turpentine, on a water bath, and add to the remainder in which the camphor has been previously dissolved. Mix the solution of potash and distilled water in a bottle of sufficient capacity, add the turpentine solution, and shake vigorously for a few seconds. The result of this formula is a milk white liniment, which is always of uniform consistence and does not separate. The advantage of employing definite materials, as liquor potassæ and stearic acid, in place of the sapo mollis of the present official formula, with its varying precentage of water and free alkali, is obvious, ensuring, as it does, a liniment which is always of uniform consistence and appearance. The small quantity of stearic soap required to effect the emulsification of the turpentine, and the ease and rapidity with which the liniment can be prepared, are additional points in favor of this formula. One grain of stearic acid requires about 3 minims of liq. potassæ for neutralization. This corresponds to the formation of the neutral potassium stearate, and is the proportion which succeeds best with ol. terebinthinæ.

It has been shown that with the official process slight variations in manipulation, even with the same materials, will produce widely differing results, but working in several different ways with stearic soap, I have not succeeded in altering the character of the liniment.

DISTILLED WATER.

The quality of the distilled water used in pharmacy has from time to time given rise to much discussion, which, at all events, has had the effect of drawing attention to the very unsatisfactory condition in which this article is often met with. Distilled water containing ammonia is very prone to develop fungoid growths, and there are many apparently obscure cases of fermentation and decomposition, causing much trouble and loss, which may be traced to the presence of fermentative bacteria and fungoid germs as impurities in the distilled water. The subject merits more attention than it usually receives, as organic matter of this description is almost more objectionable for many pharmaceutical purposes than inorganic salts.

A still of large capacity was formerly necessary to furnish sufficient distilled water for average requirements, but the small stills on the continuous principle, which have of late years been placed on the market, are far more convenient in use, and need but little attention. Evidently, in a continuous still, the first portion of the distillate cannot be rejected, and the product will always contain ammonia, unless an acid be placed in the still to retain it. To effect this, and at the same time destroy organic matter and nitrites, various substances have been proposed, such as alum and potassium permanganate, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, potash and permanganate of potash, and permanganate acidified with sulphuric acid. This last combination is the most effective with a second-rate water, but the distillate always acquires a peculiar odor, which for certain purposes is objectionable. With the view of avoiding this odor if possible, I tried the substitution of potassium bichromate for the permanganate, and obtained a distillate which was odorless, and answered the pharmacopœia tests. Suitable proportions for use in a continuous still are 10 grains of bichromate and 6 fluid drachms of sulphuric acid for each gallon of the still's capacity. With water from the London mains, sulphuric acid alone, or even oxalic acid, will furnish a very pure water, which, if properly kept, never becomes cloudy or develops fungoid growths.

A microscopical examination of samples of distilled water containing fungoid will also show small particles of vegetable tissue, introduced as dust, which have formed nuclei for the growth of bacteria. The appearance of fungi in distilled water is generally attributed to ammonia in solution, but they probably quite as often rise from the fragments of vegetable *debris*, always to be found in the dust of a pharmacy, which form a weak infusion very favorable to their development.

A useful form of vessel for the storage of distilled water consists of a large glass bottle with a stoneware tap and narrow neck, the latter being plugged with cotton wool and surmounted by a loosely-fitting tin cap. Storage tanks constructed on this principle preserve their contents in a perfectly sweet and clear condition, however warm and unfavorable the situation in which they may be placed.

"Jumping Beans."

By Prof. L. E. Sayre.

A short time ago the writer received from Trinidad, Col., a letter of inquiry concerning the so-called "jumping beans." Briefly stated, the answer given to this inquiry was as follows:

The jumping bean is obtained from a Mexican plant of the natural order euphorbiaceæ, which is habitually infested with the larva of a small moth, carpocapsa saltitans, West, and by some means not well understood this larva is inclosed within the walls of the seed, of which there are three, making up the berry or fruit of the plant infested. The imprisoned larva when it is warmed makes the seed roll about on a flat surface, or even jump a slight distance in the air.

The larva develops into its second stage in January or February, and the moth soon after issues through a hole previously cut by the larva.

The larva of the insect carpocapsa is very destructive to fruit. such as apples, pears, etc., depositing its eggs in the fruit as soon as set. The seed of the euphorbiaceæ, however, seem to be the most frequently infested by this pest.

The following reply was made by my correspondent:

"Yours received in reply to my inquiry concerning the so called 'jumping beans,' carpocapsa saltitans. Please accept thanks.

"The information concerning the destructive habits of the insect leads me to address you again, hoping that a word of warning from you may save the conutry from being literally over-run with this pest. On or about August 15th there came to my employer fifteen of these bug-infested beans, sent out by parties who claim to be the sole agents for the United States and Canada. These goods are offered only as a curiosity, and with the consignment came many copies of letters from widely scattered localities in the United States and Canada stating that the beans sold readily, some parties ordering one and two hundred, etc. It has recently come to my knowledge that there passed over the Santa Fe by express 10,000 of these pests, presumably to be sold over our country, and your statement being true, the farmer will have another evil to fight. To make matters worse the druggists are made the distributing agents, and like myself and my employer are innocently scattering the pests.

"A word from me of warning to the profession would not amount to much, but your influence might arrest the evil.

Our Department of Agriculture should be warned. The mails are being used to make the distribution."

In reply to this warning I would like to say that I do not think there is any occasion for alarm at present as the particular species of saltitans does not attack plants of economic value. Still it might be wise to be on guard fearing this species might change its habits.

The plant which it attacks especially was not described until late in 1891. This plant is named by I. M. Rose as sebastiana palmeri.

Attention was called to the insect by C. B. Riley, Government entomologist, at a meeting of the Entomological Society held at Washington in 1891.

Regarding the matter of spreading the pest I would say that so far as my observation has gone, 90 per cent. of the larvæ die before they leave the hands of those whom they have served to amuse as a kind of toy.—*Druggists' Circular.*

Storax Oil.

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The quality of the oil may be most easily estimated by placing a few drops upon a piece of filtering paper and inhaling the odor after the styrol has evaporated—*Schimmel & Co.'s Report.*

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Pharmaceutical Notes.

To Incorporate the Extracts in Vaselin.—Pivert d'Audray states that the addition of 1 part of lanolin to 60 parts of vaselin renders the instant incorporation of the extracts with the latter an easy matter. Even extract of belladonna, and of rhatany, can be thus readily incorporated in vaselin. It also facilitates the incorporation of iodide of potassium in vaselin in a remarkable manner.

†‡†

Calomel and Iodoform.—Schweissinger relates in the Pharmaceutische Centralhalle that a mixture of equal parts of calomel and iodoform, kept in a glass-stoppered bottle, gradually became entirely converted into red crystalline mass, not a trace of the original substances being disclosed by the microscope. By double decomposition mercuric chloro-iodide, mercuric iodide, and chloroform had been formed, the latter being recognized by its odor on opening the vial.

†‡†

Insoluble Gums Rendered Soluble by Hydrogen Peroxide.—It is stated (Bayr. Ind. u. Gewerbebl.) that if insoluble gums are treated for three to four hours at from 80 to 100°C. with solution of hydrogen peroxide they will become soluble in water. The proportions given are: Gum, granulated, 220 g.; water, 1000 g.; hydrogen peroxide (12 vol. p. c.), 50 to 60 g. A larger proportion of hydrogen peroxide solution will render the gum completely soluble. Tragacanth is similarly affected.

†‡†

Permanent Fehling's Solution.—Rossel proposes the following formula (Schweiz. Woch. f. Pharm.):—Dissolve 34.56 grams of pure crystallized copper sulphate in distilled water; add 150 grams of pure glycerin, then 130 grams of pure caustic potassia, and, lastly, sufficient distilled water to make 1,000 cc. Each cubic centimeter of this solution corresponds to 0.005 gram of glucose. If all the ingredients are pure, it is said that the solution will keep indefinitely.

†‡†

Guaiacol, Crystalline.—Since the careful researches of Behal and Choay on this interesting body, much interest and care have been bestowed on its manufacture. The properties of the pure compound and its derivatives have also been carefully studied. The following results have been obtained in the laboratory of Dr. Thoms. The specific gravity of three pure samples lay between 1.1355 and 1.1370 at 18°C. The melting point of the three samples, taken in capillary tubes, were 28.5°, 28.5° and 28.25°C. Seifert had given 32° as the melting point, which is now considered too high. The solubility in water was found to be 1 in 50. The behaviour on distillation was found to be fairly constant in all three cases. Of sample No. 1, 88 per cent. distilled at 203.85°C.; of sample No. 2, 90 per cent. distilled at this temperature; and of No. 3, 80 per cent. distilled between 203° and 203.85°C. The solidifying points were 28.25°, 28°, and 27° respectively. The benzoyl compound prepared by the action of benzoyl chloride and potash on guaiacol, when purified by crystallisation from alcohol, was found to melt at 58.5° in all three cases.—*Apotheker Zeitung.*

†‡†

Iodoform for Colds has been recommended by Mr. Maurel in Therapeutische Blatter (Pharmaceutische Centralhalle). Small pieces of five or ten per cent iodoform gauze are folded into suitable rolls, which are to be inserted into the nostrils and allowed to remain for several hours. This operation has to be repeated occasionally during the day. The treatment is well borne, and patients soon accustom themselves to the odor. The iodoform vapors kill the micro-organisms, which cause the cold, and according to Mr. Maurel have been found in the secretion of the lung.

†‡†

Test for Iron in Copper Sulphate.—To detect iron in commercial copper sulphate (contained as an adulterant) a writer in the Bulletino Chim. Farmac, recommends the following easy and rapid test:—Make a 20-per-cent solution of the suspected salt in distilled water, and pour 5 cc. of it into a large test tube. To this add an equal volume of a 10-per-cent ethereal solution of salicylic acid. If iron be present the violent reaction of it with salicylic acid at once appears at the plane of junction of the two solutions, its depth of color being proportionate to the amount of iron present. If the copper is free from iron, no color reaction is shown.

†‡†

New Unofficial Formulæ.—At the last meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, held at Oxford, the report of the Unofficial Formulary Committee, stated that since the last meeting of the Conference a new edition of the Formulary had been produced and was now on sale. Four new formulæ have been added, viz.: *collodium stypticum*, *extractum belladonnæ folii alcoholicum*, *liquor bromochloral compositus*, and *syrupus acidi hydriodici*. Other alterations consist chiefly in lessening the acidity of certain syrups, and in an improved formula for *collodium belladonnæ*, which is now directed to be made from a solid alcoholic extract of belladonna leaf, essayed at the time it is used so as to obtain a uniform product, instead of from a liquid extract.

†‡†

Arsenate of Lead as an Insecticide. It is well known among farmers and others engaged in bucolic pursuits that Paris green is one of the most efficient insecticides, but it is not always successful, and, moreover, it not infrequently injures the delicate foilage. This new competitor, arsenate of lead, is said to be more reliable, and can be used in considerable strength without in the least doing harm. A solution containing 24 pounds to 150 gallons of water has been used without injury to the leaves of delicate plants. This fact points to its successful employment in the treatment of diseased conditions, not only externally, but internally, and if some enthusiastic chemist will put it on the market, no doubt it will readily find investigators.—*American Therapist.*

New Remedies.

Antitetraizine is an addition product of quinine, prepared by Zambletti, of Milan. It is recommended for rheumatic affections and influenza. It is also a strong antiseptic. The hydrochlorate is given in doses of from 10 to 20 grains per diem

Chloroiodolipol is a substituted phenol product introduced by the same chemist. It is a well-defined crystalline body, and is recommended for throat affections.

Ingestol.—This product is introduced by Richter, of Berlin, for the treatment of ague and chronic stomachic troubles, and also for sea-sickness. It is a feebly opalescent liquid of a lemon-yellow color. It appears to contain magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate and chloride, potassium sulphate, ether, alcohol and iron salts.

Lignosulfine.—The product formed during the manufacture of sulpho-cellulose receives this name. It contains free and combined H_2SO_4 and certain volatile products of the wood. It is recommended as a disinfectant.

Lychoal.—An extract of Quiallia saponaria, with its taste masked by appropriate substances, receives this name. It is hardly a medicament, being used chiefly for putting a foam on mineral water beverages.

Boral and Cutol.—These two bodies are aluminium boro-tartrate and borotannate respectively. The former is soluble in water, the latter is not. They are both strongly astringent, and are designed as medicaments for dermatological cases. Erysipelas and gonorrhœa are two of the diseases which they are chiefly advised for. Cutol contains 76 per cent. of tannin, 13.2 of alumina, and 10.7 of boric acid.

Plaster of Paris is tested by simply rubbing a portion of it between the fingers; if particles of grit are felt, it indicates that the plaster has absorved water and become deteriorated. A supplementary test may be observed (Charlotte Med. Jour.) by taking a pinch of the plaster again and immersing the fingers in water, then rubbing again. If, in both these tests, no grit is felt, and the plaster forms a thin creamy mixture in the water which easily rubs off the fingers, the plaster is fit for use.

Pharmacy Abroad.

The Woman Druggist.—It is generally supposed that the woman druggist is altogether a development of the present day—the direct result of the scientific course of this end o' the nineteenth century college. Nevertheless, it was the other end o' the nineteenth century that saw Elizabeth Marshall of Philadelphia succeed her father, Charles Marshall, to a drug business established by her grandfather, Christopher Marshall, before the Revolution. And she made a success of it, too, as a clever woman will of anything if given a fair chance and a free foot. One of her apprentices was Charles Ellis, subsequently one of the founders of Philadelphia's College of Pharmacy and at one time its president.

⁂

The Drug Trade in Calcutta.—People in the Mofussil, in India, and the great manufacturing trades in Great Britain, can hardly imagine the enormous and lucrative business in drugs, chemicals, and patent medicines that is carried on through the vast Indian Peninsula, more especially in the large metropolitan provincial cities. Men retire yearly with princely fortunes who but a few years before were almost penniless. Drug shops and palatial drug houses form part of the street frontage of every thoroughfare, even to the smallest by-lanes of these rapidly-developing centres of the population. During the past year (1893) the revenue of the custom house in Calcutta alone was estimated as drawn against an import trade in drugs equal to sixty-four lakhs of rupees, while that on patent medicines ran as high as ninety-six lakhs of rupees. This, to the export industry of Great Britain and America, is a most salutary and promising commentary. Some idea of the vastness of the drug trade in India may be estimated from the statistics of Calcutta alone. There are in this city no less than 756 drug stores. These may be graded into three classes. The first would include large and old established European houses and a few immensely wealthy but little known Indian import businesses. The second would embrace numerous second-rate recently-established chemists' shops which do little more than general dispensing work. The third class includes hundreds of petty retail chemists' shops which deal in patent medicines and cheap drugs, and buy up and retail the condemned stock of the more respectable firms. In the first class there are about ten houses; in the second about a hundred, and the balance would be relegated to the third class. Some streets are literally crowded with this latter class of petty stores. In College street alone there are 113 drug shops. The great emporium of Calcutta, its royal exchange, so to speak, Chadney Chowk, has not a few of these places, and it is simply surprising to witness the daily sales of drugs and patent medicines in this veritable beehive of human trade. Here the poor man can get an ounce of steel drops for four pice, bottled, labeled, and all. Here Beecham's pills can be obtained for 40 per cent. less than the price charged in an English place of business. In one of these shops alone in Chadney Chowk we have seen a day's sales often amount to five and six thousand rupees, and here any single drug is imported by the hundredweight. —*Indian Journal of Pharmacy.*

⁂

The Proportion of Physicians to the Population.—There are more doctors in the United States—physicians and surgeons—in proportion to the whole population than in any other country. The official percentage here is 125 to every 100,000 inhabitants, against 91 in Scotland (the Scotch take high rank as surgeons), 70 in Germany, 69 in Ireland, 64 in England, 54 in Belgium, 33 in Italy, 31 in Spain, 29 in France, 27 in Hungary, 18 in Russia and 14 in Sweden. It may be generally set down as a proposition which is almost universal in its application that doctors are most numerous, in proportion to the population, where the ratio of inhabitants is most dense, and scantiest in thinly populated agricultural countries. It is a somewhat peculiar fact, to which nowhere has attention been called, that in Russia, where the proportion of physicians to the whole population is so low, the number of female physicians is comparatively great. There are about 700 women doctors in Russia, and many of these occupy important positions in hospitals and workhouses, in educational establishments, in factories and works of various kinds and in Government institutions, while others hold appointments from municipal bodies. The remuneration for these different posts averages from about $1000 a year downward.

⁂

Alarming Increase of Chemists in South Australia.—The returns of the occupations of the people in the colony of South Australia, as ascertained by the census of 1891, have only just been issued. Pharmaceutical chemists and druggists numbered 276, including 18 females; ten years before there were only 191. The population increased about 13 per cent. in the decade, but the chemists 44½ per cent. Medical practitioners numbered 161 in 1881, and 202 in 1891, an increase of 25 per cent.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Shark Oil.

Shark oil is exported in large quantities from Iceland to Germany. It is of a fine color, never becomes thick, and is said to possess similar medicinal virtues to cod liver oil; and, no doubt, it is often sold in the name of the latter product. A fleet of 100 boats is engaged in the industry every year, from January to August. They are schooners of from 30 to 50 tons, with a crew of from eight to ten men. The sharks are captured about 20 miles from the coast in the winter, and in the summer about 100 miles away, in deeper water. Every two or three weeks the boats return to port, with from 100 to 120 barrels of liver, which is boiled in dirty and evil-smelling hovels. The sharks captured by the Icelanders reach 20 feet in length, and 5 feet in thickness. A liver yields up to 5 gallons of oil. The neighborhood of a shark oil refinery is not to be mistaken, as the odor arising therefrom is far from pleasant. The fishermen earn about 35s. per month, with a premium of 6d. on each barrel of liver. The captain gets 2s. 3d. per barrel for the first 100, and 3s. 4d. per barrel for all in excess. Sickness seems to be very rife among sharks, judging from the small quantity of healthy livers, belonging to healthy fish, compared with the greenish ones, from the fish suffering from disease, and the red livers from the thin, ill-conditioned fish. The Icelanders only take the livers from the fish, and they neglect the fins, skin and teeth; but that is not so in the Tasmanian fisheries, as in Sydney fins fetch £28 per ton. They are also saved in the Hawaiian, the Arabian Gulf, and the China Fisheries, in fact, in China the fins of sharks are considered a delicacy. The Iceland shark is not scuh a difficult fish to tackle as the tiger shark, the terrible "bluepointer" of Australian waters, which, although smaller, is swifter, more ferocious, and fusnished with a more massive jaw than his congeners; however, a large number of fishermen fall victims to his voracity and violence. One of the chief sites of the shark liver industry is Slamsund, but when the oil leaves there it is not fit for use, but it is sent on to Christiania, where it is refined, and freed from sanguineous globules and stearin, filtered through paper, and packed ready for the market.

The Action of Iodoform on Calomel.

Iodoform and calomel, in equal parts, are a favorite mixture for external use. When freshly prepared it has a clear yellow color. After a time, however, it becomes red on the surface, and after some months the whole mass is one of red crystals. It is found that the whole of the mercury has been transformed into the biniodide, or into a mixture of this and of the chloriodide. Chloroform is formed at the same time, which is easily recognized by its odor. The micro-chemical examination of the mixture is interesting. A drop of iodide of potassium on the slide shows the formation of the double iodide of potassium and mercury. After a few seconds the crystals become powdery and dissolve in the excess of KI, and nothing is seen but oily drops of chloroform. Bichloride of mercury and iodide triturated with alcohol give rise to the chloriodide of mercury, which is known as Boutigny's salt.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

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A few of the "Perles" placed in the mouth dissolve into a strongly antiseptic fluid of agreeable taste, cleanse the mouth and mucous membrane of the pharynx and immediately remove the fungi, germs and putrid substance accumulating about the tonsils, thereby preventing any further injury to the teeth.

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Take 2—4 Perles, let them dissolve slowly in the mouth and then swallow. Being packed in small and handy tins, Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles can always be carried in the pocket.

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Formulary.

COLLODION DEPILATORY.

Alcohol	48 parts
Iodine	3 parts
Collodion	140 parts
Oil turpentine	6 parts
Castor oil	8 parts

This is to be applied to the hairy parts every day for two or three days.—*Union Medicale.*

MERCURIAL COLLODION.

For the removal of corns the following prescription is given :

Corrosive sublimate	0.3 grammes
Salicylic acid	4.0 grammes
Collodion	30.0 grammes

To be applied daily to the corns, care being taken to remove each time the pellicle formed from the previous application. The corns soften readily with this collodion, which is very readily removed. The treatment may be followed by an application of some soothing ointment.

SALVE FOR SHOE BLISTERS, ETC.

Potash soap	52 parts
Water	27 parts
Vaselin	15 parts
Zinc oxide	6 parts
Oil of lavender to perfume.	

Mix and make a liniment.—*Therapeutische Blatter.*

CRAYONS OF CHRYSAROBIN.

These are coming into considerable use among dermatologists in the treatment of alopecia, barber's itch, etc. The following is Leistikow's method of preparing them :

Colophony	5 parts
Yellow wax	35 parts
Olive oil	30 parts
Chrysarobin	30 parts

Melt the wax, rosin and oil together, and stir in the chrysarobin. Cast into pencil form, using paper moulds.—*Nat. Druggist.*

CHILBLAINS.

Oxide of zinc	ʒ ss
Glycerine	ʒ iss
Lanolin	℥ i- ʒ iij

To be rubbed in after washing.—*Stern. Ex.*

TOOTH ACHE.

Dr. Ben. H. Broadnax, of Broadnax, La., packs the cavity with cotton moistened in a mixture thus composed :

Rub together equal parts of

Carbolic acid, (liq.)
Gum-camphor,
Chloral hydrate,
Menthol,
Glycerin.

—*Jour. Mat. Med.*

HÆMORRHOIDS—LOCAL TREATMENT.

Cocaine hydrochlorate	15 grn.
Morphine sulphate	3¾ grn.
Atropine sulphate	3 grn.
Tannic acid	15 grn.
Vaseline	1 oz.

Apply within the anus.—*L'Un. Med.*

TINCTURE OF ARNATTO.

The *Suddeutsche Apotheker Zeitung* gives the following new formula for the preparation of this useful coloring tincture: Mix 200 parts of arnatto and 200 parts of water and add 3 parts of potassium carbonate and exhaust. Draw off the liquid, again exhaust with a like quantity of water and 1.20 part of potassium carbonate, again draw off, and finally boil the residual arnatto with a like quantity of water and 1.20 part of sodium carbonate. Evaporate the united fluids by boiling down to 120 parts. To the residue when cold, add 24 parts of alcohol, and, after letting stand awhile, filter. The result is excellent.

ROSE WATER CREAM.

Spermaceti	ʒ ij
White wax	ʒ i
Oil almond, expressed	℥ iv
Glycerin	℥ ij
Powdered tragacanth	ʒ ss
Rose water	℥ vi

LEATHER DRESSINGS.

BLACK—

Yellow wax	4 parts
Oil of turpentine	16 parts
Castile soap	5 parts
Fish oil	65 parts
Lamp-black	10 parts

Melt the wax and turpentine together in a water-bath, using precautions against the latter catching fire. Rub up the fish oil and lamp black, and add to the melted mass. Finally add the soap, continuing the heat until the latter is dissolved, and agitating until cold to prevent separation. Apply with a brush.

YELLOW DRESSING—

Follow the foregoing formula, except that instead of lamp black use 25 parts of yellow ochre. Then dissolve five parts of finely powdered borax in 95 parts of glycerin by the aid of heat, and stir into the solution of fats, continuing the stirring until the material is homogeneous.

COLORLESS DRESSING.—

Fish oil	500 parts
Beef suet	300 parts
Cocoanut oil	100 parts

Mix and melt together.

The above is especially suited for reins, fine harness, etc.

RED RUSSIA-LEATHER POLISH—

Sandarac	20 parts
Mastic	10 parts
Venice turpentine	4 parts
Gum elemi (soft)	1 part
Castor oil	1 part
Oil birch-tar	2 parts
Fuchsin	1 part
Alcohol 90-per cent. q. s. ad	100 parts

Dissolve by maceration the first five ingredients in 85 parts of alcohol. Add the oil birch-tar and fuchsin. Filter the solution, passing sufficient alcohol through the filter to make 100 parts.

Any yellow leather may be made to resemble Russia leather by first cleaning with benzin to remove grease or dirt, and then treating with this solution.—*Dieterich's Manual.*

MINERAL WATERS IN CONSTIPATION.—The mineral waters tend to desiccate the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal; especially is this true of sulphate of magnesium and the magnesium salts generally.

"Home-Made" Instrument for Urinalysis.

Frank T. Green has described in a recent number of the *Pacific Druggist* an albuminometer made at a cost of 15 cents. Its construction and use are as follows : "It is only necessary to purchase an ignition tube 6 inches long and 9-16 of an inch inside diameter, or a trifle over ½ an inch will do. Measure in 25 minims of water at about 20° C., mark the lower end of the meniscus with pen and ink, and number it 1. On top of that put in 17 minims of water, mark a line and number it 2. On top of that put in 15 minims, mark a line and number it 3. Put in 13 minims, line it and number it 4; then 11 minims more, and number the line 5; 75 minims more, line it and mark it U; lastly, 110 minims, marking this top line R. The instrument is ready to be permanently marked and lettered. By means of a sharp triangular file the lines of measurement can be cut on the glass. With a firm, steady hand the figures can be scratched on by writing with the point of the file. The instrument now is known as Esbach's albuminometer. The quantity of albumin in urine is estimated as follows: Fill up to mark U with filtered acid urine; then fill up to mark R with Esbach's reagent; cork and reverse a dozen times; allow to stand 24 hours. The figures will indicate grammes to a liter or parts to 1,000, and, by pointing off one place, will indicate fractions of 1 per cent. For example, suppose the albuminometer read, after 24 hours, 2. The urine would contain 2 parts to 1,000 or two tenths of 1 per cent. The formula for Esbach's reagent for albumin is: Dissolve 2.5 grams of picric acid and 5 grams of citric acid in 255 c.c. of boiling distilled water; when cold add water sufficient to make 250 c.c."

A Remarkable New Compound.

According to *Die Natur*, a German chemist has discovered a new body which possesses the remarkable property of solidifying under the influence of heat and of becoming liquid again at temperatures below zero. This body, which has received the name of cryostase, is obtained by mixing together equal parts of phenol, camphor and saponine, to which is added a slightly smaller quantity of oil of turpentine. Up to the present there has been no product known that possesses this property of liquefying when cold and solidifying when warm; for, although certain bodies, such as albumin, harden at a slightly elevated temperature, it is impossible to bring them back to a liquid state, even under the influence of very low temperatures.

NICKEL, unknown till 1715, is now very extensively used, having largely taken the place of silver in plated ware, and as an alloy with steel it is superior to any other metal.

Photographic Notes

The Artistic Aspect of Photography.

During the course of a lecture before the Woodford Society, J. W. Spurgeon said, "The point of view, suitable angle, and distance are all very important elements in securing a good picture, even when suitable objects are found. The principal object should never be in the centre, but if a rectangle be divided into three equal parts, both vertically and horizontally, an object on either of these dividing lines will attract attention by reason of its position, the strongest points being at the intersection of the lines. Strong lines in one direction should be balanced by those running in opposition, a wedge should always have its apex supported, and a building have more of the picture in front than behind it. Always aim at breadth of effect, and choose the time of day when the lighting is most suitable.

Developing Gelatino-Chloride Paper.

S. H. Fry's process of developing gelatino-chloride paper or prints, is as follows (Anthony's *Phot. Bull.*, 1894, xxv, p. 306): The prints are exposed, so as to render the image slightly visible, and are then placed in a bromizing solution (potassium bromide, 1 fl. os.; water, 10 fl. oz.) for about fifteen minutes. They are then thoroughly washed and developed in the following solutions:

1—	Hydroquinone	1 oz.
	Sulphurous acid	¼ fl. oz.
	Sodium sulphite	¼ oz.
	Potassium bromide	60 grains
	Water	to make 25 fl. oz.
2—	Caustic soda	¼ oz.
	Sodium sulphite	½ oz.
	Water	to make 25 fl. oz.
3—	Ammonium bromide Ammonium carbonate } āā	1 oz.
	Water	to make 25 fl. oz.

Take equal parts of each.—Development should be stopped when the details in the high lights begin to show, as the image rather gains than loses subsequently. The prints are then thoroughly washed, to get rid of all developer, and may then be toned in the usual toning-baths. The prints, when they leave the developer, are of a brick-red color, and are said to tone readily.

Developing Enlargements with Eikonogen.

A correspondent in *Photography* advocates the following developer for obtaining rich velvety black tones in bromide paper:

A—	Sodium bisulphide	60 grains
	Eikonogen	120 grains
	Warm water	10 ounces
B—	Potassium carbonate	240 grains
	Potassium bromide	8 grains
	Water	10 ounces

(Bisulphite of soda, not ordinary sulphite of soda.)

To develop take three parts A and one part B just before using. With anything approaching correct exposure through a good even negative, development will be complete in three or four minutes. Eikonogen-developed prints should be washed for at least ten minutes before fixing. No acid bath is required to clear, as the water will do this. Fix in hypo four ounces, water twenty ounces, for ten minutes, and wash thoroughly as usual. Always use fresh hypo for each batch of prints, if good tones are to be relied upon.

Another Sensitive Material.

C. F. T., in the *Photogram*: We must add another to the list of substances sensitive to light. It has been shown that cotton soaked in a five per cent. solution of metatungstate of soda becomes blue on exposure to light. In a dark room the action is reversed, the fabric returning to its original hue. As the color reappears on exposing it again to daylight, there seems a possibility of using the salt in actinographs.

Photographic Lamp Shades.

Take a sheet of ferro-prussiate paper and cut it up into pieces of pyramid shape; then place the paper under a negative (4 by 5) in the printing frame; if this be done carefully the paper need not be creased much, and the subsequent washing will remove what creases are made. When printed pretty deeply, remove paper, and, placing some circular object—say a jam-pot—over the centre, leave it exposed to the light until the uncovered portion of the picture is effaced; then fix the print by washing in the usual way, and having joined the necessary number of pieces—say six—together by gumming them to strips of tape, the shade is complete.

Hints for Photographers.

Paper used in developing lamps will fade. For safety, renew them from time to time.

There is no economy in using old and dirty Hypo solution; remember, it will stain the film.

Do not diaphragm too close; the effect is harsh, and not artistic.

Do not use your developing tray for holding Hypo solution, and then hope for clean negatives.

See that the drop which closes the slot when the slide of your plate-holder is withdrawn is in working order. Many plates are fogged from this drop being out of order.

Use only the best, you will find them the cheapest.

A weak solution of perchloride of iron will remove yellow stains from negatives.

Don't put plates face down in a box. Hypo in straw board will injure the film.

Do not attempt to clean the surface of a dry plate by drawing it across the coat sleeve or rubbing it with the hand, but in all cases remove any dust with a camel hair brush.

Do not hurry your negative out of the Hypo bath; it will save you trouble later on.

Drain the Hypo from your plate before putting into wash; it will help to prevent softening.

Do not develop your plates too close to your developing lamp; you may fog them.

In summer, keep your developer cool, and note the clean, clear results.

In winter, keep your developer between 65 deg. and 70 deg. Use a liquid thermometer for this purpose—it will pay.

Keep your stock of dry plates in a dry, cool room—not hot.

Do not dry your negatives in a room having a close atmosphere, but give them a little draft.—*Seed's Manual.*

Spectrum of the Electric Discharge.

The *Pharmaceutical Journal* (quoting the *Philosophical Magazine*) states that Liveing and Dewar have conducted experiments with a view to observing the emission-spectra of liquid oxygen, air and nitrogen, when stimulated by the electric discharge, at temperatures of 180°–200° below zero. Platinum electrodes were employed, and in the case of oxygen the spectrum was chiefly a continuous one, brightest in the yellowish-green, but extending for some distance both on the red and blue sides. The absorption bands were conspicuous on this bright background. Much ozone was formed during the passage of the discharge, and imparted its characteristic indigo tint to the liquid. With liquid air the effects were similar, but oxides of nitrogen were produced, and liquid nitrogen gave a continuous spectrum with three bright lines in the green and yellowish-green, generally resembling those seen in liquid oxygen. For the sake of comparison the spectrum of the spark in distilled water was observed. This also was continuous, with the red line (C) of hydrogen conspicuous, and the F line just visible, and glimpses of the three platinum lines in the green and yellowish-green. The bright lines seen in all cases were traceable to the electrodes, and it seems not unlikely that the continuous spectrum was due to paricles thrown off them.

IMPROVED EVAPORATING METHOD.—Penchen and Clarke describe in *Corps Gras Industrielle* an improved method for evaporating liquids. Instead of applying the heat to the bottom of the vessel they suspend the steam-coil near the surface, thus leaving the lower strata unheated (comparatively) and hence less prone to change by prolonged heating. The process is also claimed to be more rapid than the older method.

GENUINE CELERY REMEDY'S MANLEY'S

"MANLEY'S"

Celery Nerve Compound

WITH

Beef, Iron & Wine.

A scientific combination of Celery, Beef, Iron and Wine, Tonics and Pure Glycerine, instead of alcohol.

—: UNEQUALLED :—

AS A HEALTH BUILDER AND HEALTH RESTORER.

Has given the FULLEST SATISFACTION to persons who have taken it.

It is put up in a 16 oz bottle, contained in an attractive Blue and White carton.

PRICE TO THE TRADE. $6.00 (nett) per doz. 5% off on three dozen orders, and 5 off for spot cash.

Sells for $1 00 a Bottle.

Orders respectfully solicited.

For testimonials, etc., write to the makers.

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87 King St. East, TORONTO.

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Wholesale Druggists

—AND—

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

We would be glad to correspond with Druggists in Western Provinces when in the market.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

THE J. R. H. BRAND

IS THE FINEST

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

Sold in 25 imperial gallon tin-lined Barrels, and in 2 and 4 gallon Tins.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

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JOH. RYE HOLMBOE,

TROMSO, NORWAY,

Sole Maker and Exporter.

Cable address—"Rye."

Gibbons' . Toothache Gum . . .

Per doz. $1.00

¼ gross 2.75

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

J. A. Gibbons & Co.

TORONTO.

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25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.

GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

GRAY'S DENTAL PEARLINE, an excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

GRAY'S SULPHUR PASTILLES, for burning in diphtheritic cases.

THESE SPECIALTIES,

all of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street,

(Corner of Lagauchetiere)

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Major's Cement.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

Universally acknowledged to be the Best and Strongest preparation ever offered to the public.

For repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Leather Belting, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc.

Price, $1.00 and $1.50 per doz. 15 and 25 cents per bottle.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of Leather Goods.

Price, 80c., $1.00 and $1.50 per doz. 10, 15 and 25 cents per bottle.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes and all kinds of Rubber Goods.

Price, $1.00 per doz. ; 15c. per bottle.

The Leather and Rubber Cements are superior to any in the market, and can be used by any one, as the directions are given so explicitly. It is put up in two ounce bottles, one quart and one gallon cans.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing Wood, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc., always ready for use.

Price, 80c. and $1.00 per doz. 10 and 15 cents per bottle.

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MANUFACTURER OF

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PURE SPIRITS,

Rye and Malt Whiskies.

"OLD TIMES" & "WHITE WHEAT."

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ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

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SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS

Have gained a High Reputation everywhere

FOR EXPORT TRADE.

They are put up in 1-lb., 2-lb., and 5-lb. Bottles. Packed in Casks or in 1 doz. Cases as required, and delivered F. O. B. at any Port in England. These Sweets are absolutely pure.

SARSAPARILLA AND SULPHUR TABLETS.

As it is extremely probable these Tablets will have a very large sale, we beg to advise Chemists that we guarantee every pound of Tablets to contain equal to 24 ozs. of Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, besides the usual quantity of Sulphur, thus securing a really valuable blood purifier.

HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHLORODYNE COUGH LOZENGES, CHLORODYNE JUJUBES,
PEPPERMINT LOZENGES,

In every variety of size and strength. Curiously Strong, and Multum in Parvo Mints give the utmost satisfaction. Medicated Lozenges of Pharmacopœia Strength.

DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

VOICE AND THROAT LOZENGES

FOR SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES

Have an immense sale, both at home and abroad ; will keep in any climate, and give entire satisfaction.
Put up in Tins containing 3 doz., 6 doz., and 12 doz. cakes.

THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES

(As per T. H. Pharmacopœia)

All Lozenges are sent out in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles (bottles free) but allowed for if returned.

Proprietary Lozenges Carefully Prepared, Stamped and Cut to any Size or Shape.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

Tablet Triturates.

By D. J. Thomas.

From a paper read before the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

Although triturate tablets possess, in many instances, an obvious superiority over pills, they are, however, objectionable in others. For example, in exhibiting the bitter substances, such as strychnine, quinine, aloes, etc. Owing to the absence of a coating it is quite impossible to swallow a tablet containing any of the bitter medicaments without leaving some indication of its bitterness upon the sense of taste. An occasional objection is found in some instances where the active constituent of the tablet is crystalline in character; owing to the recrystallization in the tablet, it becomes hard, and consequently is rendered difficult to reduce to a powder unless subjected to extraordinary pressure; thus destroying, to some extent, one of the advantages claimed for it. Again, if the quantity of adhesive matter introduced into the tablet for the purpose of maintaining its form and holding it together has been used to excess, its ready reduction to powder is impeded. Care, therefore, should be intelligently exercised in their preparation, or, again, their superiority over coated pills becomes weakened. From personal observation it must be admitted that in proportion to the increased demand for triturate tablets there appears to be a decreased demand for pills, capsules, and powders. While there still remains an active demand for pills, powders are being rapidly supplanted by tablets. It is not claimed by the writer that this condition exists wherever tablets have been introduced. The reverse of this condition may exist in many sections.

It is a settled fact that triturate tablets have come to stay, at least until some better means has been discovered that will accomplish the same end. As there is no secret about the modus operandi for the manufacture of triturate tablets they can be produced by the average pharmacist through the employment of ordinary skill and the utensils he now has at hand. With mortar and pestle, glass or porcelain slab, spatula, and a few sets of hard rubber or metallic molds, he finds himself equipped for the production, on a small scale, of any tablet that the large manufacturer is capable of making, with the exception, as in all other things, that they can be made on a larger scale at a greatly reduced cost. The possible danger of ultimate injury to the prescription business can only result where the pharmacist fails to recognize the preference the physician is disposed to show towards the triturate tablets, and refuses to supply them when prescribed.

The electric centrifuge is an apparatus invented by Doctor C. W. Purdy, of Chicago. It is designed for the centrifugal analysis of urine.

Rice Paper.

The rice paper tree, one of the most interesting of the flora of China, has recently been successfully experimented with in Florida, where it now flourishes with other sub-tropical and Oriental species of trees and shrubs. When first transplanted in American soil, the experimenters expressed doubt of its hardiness, fearing that it would be unable to stand the winters. All these fears have vanished, however, and it is now the universal opinion that it is as well adapted to the climate of this country as to that of the famed Flowery Kingdom.

It is a small tree, growing to a height of less than 51 feet, with a trunk from 3 to 5 inches in diameter. Its canes, which vary in color according to the season, are large, soft and downy, the former somewhat resembling that noticed in those of the castor bean plant. The celebrated rice paper, the product of this queer tree, is formed of thin slices of pith, which is taken from the body of the tree in beautiful cylinders, several inches in length.

The Chinese workmen apply the blade of a sharp, straight knife to these cylinders, and turning them round, either by rude machinery or by hand, dexterously pare the pith from circumference to centre. This operation makes a roll of extra quality paper, the scroll being of equal thickness throughout. After a cylinder has thus been pared it is unrolled, and weights are placed upon it until the surface is rendered uniformly smooth throughout its entire length.

It is altogether probable that if rice paper making becomes an industry in the United States these primitive modes will be done away with.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Be Wise.

If a man is content to follow in one beaten path all his life; if he is so wise in his own conceit that he thinks he knows it all, and that nobody can teach him anything; if he is content to remain in sodden ignorance because he cannot see that in the knowledge offered him is going to bring him an immediate return in cash—then, and in all such cases, a man cannot afford to pay for a trade journal. But if he would keep abreast of the times in his calling, if he would know what new inventions and discoveries are being made that directly effect his own interests; if he would profit by the experience of others as told in print; if he would know everything possible connected with his own calling, so that he may be able to converse intelligently, not only with his co-workers but with outsiders seeking information—then the trade journal is indispensible. Says the *British Printer*:—It is a power in the land, and he who rejects its friendly aid will soon find himself at the rear end of the procession. He cannot know too much of his own feeling.—*Ex.*

Vegetable Life a Necessary Condition of Animal Life.

By Dr. S. De Bonniere.

Everyone knows that atmospheric air is composed of twenty-three units of oxygen and seventy-three units of nitrogen, besides five six thousandths of carbonic acid and a variable proportion of vapor of water. This composition is remarkably unvarying, allowing for differences in countries and altitudes. The oxygen is a little less abundant on the surface of the sea, which absorbs some continually for the respiration of fish. It is transformed into carbonic acid in all confined centres where animals breathe. It would disappear from the surface of the globe if the green parts of vegetation were not here to release it from carbonic acid and under the influence of the solar rays to throw it back into the atmosphere.

However, oxygen has not always existed; sulphides and graphite are found in the primitive rocks which would have burned if oxygen had been contemporaneous with them. These rocks have cooled in a medium composed of carbonic acid, nitrogen, and hydrogen. This is the atmosphere in which the first plants have been developed. How do our plants, those of the present day, behave in this medium? This is the problem which has been investigated for some years by an English chemist, J. L. Phipson.

His experiments were tried upon plants of the genera poa, agrostis, trifolium, myosotis, antirrhinum, and convolvulus. He had the roots placed in fertile soil and exposed the upper parts of the plants in glass covers regulated to the light of the sky, with a temperature vary from 15° to 26°C. during the day.

In carbonic acid the plants do not prosper, in hydrogen they do better; the hydrogen is gradually absorbed and disappears at the end of a few weeks. In nitrogen the convolvulus arvensis lives for a long time, provided that carbonic acid is kept freely in the water which bathes its roots. In this experiment the roots were kept in water. In nitrogen containing a third part of carbonic acid the vegetation prospered, and after a few weeks the analysis found inside the glass cover nearly the composition of air, without its volume having changed. The plant had made oxygen.

A curious cosmogonic fact results from these experiments; we must attribute the genesis of oxygen to vegetable life, a condition sine qua non of animal life.—*Popular Science News.*

Genesis of Natural Phosphate.—According to Gautier, it has been experimentally established that at least a part of the tribasic calcium phosphate has resulted from the action of ammonium phosphate upon limestone, the ammonium phosphate having itself been derived from the bacterian destruction of ammonium.

Chemical Perfumes.

Almost all the natural perfumes are of vegetable origin, and are derived from the treatment of flowers and fruits. In this way are obtained the aromatic essential oils of rose, mint, anisi, santal, thyme, cloves, etc., and the perfumes of the violet, iris, and jasmin. Musk is the only important perfume that is of animal origin.

For a long time now, however, the odor of fruits has been imitated with the aldehydes and ethers of fatty acids, such as the acetates, valerianates, benzoates, salicylates and butyrates of metyyl, ethyl and amyl, which, mixed in definite proportions, recall the odor of strawberries, raspberries, apples, pears, etc. The following are two examples of such mixtures :—

PERFUME OF THE PINE APPLE.

Chloroform	10 grains.
Aldehyde	10 "
Butyrate of ethyl	50 "
Butyrate of amyl	100 "
Glycerine	30 "
Alcohol, 100%. (litre)	1

PERFUME OF THE APPLE.

Chloroform	10 grains.
Nitric ether	10 "
Aldehyde	20 "
Acetate of ethyl	10 "
Valerianate of amyl	100 "
Glycerine	40 "
Alcohol, 100% (litre)	1

The aroma of rum and cognac and the boquet of wines have also been reproduced artificially. We shall not dwell upon the danger that accompanies the use of these products in a large quantity when they are mixed with beverages and alimentary substances. We shall occupy ourselves here more particularly either with products like those which we find in nature, such as vanilline, or with perfumes such as musk and the odor of violet, which are designed not for alimentation, but for perfumery properly so called.

Among the aromatic products employed as perfumes we may first mention methylsalicylic ether, which reproduces the oil of wintergreen. The oil of bitter almonds, too, has been frequently replaced by nitrobenzine. Nitrobenzine, as regards composition, is absolutely different from the oil of bitter almonds, but it resembles it in odor. Benzaldehyde, likewise, has replaced the oil of bitter almonds in certain cases.

Such substances possess but a secondary importance; but vanilline, on the contrary, which reproduces the odoriferous principle of the vanilla bean, is an object of an extensive and very prosperous manufacture. The first process that gave rise to it was elaborated in 1874 by Messrs. Tiemann and Haarmann. In studying coniferine, these scientists found that it was formed of a glucoside which, under the influence of a special ferment (emulsine) split up into glucose and coniferic acid. This latter, through oxidation, gives vanilline. The coniferine itself, oxidised with a mixture of sulphuric acid and bichromate, furnishes vanilline. It was by this process that it was first manufactured. The method of purification was very simple. Like aldehyde vanilla possesses the property of forming an insoluble bisulphite combination, which was separated from the mass and afterward decomposed.

Chemically, vanilline methylprotocatechuic aldehyde.

The arrangement of the benzenic nucleus is of importance, since isouaniline, which is constituted by exactly the same groupings, but differently placed, has no odor. After the formula of vanilline became known, an endeavor was made to employ the neighboring bodies, to add the groupings that were wanting, and to properly place them with respect to each other. A host of methods was proposed to this effect, in making use of eugenol (De Laire and Tiemann), which was oxidised by permanganate ; of eugenol and bromide of methylene (De Boissieu) ; and of guaiacol and pyrocatechine (Tiemann and Reimer). Vanilline is even found in certain natural products, such as the benzoin of Siam, crude beet sugar, assafœtida, and opium. A certain number of these processes is employed industrially.

Piperonal or heliotropine is closely connected with vanilline. It is, in fact, the methylenic ether of protocatechuic aldehyde. In order to prepare it, piperic acid is oxidised by permanganate, but it can also be obtained by means of safrol. It is found in the oils of sassafras and shikimal, and can also be obtained from the oil of camphor. Coumarine is the anhydride of ortho oxycinnamic acid. It has been obtained synthetically by Perkin by causing acetic anhydride to re-act upon the sodium salt of salicylic aldehyde. It is especially extracted from natural products, such as the tonka bean and the "vanilla plant" *(liatris odoratissima)* of the United States.

Spirit of turpentine has likewise yielded a perfume, the terpinol of De Laire. To this effect one can either dehydrate terpene or treat spirit of turpentine directly. This perfume is known under the name of lily of the valley or lilac.

We now come to the two most recent discoverers, viz., the perfume of musk and that of the violet. Natural musk is the product of a secretion of the musk deer, a ruminant mammal that inhabits certain regions of Asia. The perfume is found in a sack which usually contains from fourteen to twenty grammes of it. It is also found, but in much smaller or even minimum quantity, in other animals, such as the civet, the musk rat, the badger, and the martin. Certain plants, too, often possess the odor of musk. This product is of the highest importance, since it is the base of all artificial perfumes, which sometimes contain considerable quantities of it.

The first process of preparation of a product having the odor of musk was discovered by Messrs Shaafer and Haffeld, who heated a mixture of dimethyl benzine, insobutylic alcohol, and chloride of zinc, which they afterwards broke up and nitrated. The truly industrial discovery of an artificial musk dates back to 1889, and was made by Mr. Baur, on the occasion of some researches upon the oil of resin.

In order to prepare the Baur musk chloride of isobutyl is made to react upon toluene (methyl benzine) in the presence of chloride of aluminum. We thus obtain isobutyl toluene, which, under the influence of nitric acid, is converted into trinitroisobutol toluene, which is the somewhat cumbersome chemical name of commercial musk.

There exists, theoretically, a host of analogues and homologues of this musk. A certain number of them have been prepared from xylene, cymene, and the diphenyl and xylyl methanes. A large number of such products possess the characteristic odor of musk.

A no less important discovery is that made a year ago by Mr. Tiemann, who reproduced synthetically the perfume of the violet (called ionone) after a series of researches of the greatest interest, from a scientific standpoint.

In order to prepare this perfume we start from citral, which is itself derived from the oil of lemon, or from the oxidation of the alcohols of the formula $C_{10}H_{18}O$ that we find in certain essential oils : geraniol, linaleol, aurantiol, and lavendol. The citral is shaken with acetone and barytes, and pseudo ionone is thus formed. This body is odorless and in order to render it odorous it is necessary to convert it into ionone, a product which is very closely related, but which is cyclic while the psuedo-derivative is of the open-chain series. A long series of similar products can be made with other acetones, and these have been studied with the greatest care by Messrs. De Laire and Tiemann.

Messrs. Tiemann and Kruger, on treating orris root with appropriate solutions, have separated various products and, among others, irone, which is the odorous principle of this root, and it was in the wake of these experiments that the synthesis of ionone was made, these two bodies being, in fact, isomerous, and consequently very closely related.—*Le Genie Civil* ; through *Chemical Trade Journal.*

THE INFLUENCE OF CO_2 ON FLAMES.—From experiments made with naked flames results have been obtained showing that the flames of liquid hydrocarbons burnt from wicks require a proportion of carbon dioxide to air, averaging about 15 per cent. of the mixture, for the extinction of ordinary flames A coal-gas flame burnt from a jet requires as much as 33 per cent. of carbon dioxide in the air to extinguish it ; while the hydrogen flame requires no less than 58 per cent. It is of interest to note that the flame of fire-damp is easily extinguished, requiring the presence of only 10 per cent. of the extinctive gas.—*Chem. Trade Jour.*

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906 persons in 1,000,000 die of old age.

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½ size fac-simile of package.

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The Best Selling Toilet Soap in the World.

Excels any 25 cent Soap on the Market. Nets the Retailer a good profit.

When sold at a very popular price it will not remain on your counters. Try a sample lot.

The quality of this soap is GUARANTEED. See that he name "BUTTERMILK" is printed as above "in green bronze," and the name "Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Company, Chicago," in diamond on end of package. Beware of imitations.

COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP CO.,

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Rubber Goods

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RIGHT PRICES.

Our line of ENEMAS, TUBING, FOUNTAINS, ATOMIZERS, is very complete and prices right. Buyers can effect great saving by placing orders with us.

Sure Selling Specialties:

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Soap Bark

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Full lines of Sundries.

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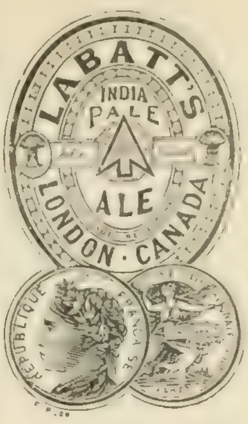

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Magic Catarrh Snuff

(REGISTERED)

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

Catarrh,

Cold in the Head,

Catarrhal Deafness,

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For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels,

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act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold **by** druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 75c. Package (4 boxes), $2. **For** free samples address

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Universal • Medicines

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

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THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY

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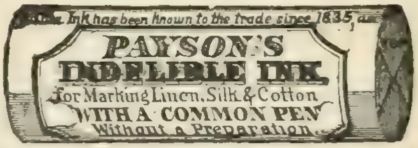
THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.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PAYSON'S
INDELIBLE INK
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WITH A COMMON PEN
Without a Preparation.

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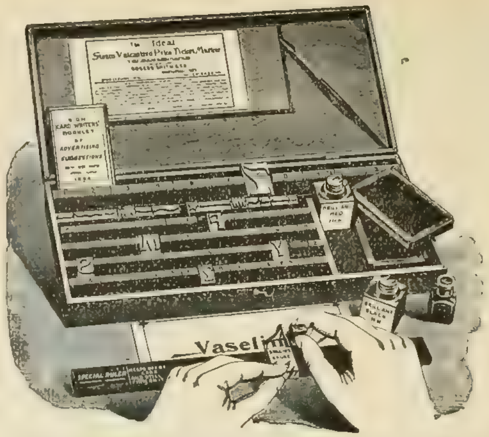

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Mention this paper in ordering and receive FREE 25 square feet Superior Card Board.

The import duty on these outfits will cost buyer about 25 per cent. above these prices.

W.A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO. U.S.A

PLAIN, LACQUERED BOXES AND DECORATED

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

• IN • THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

IF YOU USE THE

Red Star Toothwash Bottle

You will beat your neighbor as no other approaches it for beauty.

Scant 2 oz. (looks like a 3 oz.) complete open crown sprinkler, at $7.83 net per gross. Sample sent on receipt of 5 cents to pay postage.

T. C. Wheaton & Co., Millville, N. J., manufacturers of Flint, Green and Amber ware, and the largest factors of Homeo. Vials in the world.

EXCELSIOR

Drug = Mixer = and = Sifter.

IMPROVED AND PERFECTED

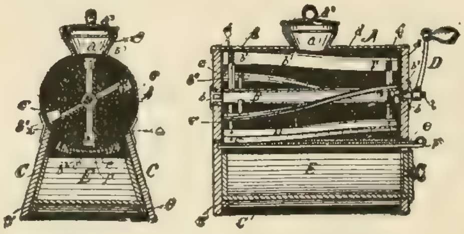
For Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, Perfumers, Etc.

Suitable for the manufacture of Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Face Powder, Condition Powder, and for the Compound Powders of the Pharmacopœia.

THESE ARE MADE IN THREE SIZES:

SUITABLE TO MIX—5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 25 lbs.—at $6, $12 and $18 Each.

Easily Cleaned and no Wood to Scent.



Dust Proof and Changeable Sieves.

Rubber Brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

These machines mix the powders thoroughly and then force them through sieves of the proper fineness for the intended powders. Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer.

This Mixer and Sifter is handled by the prominent wholesale druggists of the United States and gives general satisfaction. Amongst those handling them are: Morrison & Plummer, Chicago; Bullock & Crenshaw, and Smith, Kline & Co., Philadelphia; W. H. Scheffelin & Co., and McKesson & Robbins, New York, and others.

The 10 lb. Mixer is specially adapted for the general requirements of the Retail Druggist.

WM. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ontario, Sole Agent for Canada.

Business Notices.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal, is called to the SPECIAL CONSIDERATION of the Business Notices.

Malt Liquors.

The well known brands of "Labatt's" Stout and Ales, which are peculiarly adapted for invalids and convalescents, are advertised on page 281 of this issue.

Koff no More.

R. & T. W. is the well known brand of Watson's Cough Drops which have increased so largely in their sales year after year, until now, no drug stock is complete without them. At this season of the year it is particularly desirable that you have a full supply. How is your stock?

Lime Juice.

Messrs. Simpson Bros. & Co., Halifax, N.S., have this year handled over 10,000 gallons of Lime Juice—shipments outside of America going to India, Africa and Australia. The silver medal, the highest award, was awarded to their Lime Juice at the Provincial Exhibition of Nova Scotia.

Menthol Cough Drops.

The latest addition to the list of cough confections is the Menthol Cough Drop. The presentation of Menthol in this form for the alleviation of hoarseness, sore throat and tickling cough is a happy thought, and we have no doubt their efficacy will be the means of creating a large demand. See advertisement in this issue.

Walpole Chemicals.

The Walpole Dye and Chemical Co. have appointed Mr. G. Gennert, of 24 E. Thirteenth-st., New York City, sole selling agent for the Middle and Southern States. He will carry a full line of Walpole Hyposulphite, Sulphite of Soda, and Walpole double refined Chemicals in stock. Goods can be shipped either direct from the manufactory or from this agency, as rates of freight favor the purchaser.

Chewing Gums.

The Canadian Specialty Co. report increasing sales for the Royal Remedy and Extract Co.'s Chewing Gums, which are claimed to be the finest line of gums in the market. Their latest is the Celery and Pepsin Gum, which is very neatly put up, and has proved to be a fast seller. Druggists not carrying these goods in stock should try a sample lot. The Company is furnishing a nice show case with a moderate purchase of their goods.

Washington, D. C.,
Sept. 11th, 1894.

Gentlemen:—

I desire to thank you for samples, of the drug, often but poorly imitated, made by your firm and known as "Antikamnia."

The adoption of the monogram on the new tablets and the recall of all the old stock from the market, will prove of benefit to you and the many physicians who may hereafter desire to afford relief by its use.

Yours respectfully,
C. E. POSTLEY, M.D.,
1429 11th St., N. W.

To THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL CO.
St. Louis, Mo.

Demonstration of the Admixture of Foreign Fats with Vaselin.

La Reolo and Dupin give, in *l'Union pharmaceutique*, the following method of detecting the admixture of animal or vegetable fats with vaseline: A weighed quantity of vaselin, say 5 gm., is rubbed up in a mortar with 5 drops of a solution of potassium permanganate. If the vaselin be unadulterated the rosy color of the solution will remain unaltered, but if animal or vegetable fats be present will turn to a chestnut brown, the depth of which will be in direct proportion to the amount of adulterant present.

The Behavior of Chloral Toward Water and Alcohol.

Professor Schar, in the *Journal der Pharmacie von Elsass-Lothringen*, shows how instably the water is combined with the alcohol in chloral hydrate in the presence of chloral alcoholate. If an alcoholic solution of chloral alcoholate be poured into water, oily drops immediately separate, which, on first separation, are dissolved only by hard and persistent stirring. If left to stand a while these drops coalesce and form an oily stratum at the bottom of the glass, which, without any apparent change in character, will dissolve upon the slightest agitation. In this manner the nearly insoluble alcoholate, by merely being brought into contact with water, exchanges the alcoholic combination for water. In the same manner a freshly-prepared alcoholic solution of chloral hydrate when mixed with water, at once makes a limpid solution. If, however, the same be allowed to stand a short time before being mixed with water, the oily drops, referred to above, separate, and subsequently redissolve. Therefore, the solvent, in both instances, is directly responsible for the interchange of the water and alcohol molecules.

A Liberal Offer.

The enterprise of the publishers of *The Youth's Companion* of Boston, Mass., has steadily advanced the paper year by year, keeping it always in the front rank of the best periodicals. It fills to day as no other publication the popular demand for a practical family paper, one that is equally valued and enjoyed by old and young, and free from all objectionable features.

The best writers of all lands are engaged to write for its columns. Among the famous contributors for the volume for 1895 are two daughters of Queen Victoria; Mr. Gladstone, the most eminent living statesman, who has for the third time written an article expressly for *The Companion*; Sir Edwin Arnold, W. Clark Russell, Charles Dickens, Frank R. Stockton, J. T. Trowbridge, Mark Twain, Cy Warman, the famous locomotive engineer, and more than a hundred other writers who are known the world over.

The Companion appeals to all, whether in the home, in professional or business life, to the educator and laborer in every department of work. Its sound, practical editorials deal frankly, fairly and concisely with the questions of the day. Every utterance may be accepted without reserve. Full Prospectus and specimen copies sent free on application.

New Subscribers will receive *The Companion* free to 1895 if they subscribe at once, sending $1.75, the year's subscription price. It comes every week, finely illustrated.

A Christmas Book.

THE publishers of *Toronto Saturday Night* may well offer to place their Christmas Number of this year alongside anything produced anywhere. The book itself is extremely handsome. The cover is designed by Mr. John D. Kelly, of Toronto, and is one of the most brilliant and attractive things in the way of a cover ever done in the Dominion. Three pictures, instead of one, are given away with the Number this year, and "Charmed by the Song Bird" has only to be seen to be admired. The subject is a group of children listening to the birds. It was painted by G. A. Reid (whose famous pictures, "Mortgaging the Homestead" and "Foreclosing the Mortgage," our readers will remember having seen at the Toronto Fair) and is reproduced in the cheerful colors of real life by the newly discovered process called photo-lithography. It is a great picture. No. 2 Supplement, "Playmates," is a French pastel and a marvel of dainty coloring. No. 3 in black and white, called "A Difficult Trick," is the first popular reproduction of an old-fashioned steel engraving by T. Webster. On the expiry of the copyright The Sheppard Publishing Co. (Ltd.) at once had a plate made, of which they are proprietors, and what formerly could not be bought for less than ten dollars they now give with the Christmas Number free. As a study in faces it cannot be equalled. The three pictures have been admired by all who have seen them. The leading story in the Christmas Number is by Robert Barr, recently associated with Jerome K. Jerome in publishing the London *Idler*, but better known as Luke Sharp, whose writings made the Detroit *Free Press* famous. His story, One Day's Courtship, occupies fifteen pages. The scene is laid in Canada, and the illustrations are capital. Other stories are: The Shade of Helen, by Francis Morison; Le Loup Garou, by Clifford Smith; Why Johnnie Went Back, by Edmund E. Sheppard; The Passing of Baggs the Club Man, by Margaret Harvey, and An Heroic Imbecile, by Joe Clark. There are beautifully illustrated poems by J. W. Bengough and Reuben Butchart, Keppell Strange and James A. Tucker. There are local canvassers out (if not, someone should take hold of it) and our readers should see the book. It costs fifty cents (pictures and all), and is furnished in tubes ready for mailing.

Books & Magazines.

Magazines.

Scribner's Magazine.

The November number of *Scribner's Magazine* has for its leading article one of especially timely interest on "Election Night in a Newspaper Office," written by Julian Ralph, one of the New York *Sun's* most valued special correspondents and a newspaper man of wide experience. Prof. N. S. Shaler's article on "The Horse," another of his popular papers on Domesticated Animals, tells in an untechnical and thoroughly interesting way of the development of this fine animal, whose many admirable qualities have contributed so much to man's advancement in civilization. The distinguished French painter Delort has made a series of striking pictures to accompany the text. The frontispiece of the number is a reproduction of Louis Deschamps' great painting "Charity." It is another of Mr. Hamerton's selections, who contributes an entertaining biographical sketch of the artist.

A Thanksgiving Magazine.

When a woman is at her best, mentally and physically, is a question which receives adequate answer at the hands of such representative women as Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mary E. Wilkins, Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, Mrs. Burton Harrison, "Octave Thanet," "Gail Hamilton," Mary Mapes Dodge, and others in the November *Ladies' Home Journal.* Good fiction is a tonic, and the serial story, "A Minister of the World," by Caroline Atwater Mason, for which William T. Smedley has prepared some charming illustrations, will prove one of the best. Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney contributes another interesting "Friendly Letter to Girl Friends" and Mrs. Burton Kingsland writes of the social laws which govern the "Introduction of a Girl to Society." The twelfth installment of Mr. William Dean Howells' "My Literary Passions" is full of interest and charm, and Mrs. Lyman Abbott, in "Looking Toward a Wife," defines the wisest position for parents in the love affairs of their sons. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop contributes a dainty poem, and Mary Chahoon a Thanksgiving story, "The 'Sociable' at Barnes' Corners." The Christmas anthem by Bruno Oscar Klein, which won the prize in the *Journal's* Musical Series, is given. Palmer Cox has his "Brownies" play football. The editor discusses the financial problems that have beset the nation during the past year, applying their effects upon women in the home. Maria Parloa writes of "Heat and Light in France," Mrs. Mallon of "Graceful Dinner Gowns," Miss Hooper of "Frocks for Girls of All Ages," Helen Jay of "The Work of a Farmer's Wife," and Elizabeth Robinson Scovil of "Thanksgiving for the Children." For this delightful issue Mr. Wenzell has designed an attractive cover, which does its part toward making this holiday number a particularly attractive one, and one which no woman can afford to be without. The *Journal* is published by the Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, for ten cents per number and one dollar per year.

Review of Reviews.

The *Review of Reviews* for November, in its editorial department "The Progress of the World" has some suggestive paragraphs bearing on the present attempts at "municipal housecleaning" in the great cities of New York, Chicago and San Francisco, and takes the occasion to emphasize certain lessons to be learned from European municipal experience. In speaking of Glasgow's system of street cars, owned and operated by the municipality, the editor points out that this responsibility was not undertaken by the city until the municipal government had been tested with many large enterprises which it had shown its fitness to control and operate successfully; it is now managing its street car service says the *Review,* as successfully as the best of our American cities manage their fire departments.

A Famous Show of Beauty.

The show of distinguished beauty, transfixed by famous artists, which is now taking place at the Academy of Fine Arts in New York, has been anticipated by *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* in its November issue, in an article by Wm. A. Coffin, with illustrations of some of the more beautiful faces. The "Great Passions of History" series has for this month's subject the romantic career of Agnes Sorel, who influenced the destinies of France under Charles VII. "The Art Schools of America," "The Great British Northwest Territory," "The Chiefs of the American Press," and the "Public Library Movement," are amongst *The Cosmopolitan's* table of contents. Survivors of the war and their children will find intense interest in "The Story of a Thousand," a personal narrative begun in this number by Albion W. Tourgee, who tells in a graphic way, of a regiment which saw fierce service—of its organization, its marches, its sports, and its death-roll.

The Christmas Number

Is always a notable edition of this favorite magazine, and this year it is full of unusually good things. Many of the contributions have the distinctive flavor of the season, among them being Christmas Cheer, Gifts and Giving, A Plantation Christmas, and a Christmas Entertainment. In the Kindergarten Series the subject is Christmas Work for the Children, and the chapters on Venetian Iron Work and Crepe and Tissue Papers also treat of articles suitable for presentation. Barnard College (New York City) is the subject of an able paper by a graduate of '93, and there is a practical and helpful article on Photo-Negative Retouching as an Employment for Women. The initial chapter of a series on the Relations of Mother and Son opens the subject interestingly; the second instalment of The House discusses sensibly the matter of furnishing, and the continuation of What to Do in Illness will be of great benefit to every Mother. In the popular Tea Table Talks is found gossip about seasonable affairs. There is an article on Fur Rugs and Robes, and the newest books are noticed. New designs are shown in Knitting, Netting, Tatting, Crocheting, Lace Making, etc. The subscription price of the *Delineator* is One Dollar a year. Single copies, Fifteen Cents. Address orders to *The Delineator* Publishing Co., Ltd., 33 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Ont.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for November describes and illustrates "Niagara in Harness," in an elaborate article written by Arthur Vaughan Abbott, C. E., which gives an idea at once clear and most impressive of the stupendous achievement of diverting the power of the mighty cataract to mechanical use. Other illustrated articles are: "To Rio in a Sailing Vessel," by Henry Wysham Lanier; "Costume on the Stage," by Percy Anderson; "The Country Fair," by Thos. Donnelly. "Pike's Peak by Moonlight," by W. C. Campbell; "Shinnecock Silhouettes," by Don C. Seitz; "The Struggle for Life in the Deep," by Col. Nicholas Pike; and a second paper on "British Etching," by Frederick Wedmore.

—: OUR :—

Latest Importations.

ALUM, in bbls.
ALUM POWDERED, in bbls.
FINEST EPSOM SALTS, in bbls.
FINEST SUBLIMED SULPHUR, in bbls.
ROLL SULPHUR, in bbls.
CHLORIDE LIME, in casks.
SALTPETRE XTALS, in kegs.
SALTPETRE POWDERED, in casks.
POWDERED HELLEBORE, in bbls.
GLYCERINE, in tins.
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, bars.
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, cakes.
PARIS GREEN, in casks and drums.
GIBSON'S CANDIES, full assortment.

Your Orders Solicited.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

IMPORTERS,
London, • Ontario.

IF YOU ARE OFFERING

HOLIDAY GOODS ?

Bear in mind that the Druggists of Canada handle the finest lines of goods, and control the best class of customers. . . . . .

AN ADVERTISEMENT IN

The "Canadian Druggist"

Reaches the entire drug trade of the Dominion, from British Columbia to Prince Edward Island. . . . . .

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
P. O. Box 559. STRATHROY, CANADA.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO NOVEMBER 10th, 1894.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

Alcohol, gal	$4 05	$4 25
Methyl, gal	1 90	2 00
Allspice, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
Aloin, oz	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	45	50
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
Balsam, Fir, lb	40	45
Copaiba, lb	65	75
Peru, lb	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb	65	75
Bark, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	20	21
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	7 00	8 50
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb	50	55
powdered, lb	55	60
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb	75	80
Camphor, lb	65	68
Cantharides, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
Capsicum, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb	17	18
Carmine, No. 40, oz	40	50
Castor, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	6
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
Clove, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Cochineal, S.G., lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb	35	40
Creosote, Wood, lb	2 00	2 50
Cuttlefish Bone, lb	25	30
Dextrine, lb	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
Extract, Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Chamomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	75	80
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
Glycerine, lb	14	16
Guarana	3 00	3 25
Powdered, lb	3 25	3 50
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Assafœtida, lb	25	28
Arabic, 1st, lb	65	70
Powdered, lb	75	85
Sifted sorts, lb	40	45
Sorts, lb	25	30
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	70	75
Kino, true, lb	1 25	
Myrrh, lb	45	48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 25	4 50
Powdered, lb	6 00	6 50
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	45	48
Bleached, lb	45	50
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 15
Sorts, lb	45	75
Thus, lb	8	10
Herb, Althea, lb	27	30
Bitterwort, lb	27	30
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Hoarhound, ozs., lb	17	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, ozs., lb	15	20
Motherwort, ozs., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs., lb	18	20
Peppermint, ozs., lb	21	25
Rue, ozs., lb	30	35
Sage, Ozs., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, ozs., lb	18	20
Tansy, ozs., lb	15	18
Wormword, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
Honey, lb	13	15
Hops, fresh, lb	20	25
Indigo, Madras, lb	75	80
Insect Powder, lb	25	28
Isinglass, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
Leaf, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	20	22
Coca, lb	35	40
Digitalis, lb	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb	70	75
Senna, Alexandria, lb	25	30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
Leeches, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
Licorice, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1 50	1 75
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
Lupulin, oz	30	35
Lycopodium, lb	70	80
Mace, lb	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	9	10
Musk, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	25	27
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc., lb ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	15	18
Pepper, black, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladona, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, White, oz	25	30
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladona, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	15	16
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, Black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot. lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	15	18
Elecampane, lb	15	10
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	9	10
Ground, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	3 00	3 25
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, White, powd., lb	12	15
Indian Hemp	18	30
Ipecac, lb	2 65	2 75
Powdered, lb	2 80	3 00
Jalap, lb	55	60
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	75	80
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb	18	20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb true	20	25
Virginia Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
Rum, Bay, gal	2 25	2 50
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	5	6
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 25	1 50
Celery	30	35
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	5	6
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin,	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	8	9
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	35
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	15	25
Spermaceti, lb	55	60
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	20	25
Carbolic Crystals, lb	18	25
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	50	55
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	22	25
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem, pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem, pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	35	38
Salicylic, white, lb	1 60	1 80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2¾
Bottles, lb	5	6
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	90	1 10
Tartaric, powdered, lb	35	40
Acetanilid, lb	90	1 00
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	65	75
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate, crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	18
Antinervin, oz	85	00
Antikamina	1 25	1 30
Antipyrin oz	1 00	1 10
Aristol, oz	1 85	2 00
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's, sol., lb	13	15
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz.	5 00	5 00
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	35	40
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	30	35
Subcarbonate, lb	2 25	2 40
Subnitrate, lb	2 00	2 10
Borax, lb	9	10
Powdered, lb	10	11
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	35	38
Citrate, oz	35	38
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	18
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	1 00	1 10
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	1 90
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	15	20
Cocaine, Mur., oz	5 75	7 00
Codeia, ⅛ oz	1 00	1 10
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Diuretin, oz	1 60	1 65
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
Exalgine, oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 75	5 50
Iodoform, lb	6 00	7 00
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U. S. P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry,. oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	55
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon. Tartrate, lb	80	85
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
Menthol, oz	55	60
Mercury, lb	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.),	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 00	1 10
Calomel, lb	1 00	1 10
With Chalk, lb	60	65
Iodide, Proto, oz	35	40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
Milk Sugar, powdered, lb	30	35
Morphine, Acetate, oz	2 00	2 10
Muriate, oz	2 00	2 10
Sulphate, oz	2 00	2 10
Pepsin, Saccharated, oz	35	40
Phenacetine, oz	35	38
Pilocarpine, Muriate, grain	20	22

New Patents.

Amongst the recent patents issued from the U. S. Patent Office are the following which are of interest to the drug trade:

No. 525,853. Stopper for Hot Water Bags. Dennis B. Martin, New Haven, Conn., assignor to the Seamless Rubber Company, same place.

A screw-stopper for water-bags, consisting of a spun sheet-metal body having its inner end closed, and its outer end open, and formed with screw threads, and with an annular recess, located between its screw-threads and its closed inner end a sheet-metal cap applied to the open outer end of the body, a handle secured to the cap, and an annular packing-washer located in the recess of the body.

No. 525,925.—Urinal. August Sahlstrom, Minneapolis, Minn.

A concealed urinal, portable with the person, consisting of a flexible tube depending inside the trousers and provided with a pair of suspending devices attached one above the other, the one below the mouth of the tube for forming a fold to close the tube at its upper end and raising the tube at its lower end, when suspended thereby.

No. 526,353.—Vaginal Syringe. Jesse M. Lamb, Moorland, and Jonathan C. Hardesty, Millville, Ind.

The combination in a vaginal syringe embracing a main body, a fixed shield on one end of the main body, and a detachable and dilatable elastic reversed shield.

No. 526,501.—Water Bag and Food Warmer. Annie M. Plummer, Glencoe, Ill.

In a combined hot water bag and food warmer, the combination with a main water-tight receptacle for hot water, of a pocket attached to the outside of the receptacle and adapted to receive the food to be warmed.

No. 526,880.—Combined Bottle-Stopper and Syringe. Walter F. Ware, Camden, N. J.

A combined bottle-stopper and syringe, formed of a single piece of soft rubber and comprising a bulb, a conical nozzle, and a neck portion situate between the nozzle and bulb, the neck portion having a tapering exterior and adapted to form a bottle stopper, there being on the periphery of the neck portion a groove extending from a point below the junction of the nozzle with the neck to a point on the neck above the line of junction.

No. 526,932.—Teething-Ring. Martin L. Metzger, New York, N. Y.

A teething ring, the same consisting of a stem bent upon itself to form two opposing and contracting members, a transverse aperture being made at the lower portion of the stem and at the lower portion of the space between the members, annular ribs formed on the opposite end of the stem, a ring passed through the aperature in the stem, and a nipple located on the end having the ribs.

No. 526,452—Syringe—Comegys C. Lusby and Charles H. Richardson, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, same place.

A syringe adapted to heat the contents thereof which consists of an elastic bulb partly surrounded by a metallic shield, having a screw fitted delivery tube carrying electric conductors extending within it and terminating near the end thereof in the resistance piece adapted for generating heat, and suitable conducting devices whereby a current may be sent through the resistance piece at will.

Differentiation of Olive and Sesame Oils.

Franz Musseb gives the following, in the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle:* Into a test-tube of 15 ccm. capacity, put 8 to 10 gm. of the oil to be tested, and add 10 cgm. of dried phosphorus. Close the tube and dissolve the phosphorous, by the aid of heat, in a water-bath. Let cool, replace the cork in the test-tube with a plug of lint cotton and set aside in a place where the oil will not congeal. At the end of twenty-four hours, if the oil is pure, whitish opaque streaks will appear through the body of the same, which, in another day, will settle and form a transparent yellowish-brown ring or cup, covering the bottom and sides of the test-tube. If oil of sesame be present to the amount of 10 per cent. at the end of the first day the white streaks will form, apparently as in the pure oil; but closer observation will detect a decided tinge of yellow among them, and at the end of second day all will have become yellow, which subsequently becomes brown. The rapidity of the color change depends directly upon the amount of adulterant present. If, for instance, there be 50 per cent of sesame oil present, a deep brown ring will show itself within from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The author gives, as a further test, the following: Into a tube of the phosphorized oil let fall a single drop of wood tar, and add 2 ccm. of ammonia. The tube is then agitated, and if the oil be pure no color change will be noted, but if sesame oil be present, a brownish color develops, the depth of which depends upon the amount of adulterant.

New Remedies.

(Continued from page 275.)

Haematogen is a derivative of iron albuminate, very similar to ferratin. An alkaline solution of iron albuminate is precipitated with iron citrate and acetic acid, and the resulting body is a yellow powder containing 7 per cent. of iron. It is easily soluble in alkalis. *Gaduol* is an alcoholic extract of cod-liver. *Labordin* is merely a synonym of analgene. *Papoid* is the dried juice of *Carica papaya*. *Lactol* or lacto-naphthol is the lactic ester of b naphthol. *Salautol* is a combination of acetone with salicylic acid, and is very similar in its action to salol. *Chromogen* is the acid sodium salt of di-oxy-naphthol-sulphonic acid. *Iodopheno-chloral* is a mechanical mixture of equal parts of tincture of iodine, phenol and chloral hydrate. It is a brown solution.—*British and Col. Druggist.*

Appendicitis.

Have you got the new disorder !
If you haven't 'tis in order
To succumb to it at once without delay.
It is called appendicitis,
Very different from gastritis,
Or the common trash diseases of the day.

It creates a happy frolic,
Something like the winter colic,
That has often jarred our inner organs some.
Only wrestles with the wealthy,
And the otherwise most healthy,
Having got it, then your nigh to kingdom come.

Midway down in your intestine,
Its interstices infestin',
Is a little alley, blind and dark as night;
Leading off to simply nowhere,
Catching all stray things that go there;
As a pocket it is simply out of sight.

It is prone to stop and grapple
With the seed of grape or apple,
Or a soldier button swallowed with your pie.
Having levied on these chattels,
Then begin eternal battles,
That are apt to end in mansions in the sky.

Once located, never doubt it,
You would never be without it;
It's a fad among society that's gay;
Old heart failure and paresis
Have decamped and gone to pieces.
And dyspepsia has fallen by the way.

Then stand back there diabetes,
For here comes appendicitis,
With a brood of minor troubles on the wing;
So, vermiform, here's hoping
You'll withstand all drastic doping,
And earn the appellation, "Uncrowned King."

—*Therapy.*

The Photogram.

The *Photogram* for November, contains a pictorial record of the photographic exhibition and is an excellent number both in regard to illustrations and matter of interest to the amateur as well as the professional photographer.

This journal has come rapidly into the front rank of its class, and has reached a circulation quite marvellous in such a short existence. Published by Dawborn & Ward (lt'd.), Farrington Ave., London, E. C., England. Subscription price, $1.10 per annum.

Twice as many women as men are afflicted with neuralgia.

In consequence of the war between China and Japan, the price of opium has advanced over thirty per cent. during the past month.

Piperin, oz	1 00	1 10
Phosphorus, lb	90	1 10
Potassa, Caustic, white, lb	55	60
Potassium, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	22	25
Bromide, lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlroate, Eng., lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Citrate, lb	70	75
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	4 00	4 10
Nitrate, gran., lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
Propylamine, oz	35	40
Quinine, Sulph., bulk	30	32
Ozs., oz	35	38
Quinidine, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
Salicin, lb	3 75	4 00
Santonin, oz	20	22
Silver, Nitrate, cryst., oz	90	1 00
Fused, oz	1 00	1 10
Sodium, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	63	65
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	40	45
Salicylate, lb	1 75	1 80
Sulphate, lb	2	3
Sulphite, lb	8	10
Somnal, oz	85	00
Spirit Nitre, lb	35	65
Strontium, Nitrate, lb	18	20
Strychnine, crystals, oz	1 00	1 10
Sulfonal, oz	34	35
Sulphur, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
Tartar Emetic, lb	50	55
Thymol, (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
Veratrine, oz	2 00	2 10
Zinc, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
Oil, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	50	60
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	3 00	3 25
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 75	4 00
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	1 75	1 80
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronelle, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 00	1 10
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	3 00	3 25
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz	1 75	1 80
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	1 50	1 75
Lemon, lb	2 00	2 10
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 60
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 50
Orange, lb	2 75	3 00
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	70
Patchouli, oz	80	85
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb	4 25	4 50
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 75
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	30
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 50
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 00
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 50
FIXED OILS.		
Castor, lb	9	11
Cod Liver, N. F., gal	1 15	1 25
Norwegian, gal	1 50	1 60
Cottonseed, gal	1 10	1 20
Lard, gal	90	1 00
Linseed, boiled, gal	60	63
Raw, gal	58	61
Neatsfoot, gal	1 00	1 10
Olive, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 25	2 40
Palm, lb	12	13
Sperm, gal	1 75	1 80
Turpentine, gal	60	65

The Standard Brands.
MILLIONS - OF - EACH - BRAND
Sold Annually.
'Cable Extra' 'El Padre' 'Mungo' and 'Madre e'Hijo'
S. DAVIS & SONS,
MONTREAL P. Q

"DERBY PLUG," 5c. and 10 cts., "THE SMOKERS' IDEAL," "DERBY," "ATHLETE" CIGARETTES, ARE THE BEST.
D. RITCHIE & CO., - - Montreal.

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business is fairly active. The demand for seasonable goods has been a little in advance of last year owing, no doubt, to the fact that little sorting was done during the summer months. There have been a number of alterations in values.

Camphor is easier for the present, but an advance is not unlikely, as shipments in the future from Formosa and Japan will no doubt be irregular.

Opium has advanced owing to the reports of drought all over Turkey.

Morphia has advanced 20 per cent.

Cocaine shows every indication of an advance in price.

Oil Eucalyptus—many worthless grades are offered.

Oil Lemon easy—an advance is predicted.

Gum Shellac has again advanced, with a likelihood of its being permanent.

Lithia Salts have advanced all around.

Cream Tartar has advanced fully 10 per cent. and very firm.

Norway Cod-Liver Oil, firm at advance. Best brands are worth here about $1.50 by the barrel.

Quinine, firm at advance.

Gum Arabic is advancing on account of scarcity.

Vanillas have advanced; they are worth from $7.00 to $12.50 in New York.

Oil Anise and Cassia are much higher.

Ammonia Carb.—sharp advance.

Caffeine—sharp rise in price.

England.

London, Oct. 27th, 1894.

The feature of the month has been the sudden rise in Opium. Morphia manufacturers were only waiting for this, and they have promptly advanced the prices of all the Salts. Speculation and American buying are stated to be the cause of the advance in Smyrna.

Oil of Star-Anise and Oil of Cassia are also higher.

Caffeine and its Salts are dearer owing to the absence of the denatured tea, which is permitted to be used duty-free. Saffron, new stock, just received, and quotations are already lower.

Chlorate of Potash, Quinine, and Valerian, easier.

The extraordinary price to which Pilocarpine has been raised is firmly maintained, as there is only one firm offering.

Ergot, Ipecacuanha, Gum Acacia and Siam Benzoin, are all firmly held, and an advance will probably take place.

The wholesale drug trade are now discussing as to which is the better method of selling spirits turpentine, whether the old system of gauging shall continue or whether the newer method of selling by weight shall take its place. Already in the West sales are made according to weight. In Europe this method has become quite universal. Complaints of the errors in gauging and irregular capacity of the barrels used, have been very numerous of late.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Bacteria are not destroyed by a temperature as low as–213°C. even, according to Pictet.

Newspapers being impervious to air make good wrappers for ice and for liquid desired to be kept cool.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 6. STRATHROY, DECEMBER, 1894. No. 12.

CANADIAN • DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS,
PUBLISHER.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the **15th** of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

EUROPEAN AGENCY:
Brock & Halifax Aldermary House, Watling St.
LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.

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Various Kinds of Vegetable Milk.
DRUG REPORTS.
Simple Freezing Apparatus.

Removal Notice.

I have decided to remove the office of the "CANADIAN DRUGGIST" from Strathroy to Toronto. The next issue, (January 15th), therefore, will be from our new office in the latter place. Advertisers and Correspondents will please bear this in mind.

W. J. DYAS,
Publisher.

Words of Caution.

On the principle that "to be forewarned is to be forearmed," we think it our duty to place before the members of the drug trade some of the "schemes" which are being constantly worked on them.

First there is the man who has a special article to introduce, and is willing to give the *sole agency*; he does not attempt to create a demand for his goods, by advertising or sampling, but is willing that the druggist should do this, and will allow him, say anywhere from 10 to 25 per cent discount from the *invariable* price in order to allow sufficient to enable the druggist to advertise it himself. As a rule these articles are nearly, if not altogether worthless, and monies paid for them may be put down almost invariably as a dead loss. No druggist has either the time or money to spare to advertise another person's wares.

Secondly. We have the man with the clock or show case or somewhat similar inducement, who is willing to sacrifice these *prizes* in order to induce druggists to introduce their goods; and will quote them exceptional figures and *exclusive* rights, (this latter frequently to more than one in a town) together with a *promise* to advertise, and never forgetting to get cash down or notes in immediate settlement. The result is a stock of unsaleable goods, a clock or show case worth say from two to four dollars, and bills payable of one hundred dollars or more.

The third scheme we would call attention to is the travelling opticians, who are willing to locate themselves in a drug store for a period of one to three days and to fit all defective eyesight with spectacles, which they themselves furnish and are willing to allow the druggist a small commission for the privilege. Now there are opticians and opticians, and it is to caution all druggists from having anything to do with any adventurer who is in the business merely for money making, and with very little, if any idea of the proper testing of the eyes and scientific fitting of glasses, that we utter this note of warning. Always remember that any improperly fitted spectacles and any ill-advised opinion, which may be given in your store, will be a serious detriment to your business, and the customer will hold you morally, if not legally, responsible for any errors or falsifications which may be made. If you deal in optical goods, learn to fit properly by taking a course of instruction in a reliable school of optical instruction, and you need have no recourse to employing any one and paying a commission. If you do not handle those goods, our advice is to let no one take possession of your place of business in order to advertise himself, and do you, it may so happen, an incalculable amount of injury, because you do not understand the business and are at the mercy of the "professional." If, on the contrary, you think our advice in this matter is not practical, before allowing any one to undertake any of the work described, under your auspices, make it a point to correspond with those druggists with whom such a person has been and learn from them whether they consider his work in every way satisfactory and calculated to enhance your profits in such a way that there will be no after regrets or pecuniary losses.

We believe that words of caution in these respects are at all times appropriate and never more so than at the present time and we trust that advice thus given and well-meant, will not be unheeded.

A Simple Method of Advertising One's Own Remedies.

BY THOMAS KNOBEL.*

Hard times, cut prices in patent medicines, as well as toilet preparations, have compelled the druggist to the final conclusion that in order to save something out of the wreck he must put up a line of his own to take the place of the more popular patents and toilet preparations. After having gotten up such a line as you think suitable and saleable with your trade, advertise them thoroughly, *i. e.*, in a local way, not only to create a demand, but to also keep up the demand after it is created.

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*Read before the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.

It is with the idea of giving a practical hint in this direction that I present this paper. Have been preparing my own preparations for the last ten or twelve years, and, having tried various methods of advertising, after a thorough test, I have obtained the best results from methods herewith presented.

First, have a list of all your own preparations printed on one slip, using white paper, leaving considerable margin. Let the names of the preparations be in plain, full-faced type, and be careful not to have descriptions of the virtues of your wares too loud or long.

Next, get a rubber stamp in the form of a pointing hand, or any other striking design that fancy dictates. Now place the hand or mark before the preparation to which you wish to call especial attention. As the seasons change and demand varies, alter the position of the hand. Thus, in spring mark your blood purifier, liver pills, etc. In summer your diarrhœa and cholera mixtures will bear a little "hustling." In autumn your tonic, malaria remedies, face lotions, etc., will need a little toning up. In winter your good old faithful cough syrup should come in for a little booming—and so on, to suit your own ideas. Wrap one of these circulars with each and every package leaving your shop, excepting, of course, medicines prescribed by physicians; but where compelled to sell a patent medicine, wrap in two of these circulars "for good luck."

I have always found this simple, yet cheap, method very effective. People will have their attention attracted to any particular preparation at once, without necessitating the reading of the entire list, then, their curiosity aroused, they will usually read the whole circular, from top to bottom. Whenever this is accomplished you generally can count on a sale of one or the other of your own medicines.

Formula Wanted.

R. T. V. asks for a formula for a toilet vinegar. The following are taken from *The Manual of Formulæ*:

1—Oil of mace	2½ drs.
Oil of rosemary	2½ drs.
Oil of lavender	6 drs.
Camphor	4¼ ozs.
Glacial acetic acid	2 lbs.

Mix.

2—Oil of citron	1 dr.
Oil of cloves	1 dr.
Oil of bergamot	10 drops.
Oil of cinnamon	10 drops.
Oil of thyme	20 drops.
Oil of lavender	40 drops.
Glacial acetic acid	8 fl. ozs.

3—Lavender flowers (bruised)	½ oz.
Origanum	1 oz.
Rosemary	1 oz.
Cloves (bruised)	½ drm.
Acetic acid (90 per cent.)	30 oz.

Macerate for a week. Strain and filter.

Drug Clerk's Column.

Where Are the Drug Clerks?

A few months ago we commenced a register of drug clerks of Canada, undertaking to insert the name of any such clerks in our column and also in a special register kept for that purpose. A number have taken advantage of our offer and sent in their names, but there are thousands who have not yet done so—probably not recognizing the direct advantage which must ensue from having their name enrolled. Employers who wish to learn of the whereabouts of former employees, clerks who wish to correspond with old-time associates, druggists in search of an assistant who has been highly recommended, College graduates desiring to communicate with class mates, may all through this medium, if the registration is made anything like as complete as it should be, be able to do so without any cost whatever. Is it not then worth your while, drug clerks, to send in your names and addresss that you may be participators in any advantage that is to be gained. The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is at your service, it is published in the druggists and embryo-druggists' interests, and whenever we can render you a service we are ready. How many names shall we have for January?

Clerks.

A clerk's position is not an easy one to fill satisfactorily, and he should strive to perform all obligations, not only to his employer, but to his customers in the best possible manner.

Intelligent and courteous clerks have made more storekeepers successful than quantity or quality of stock, location of store, or advertising.

Truthfulness is a virtue which will soon tell in a pecuniary, as well as a moral, way, for people will flock to the clerk upon whose word they can depend.

A clerk is selected not only to be a seller of goods, but to his keeping is committed the honor, dignity, and respectable standing of the house.—*Exchange.*

The City Drug Clerk.

He is well up in physic, has a recipe for phthisic, that will cure a case that's chronic in the quickest sort of style.
For while he was at college he absorbed all sorts of knowledge, with a keenness and avidity that made his teachers smile.

He can tell you to a fraction, writing out the full reaction, how much maltose is converted when you brew a pint of beer.
For on substances organic, whose origin's botanic, he's a lot of information and was never known to err.

He is up in mathematics, can explain electrostatics when it comes to pharmacognosy, he is a perfect mine of wealth.
He can analyze a water, and can tell you what you ought to do to make it fit to drink without injuring your health.

He explains the metric system with an air of sapient wisdom, he knows a little Latin on a pinch "spricht et was Deutsch."
He reads the leading journal, and his wit springs ever vernal, and when discussing politics he's never in the lurch.

He can draw you soda water with an air of freezing hauteur, that quite precludes necessity for having any ice;
Though when customers are pretty he can be very witty, and the girls unite in saying that he's everything that's nice.

Such a brainy aggregation is quite fit to rule a nation, yet he deals out pills and powders with a condescending air.
For a paltry compensation that's a shame to his vocation, and I leave it to the public, do you think that this is fair?

—*Pharmaceutical Era.*

Lady Pharmacists.

The organ of the Brussels' Pharmaceutical Society publishes an interesting article on pharmacy and ladies, whilst discussing the *pros* and *cons* of the independence of women. The only argument against women coming to the front in public positions, they say, is, that by being kept back they are driven to seek the support of a husband, thus promoting marriages. They say, with the author of *Petit Faust*, "if you can't embrace a husband, why, embrace a career." The philosophical reflections indulged in are the outcome of an interview by Champal, the Napoleon of interviewers, with the lady pharmacists, "Our sisters by Eve, and our brothers by pestle and mortar."—*B. and C. Druggist.*

Numbering Prescription Labels.

Mr. A. L. Lengfeld has adopted an ingenious method of numbering prescriptions where the medicine is liable to obliterate the figures. He uses a check perforator, or machine which punches the numbers in the label When mixtures containing glycerin, tincture of iron, acids or silver solutions are prescribed—any one of which is liable to blur the ink—the method is one of great benefit to both the pharmacist and the patient, saving a long hunt in the prescription files, and thus facilitating business.—*Frank T. Green, in Pacific Druggist.*

THE deputy of the department d'Aube (which province was unrepresented by the resignation of President Casimir Perier) who succeeds the new President of the French Republic, is a pharmacist, M. Bachimont. The French Chamber thus contains one more member of the craft.

THE LATEST.

THE ROYAL REMEDY & EXTRACT CO.'S

Celery & Pepsin Chewing Gum.

Sweet Wheat.
After Dinner.
Banana.
Mountain Teaberry Tolu.
Pine-apple.
Blood Orange.
Merry Bells.
Royal Tablet Tolu.
Royal Pencil Tolu.
Kissimee.

TOLU SUGAR PLUMS { 6 Plums in sliding Box, retailing at 5 cents.

JAPANESE HANDKERCHIEF BOXES
JAPANESE GLOVE BOXES - - } Containing 100 SWEET WHEAT and 100 AFTER DINNER

BEST LINE of Chewing Gums in the market.

HANDSOME finely polished Oak Frame Show Cases,

3 sides glass, 3 glass shelves, 24 in. high, 8 in. wide, 7 in. deep.

☞ Send for Price List.

Also for Christmas Trade:

French, Cave & Co.'s "Sweet Chimes" Perfume in ½, 1, 2, 4 and 8 oz. bottles; "Sweet Chimes" Sachet Powder; F. C. & Co.'s Concentrated Extracts, for making Toilet Waters, in 4 and 8 oz. bottles; D. & P. Rock Candy in 5 lb. boxes and in pails; Cachous, Swan Down Face Powders, etc., etc.

THE CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO. - 38 Front Street East, TORONTO.

Shuttleworth's

FLUID EXTRACTS.....
ELIXIRS.....................
MEDICINAL SYRUPS
LIQUORS.....................
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GREEN SOAP.............
CHLORODYNE...........

Standard in strength and quality. Reasonable in price. Satisfactory in use.

Apply for Price List and Special Discounts to

T. MILBURN & CO.

TORONTO, - - ONTARIO.

KOFF NO MORE.

Watson's Cough Drops

Will give positive and instant relief
to all those suffering from

Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Etc.

. . and are . .

Invaluable to Orators and Vocalists.

R. & T. W.

Stamped on Each Drop.

Druggists' Paper Boxes

We are the only Manufacturers' in Canada making a specialty of Druggists' Paper Boxes.

RESULT

WE ARE RIGHT IN- Price,
Size,
Style,
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HOOPER & CO. DRUGGISTS.
No.
Do
TORONTO. ONT.

Write for Prices and Samples.

THE HEMMING BROS. CO. (LIMITED) 76 York St., TORONTO.

Are you interested in

Regalias

or Lodge Paraphernalia of any kind?

If so, write for particulars and prices to

The Dominion Regalia Co.,

76 York Street, TORONTO.

J. STEVENS & SON,

78 LONG LANE, - LONDON, E. C.
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DO YOU SELL

Anything used in the Sick-room, the Hospital, the Dispensary, by Medical Practitioner or Patient in anyway connected with Surgery or the Practice of Medicine.

WRITE FOR OUR LIST.

145 Wellington St., West, TORONTO.

Chase's LIQUID GLUE

ALWAYS READY, WITHOUT HEATING !

Good housekeepers have it always in the house.
Packed in sizes from 1 oz. to 5 gallons.
SELLS ITSELF !
Quality Guaranteed !
Specify CHASE'S.

☞ Order of your Jobber or write for Sample and Price List to

GILMOUR & CO., Montreal.

WE GUARANTEE TO CURE
PILES PILES
CHASES OINTMENT
SKIN ITCH SCALD HEAD
ECZEMA
BLACK HEADS & ALL
ITCHY SKIN DISEASES

WM. RADAM'S
Microbe Killer.

WM. ELLIS,

Sole Manufacturer for the Provinces of

ONTARIO and QUEBEC,

The factory having been removed from Toronto.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Head Office & Factory, 98 Dundas St.
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T	Hair,	B
H	Tooth,	R
E	Nail,	U
B	Shaving,	S
E	Bath,	H
S	Cloth,	E
T	Infants'	S

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A. Dupont & Co.

PARIS.

Agents for Canada—

J. PALMER & SON,

1747 Notre Dame Street, - MONTREAL.

The Most

POPULAR

Cough Remedy

OF THE DAY IS

GRAY'S SYRUP
= OF =
RED SPRUCE GUM.

YOUR ORDERS SOLICITED.

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONTARIO.

The Lyman Bros. & Co.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

Common Sense Rat Poison.
Common Sense Roach Food.
Dana's Catarrhal Powder.
Dawson's Worm Chocolates.
Jolly Duchess Pills.
Karoo Oil, Karoo Manzee.
Stearns' Hæmoferrum.
Stearns' Kola Compound.
Taylor's Pennyroyal Pills.
Vaughan's Lithontriptic.

We have Full Lines of

Atkinson's,
Baldwin's,
Bertrand's,
Crown Perfumery,
Grossmith's,
Lautier's,
Lundborg's,
Marachales',
Pinaud's,
Roger & Gallet's,
Warwick's

Perfumes

IN STOCK.

Trade Notes.

Dr. Bell is starting a business in Tilbury, Ont.

The Chilliwak, B, C., drug store, was destroyed by fire Dec. 4th.

J. M. Livers, druggist, Kaslo, B. C., is succeeded by the Kaslo Drug Co,

J. Sutton Clark, druggist, St. George, N. B., is advertising his business for sale.

The estate of the late John M. Peplow, druggist, Selkirk, Man., has been advertised for sale.

E. C. Harvey, of Rodney, has purchased the drug business of T. H. Duncombe, St. Thomas, Ont.

J. A. McLarty has purchased the drug store of A. M. Wright, Parliament St. Toronto, Ont.

A. D. Weeks has sold his drug business at Uxbridge, Ont., to T. C. Nichols, formerly of Port Perry, Ont.

The drug business formerly carried on, by G. H. Hall, Windsor, Ont., has been purchased by Arthur Wilkinson.

The firm of A. Gauvreau & Co., druggists, of Montreal, have dissolved partnership. The new firm is Cheval & Gauvreau.

L. W. Leithead, a member of the wholesale drug firm of Bole, Wynne, & Co., Winnipeg, Man., has been visiting in Montreal.

A new drug store, the National Pharmacy, has been opened in the National Monument Building, 216 St. Lawrence St., Montreal, Q.

Thos. Leeming & Co., Montreal, have been appointed sole agents in Canada for the Upjohns' Pills and Granule Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich.

A. E. Pilkey & Co, Chatham, Ont., have bought the business of Dr. Bell, Merlin, Ont., and will run it as a branch store. Mr. Norman McLean is Manager.

The alterations and additions to the wholesale drug warehouse of J. Winer, of Hamilton, Ont., are nearing completion. When finished the new front will present a handsome appearance.

The Canadian Druggist office of publication will be moved to Toronto in January. The drug business of the publisher (W. J. Dyas) will be continued in Strathroy, Ont., as heretofore, under the management of Thos. B. Welch.

Montreal Notes.

A report having got abroad that the questions used at the last examinations held in Quebec had become known to some of the candidates prior to to the examinations, the Council at once appointed a Committee composed of the President, Mr. Contant, together with Messrs. Scarff, Watson and Gray to make a thorough inquiry into the matter. The committee sat several times, examined the suspected parties, compared the written papers with the result of the oral examinations, and left no stone unturned to arrive at the truth. Although the committee has not yet reported, nevertheless, from what can be gathered, there is nothing whatever in the reports circulated with regard to the leaking out of the questions. A little boasting on the part of a student is all there is in the matter. It is needless to say that every precaution is taken by the Secretary and Board of Examiners in preparing the questions.

It is reported that the stock of W. I. Burke, druggist, Montreal, brought only 50c. on the dollar.

Mr. Lyons, whose pharmacy is at the corner of Craig and Bleury, has started a new idea. He has devoted nearly the whole of one window to candies and near it he has placed his soda fountain, with attendants,in waiters' costume, to dispense hot soda, mineral waters, and, I think, coffee, &c. A part of the window is also devoted to the "frog in the throat" business, a sort of advertisement for a 10c. cough lozenge ; all of which shows enterprise, but, whether there is any money in it is another thing. At present rentals and taxes in Montreal one would scarcely think it good policy to push 10c. articles. Another druggist on the Main St. has likewise given up his window in order to advertise "frog in the throat" 10c. cough lozenges. Perhaps others have been talked into doing the same thing in other parts of the city. The day will come when druggists' windows will have to be paid for should a patent medicine man wants to use it as a signboard.

A little insubordination has taken place, this session of the college, on the part of some of the students, especially in the botany class, although the French Materia Medica class has also shown symptoms. The law obliges no one to attend the lectures at the Montreal College of Pharmacy. The students can get their lectures at any pharmaceutical or medical college they choose. The names of these noisy youths are being quietly taken and it is possible some of them may get their exit before long. The college was started ostensibly for the benefit of the students. The idea was to give lectures at hours which would enable the students to earn their livelihood in the drug stores and attend the lectures at the same time. It is very certain that the promoters of the college do not receive the greatest benefit.

Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The special attention of public analysts is just now directed to the quality of wax, particularly white wax, sold by chemists. It is very well-known that nearly all the white wax of commerce has a small but variable proportion of paraffin wax incorporated with it. For the purposes for which it is largely employed in pharmacy and the arts, that is to stiffen ointments, etc., this addition is actually an improvement. Manufacturers, however, have not been satisfied with improving the natural article, but, under stress of competition, have been increasing the proportion of paraffin to such an alarming extent that it was high time to check the abuse. The plea of manufacturers that, as artificial honeycombs are frequently made of paraffin wax and this is the source of the adulteration, is ingenious, but hardly satisfactory. At any rate chemists are bound by the pharmacopœial description of white wax and are liable for any adulteration. Consequently, there has been much examining of wax in the trade, and the pure article is found to be obtainable, to every one's surprise, at only a slight increase over the price of the commercial. The melting-point is the crucial test and should not vary more than a degree or two from 143° F.

Since the publication of the exact recommendations of the Victorian branch of the British Medical Association for the revision of the British Pharmacopœia, criticisms have been poured out and almost swamped the majority of the suggestions. Each of the journals of pharmacy has devoted a leading article to the subject, the most scathing criticisms coming from the *British and Colonial Druggist*, whilst the *Pharmaceutical Journal* mournfully closes its article by saying that if each of the colonies should present such a formidable list of debatable topics the revision will have to be postponed. It really looks as if Mr. Umney's suggestion will have to be accepted after all ; that is, an appendix to be added containing the particular features desired by each colony. The fact is, in the case of the Victorian recommendations, the occasion seems to have been seized in order to boom Victorian products. Not satisfied with booming eucalyptus in an almost ridiculous manner, the absurd suggestion is made that Victorian opium should be officially recognized. The annual production is somewhere between seven and fourteen pounds, and the industry does not improve, in spite of a duty of $5 per lb. on all opium entering the colony ! Then it is advised that a large number of the official herbs should be permitted to be employed if grown in Victoria ; and at the present time they are only growing in the Botanical Gardens. This part of the report is so puerile that few have cared to take it seriously. Amongst the sensible suggestions are those relating to compressed tablets, elixirs and other products of elegant pharmacy. It is highly important that the Pharmacopœia should be in the fore-front with improved formulas in response to the demand of the public for pleasant, palatable and elegant medicines.

The reports in favor of [the new diphtheria antitoxin are daily being published. Numerous cures have been effected in cases which have been despaired of under ordinary treatment. The only unsuccessfuls so far recorded have indicated that it must be used pretty early in the stage of treatment or otherwise the patient will be too weak to respond to the remedy. So far, most of these results have been obtained with Schering's antitoxin, but the demand has far exceeded the supply. Hence the British Institute of Preventive Medicine has determined to undertake the preparation of the antitoxine, and the Chairman of the Council, Sir Joseph Lister, has appealed for funds for the purpose. The curious part of the programme is the apparent anxiety of the Institute to offer the remedy free of cost. This will certainly knock foreign competitors out of the field, but one can hardly see why the line should be drawn at free antitoxine. Why not free Epsom salts? At the same time I may mention the disinterested practice of Professor McFadyean, of the Royal Veterinary College, who has for some time past been preparing "mallein" for members of the veterinary profession, free of charge. As your readers are probably aware mallein is almost a certain diagnostic reagent for the detection of glanders. The comparative rareness of glanders, owing to the vigilance of the authorities in stamping out the disease by slaughtering animals found suffering from it, prevents any great demand upon Dr. McFadyean's liberal offer.

The Research Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society has been singularly quiet during the early part of the winter season. It was fully expected that before this the aconite work would have advanced another stage, and pharmacists have been awaiting the results of the croton oil investigation. The fact is that owing to the removal of the demonstrator, who has accepted an appointment in the laboratory of a provincial firm of druggists, only juniors are left working at the aconite question. The new demonstrator and another senior are busy with paraffinic aldoximes, concerning the utility of which there are no two opinions in the pharmaceutical world. The late demonstrator, Mr. Harrison, was to have continued his work on the Japanese aconite, but an examination at the London University has intervened. The winter session, so far, has been devoid of any startling discoveries. At the first meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry a graceful and eloquent tribute was paid by the president, Dr. Thorpe, F. R. S., to the memory of the late Dr. Alder Wright. His description of Dr. Wright as not a "benzological" man was particularly happy, for he was essentially an all-round chemist. In fact, there was no other British chemist that could compare with the versatility of Wright. His investigations covered every field of chemistry from essential oils to alloys. The Chemical Society has continued its prosaic meetings, unenlivened by a single paper of pharmaceutic interest. The Pharmaceutical Society has had to draw upon the resources of its botanical professor for a lecture upon the nervous system in plants, a subject which can hardly be considered of wide-spread interest. The junior and provincial associations are producing their usual papers, many of which are of value and importance, but give rise to but languid attention. If that precious Imperial Pharmacopœia is not soon placed on the stocks, British pharmacists will stand a chance of being accused of suffering from cerebral anæmia.

The use of glycero-phosphates in medicine is increasing. The acid itself is a yellow oily liquid of strong acidulous taste, by no means unpleasant. But the calcium salt, having the formula, $Ca\,C_3\,H_7\,PO_6$, is more often employed and has been used in neurasthenia with considerable success. The calcium glycero-phosphate has been administered by subcutaneous injection in doses 4 grains daily. The injections produce no unpleasant symptoms and the results in the opinion of several observers are similar to those obtained with testicular fluid. In sciatica, ataxia and neuralgia, injections in the neighborhood of the painful nerve have produced wonderful results. Internal administration results in improvement of the nervous system, but larger doses are required and relief is not so speedy as in the case of injections. Glycero-phosphates of sodium, potassium, lithium, etc., are prepared in addition to the calcium salt.

Messrs. Mawson, Swan and Weddell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, have patented a nutritive table salt and registered it under the title of "Cerebos." It is a combination of ordinary table salt with the bran, phosphates, etc., which under modern methods of treating wheat in flour-making, are removed. The superiority of brown bread or whole meal bread as a dietetic preparation over the ordinary white loaf is widely recognized by the medical profession. Many persons object, however, to the coarse fare and for these people Cerebos will be a useful boon. Employed as ordinary table salt it is a distinct aid to digestion and the proper peristaltic action of the bowels, whilst for the dietary of ricketty and scrofulous children it is an absolute necessity. The firm also produce a cerebos baking powder containing a considerable proportion of the cerebos bran phosphates, which is easily and satisfactorily employed in making bread, cakes and puddings. These articles are put up in twelve and 24 cent tins and retailed largely by chemists and grocers.

The recent announcement in the *Chemist and Druggist* of the true facts concerning the extraordinary "find" of ambergris, reads more like a romance than prosaic truth. This lump is certified to have weighed 1½ cwt., and contained an inner core, weighing no less than 84 ozs., which consisted of the finest grey ambergris. It speaks volumes for the management of the wholesale druggists who had charge of this enormous consignment, that they were able to dispose of the whole in three years without depressing the market price. From the very first the story of the "find" was received with incredulity and then when nothing further was heard of it, the story was regarded as a myth. The brokers, as usual, had all sorts of fairy tales on the subject. One would declare that it was absolutely untrue, whilst another would vouch for the authenticity by pretending to have some of it for sale. During the three years, the lump was kept in the strong room of an Australian bank in London, insured for £10,000, and only two or three persons ever saw it. It is rather a pity that this necessity for secrecy prevented a photograph being taken, as another lump of anything like the same size will never, in all probability, be found. It is over 200 years ago since such a thing occurred and the scarcity of the sperm whale is yearly becoming greater.

Medicaments Derived from Coal Tar.

As a consequence of the progress made in the manufacture of coloring materials from coal tar, physiologists and physicians have been able to experiment with a host of new products, some of which have found a place as therapeutic or antiseptic agents. The substances submitted to such experiments are of very diverse nature, but there is observed in them, nevertheless, a limited number of characteristic groupings. They are phenols, acetylated amines and sulphonated, sulphuretted, iodated and chlorated derivatives of the aldehydes. Methodical experiments have not been numerous enough, and the data furnished by biological chemistry are not precise enough to allow us to establish any relation between the constitution of these bodies and their physiological properties, provided any exists. Their applications, in fact, exhibit many anomalies. We see products that are very different as to constitution act upon the organism in a similar manner, and substances that are analogous, from a chemical point of view, produce very different therapeutical effects. With the information that we possess upon this subject it is hazardous to draw absolute conclusions.

The number of organic bodies proposed as antiseptic or as medicinal products is very large, and one or more new medicaments are observed to make their appearance every day. We can mention but a limited number here, in selecting the most important of them.

We have arranged these substances as antithermics and analgesics, and hypnotics and antiseptics. There is nothing absolute about this classification. A large number of these products has at the same time several of these properties. For example, chloral, which we place among the hypnotics, is an analgesic, and is even employed as an antiseptic, and asprol is at the same time an antiseptic and an analgesic.

1. *Antithermics and Analgesics.* — Of all the artificial antithermics, *antipyrine or analgesine* is the most widely used up to the present. It is derived from phenylhydrazine, which is itself obtained by dinitrating aniline, and in reducing the dinitro-benzol thus obtained. This phenylhydrazine is afterwards condensed with

Have You Ever

Sold Taylor's Marking Ink with stretcher? If not, send us $1.75 and we will forward 1 dozen at once, postage or express paid.

Taylor's Marking Ink

Has been on the market for several years and has given unqualified satisfaction wherever sold. Although not advertised its sale has gradually increased, and we propose now to place it more prominently before the trade.

Taylor's Ink

Is put up in handsome Easel Boxes, 13 inches high by 11 inches broad, making a most attractive ornament for the counter or glass case.

INCREASE YOUR SALES

Of Marking Ink by displaying a dozen of Taylor's Ink.

The new RAT POISON and MOUSE KILLER

Sure Death

Is Meeting with a very large sale.

Large Boxes. Neatly Put Up. Retails 15 Cents.

Costs $9.00 per gross.

SURE DEATH can be confidently recommended as a reliable poison.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Wholesale Druggists and Chemists,

HAMILTON, = ONTARIO.

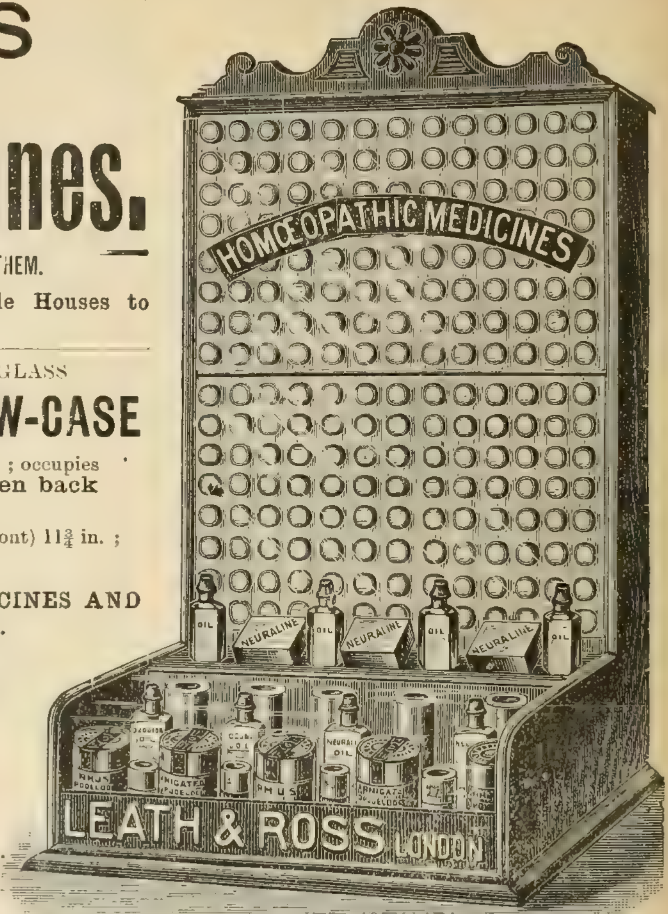
LEATH & ROSS'S

Well-known Brand of

Homœopathic Medicines.

IN GREAT DEMAND EVERYWHERE. NO CHEMIST SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.

PARCELS ENCLOSED DAILY to any of the London Wholesale Houses to Save Carriage.



OUR

£5

HANDSOME AND ATTRACTIVE

CASE

Fitted Complete,

NO CHARGE

Whatever for

The Case

THIS HANDSOME AND IMPROVED BENT-GLASS

CHEMIST'S COUNTER SHOW-CASE

Stands unrivalled for style, convenience, and beauty; occupies but a small space on the counter, and is made **to open back or front,** to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

DIMENSIONS—Length 19¾ in.; Width (from back front) 11¾ in.; Height 32½ in.

NEARLY 3000 CHEMISTS STOCK OUR MEDICINES AND FIND A READY SALE FOR THEM.

Tinctures, Pilules, & Camphor

1/- Size in great demand everywhere, and can be had in any strength from the mother, 1x : 1, and upwards. **3/6** per doz Cash

LEATH & ROSS, Wholesale Export Homœopathic Chemists,

9, Vere St., Oxford St., W. (WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT)
And Jewry House, Old Jewry, E. C.
LONDON, Eng.

ONE OF THE BEST SOOTHING AGENTS OR DEMULCENTS KNOWN.

PURE UNADULTERATED LIQUORICE

—FOR—

Coughs, Colds, &c.

The **SOLAZZI BRAND** is certified by Analysis to be an **Absolutely Pure Extract,** without any admixture.

"HEALTH" says:

"By Far the Best and Purest."

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" says:

"The Most Esteemed of All."

"SOLAZZI."

This is the purest **LIQUORICE JUICE** obtainable; it is a guaranteed specific—in fact

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

for Winter Coughs, Colds, and all Chest Affections.

Chemists should stock and push this article, as a safe and effective remedy, provided by kindly nature—in preference to Patent Medicines, which, in these days, yield only the barest profit. To be had, with Show Cards and Handbills, of

ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

TO ✦ BE ✦ OBTAINED ✦ OF ✦ ALL ✦ WHOLESALE ✦ HOUSES.

aceto acetic acid and then, finally, the product is submitted to a methylation. We have at last the dimethyl phenyl-pyrazolon that constitutes antipyrine. It is very soluble in water, and this property permits of administering it under the most varied forms—a quality that is highly appreciated in pharmacy. It must be observed, however, that, as a general thing, solubility has no relation whatever with the quickness of action and assimilation of a medicament. Phenacetine, while being but slightly soluble in water, acts neverthelss as quickly as antipyrine.

The success of antipyrine has evoked a series of experiments with the object of either preparing substitute antipyrines and of analogous pyrazolons or of associating it chemically with other substances. In the first order of ideas has been produced *tolypyrine*, which is paramethylated antipyrine in the phenylic nucleus, and then chlorated, bromated, &c., antipyrines. In the second series antipyrine has been associated with salicylic acid, and this has given *salypyrine*. *Tolysal* is the salicylic combination corresponding to tolypyrine. Apropos of hypnotics, we may mention *hypnal*, which is a derivative of antipyrine and chloral.

Thalline and *karirine* are quinoleic products that have been proposed likewise as antiseptics.

Among the oldest analgesics and antithermics, we find *acetanilide* and *antifebrine*, which are prepared by treating aniline with anhydrous acetic acid. If, instead of operating with aniline, we start from hydroxylated aniline, that is to say, from a product which is both phenol and amine, and etherify it before acetylation, we shall have *phenacetine* or *phenedine*

Thymatecine is the phenedine of thymol, and *exalgine* is derived from the acetylation of methylaniline.

Salycilate of soda has been for some time employed as an anti-rheumatic. Salicylic acid is a carboxylated phenol, that is to say, a body that is at once phenol and benzoic acid. It is prepared by passing a current of carbonic acid over phenate of soda at a high temperature. Several applications have been found for its derivatives, among which may be mentioned salipyrine, that we have spoken of above, and salol, which we shall find among the antiseptics.

Asaprol has the same action as salicylate of soda. It is obtained by treating beta-naphthol with sulphuric acid at a low temperature. It is the sulphuric ether of beta-naphthol. It is offered in the state of calcium salt very soluble in water. Under the name of *abrastol* it has been used as a microbicide.

2. *Hypnotics and various Medicaments.*—One of the most frequently employed hypnotics is *chloral*, which is the hydrate of trichlorated acetaldehyde.

An endeavor has been made to associate it with various organic substances. In this way have been prepared : *Chloralose*, which is a combination of chloral and glucose : *hypnal*, which is due to the union of one molecule of antipyrine and one of chloral ; and *somnal*, which is obtained from chloral and urethane.

Sulphonal is likewise a very efficacious hypnotic, but its constitution has no relation with that of chloral. Chemically, it is called the diethyl-sulphone of dimethyl-methane. It is formed by the combination of acetone with ethyl-mercaptan. *Trional* and *tetronal* form part of the same series.

For skin diseases there have been proposed *dermatol*, which is the subgallate of bismuth ; *sulphaminol*, obtained by the action of sulphur upon metaoxidi phenylamine ; *resorcinol*, which is a combination of iodoform and resorcine ; and *lysophane*, which is chemically called triiodo-metacresol.

Tumenol, *thioline* and *sulphonated thiophene* are designed for the same use.

Piperazine, a nitrated product of the closed-chain series, is diathylene diamine. One of the processes of preparing it consists in causing ammonia to act upon bromide of ethylene.

Orexine serves to stimulate the appetite. It is a hydrochlorate of phenyl-dihydro quinazoline.

3. *Antiseptics.*—Among the morganite antiseptics, we find, especially bodies with phenolic and aldehydric functions, halogenated derivatives.

Phenol, *beta-naphthol and guaiacol* are characterized by the phenolic grouping OH directly connected with the benzoic or naphthalic nucleus.

The use of a large number of phenolic derivatives has been recommended. Thus *salol* is salcylate of phenol and *betol* is the salicylate of beta-naphthol. The union of benzoic acid with naphthol gives *benzanaphthol.*

Abrastol, of which we have above spoken under the name of asaprol is the salt of calcium of the sulphuric ether of beta-naphthol. It is a micro-bicide at present proposed for the preservation of wine.

Among the phenolic products of less importance, we may mention *alumnol*, *sozal*, *daphtherine*, *phenoline*, *cresine* and *microcidine*. *Iodoform* is triiodated methane, analogous to chloroform as regards constitution. This antiseptic has, as well known, an insupportable odor. An endeavor has therefore been made to substitute odorless and likewise iodated substances for it. Among the bodies proposed to this effect we may mention *diiodoacetylene* or *diiodoform*. In order to prepare this alkaline hypoiodites are made to act upon an aqueous solution of acetylene, or water upon a mixture of iodine and carbide of barium, or else by treating acetylene with iodine in the presence of an excess of potassa at a low temperature. There likewise exists a *tetraiodo-acetylene*. The other iodated derivatives are : *Traumatol* (iodocresylol), *aristol* (iodo-thymal), *iodol* (tetraiodopyrol) and *sozoiodol* (diiodoparaphenate of sodium).

Formal, which has recently been proposed as an antiseptic, is form-aldehyde. It has the great advantage of being volatile, and consequently of penetrating to the very interior of the objects to be disinfected.

Ichthyol, *anytine*, *thiol* and *thiolinic acid* are sulphonated and sulphuretted derivatives of organic and mineral oils employed in this state, and that serve as solvents for products insoluble or but slightly soluble.

Among the substances mentioned, a small number only will doubtless receive the sanction of practice, but the road is laid out On the one hand, syntheses are multiplying with the object of finding new series, and on the other, the natural alkaloids are the object of numerous studies. With the means now at the disposal of chemistry, it is possible to study the active principles of digitalis, belladonna and a host of other natural products. We shall certainly succeed in giving such alkaloids a greater energy, perhaps new properties, and even replace them by substances of which the syntheses will be only the results of a study of the products, of their reduction and of their decomposition. *(Le Genie Civil* through *Oil and Color Journal.)—Mfg. Chemist.*

Coughs and Cough Mixtures.

By G. Suthe, Ph.C., M.D.

Coughs are now fashionable. They are, besides, one of the things for which the ordinary druggist is asked to prescribe, and for which he can scarcely avoid prescribing. His customers will not go to seek medical advice even when he urges it ; they have come into his store for the purpose of getting "something for that cough," and if he refuses they will travel all over town till they get a druggist or some minister who will oblige them—they will not go to a medical man ; they are not sick enough, they say. Of course they do not travel very far as the druggist accepts the situation thus forcibly presented to him, and consequently gives " something for that cough" of his own compounding, or else shirks all responsibility whatsoever—and I might almost say profit too—by recommending some one or two patent medicines concerning the composition of which he knows nothing. He who gives something of his own certainly comes nearer to what is commonly called counter-prescribing than he who offers somebody's ready-made cure-all ; but if the former will endeavor to act intelligently and under, as it were, the compulsion of circumstances, he will receive praise rather than blame from the members of the medical profession who deal at his store. In the opinion of the writer it is worse counter-prescribing, besides being degrading to the druggist himself, to tender or recommend a patent medicine of unknown make-up, even although it be well known by its advertising—any grocer or department store can do as much.

Since it all hinges on the word intelligently, we may ask what amount of information is necessary in order to satisfy the conditions?

Cough is a symptom of many diseases, or rather diseased conditions, ranging from almost nothing to that which lays the sufferer upon his death bed. The druggist, fortunately, will not be called upon to give anything for the serious cases of cough, such, for instance, as the cough of pneumonia or of advanced phthisis; these sufferers are generally sick enough to call their physician, and are probably confined to bed. It is for people who are going about their usual daily duties that the druggist is compelled to prescribe—and benefit, if perchance he may. They are almost invariably cases of bronchitis, associated in their history with the "catching of a cold," generally pretty well indicated by the popular expression "cold on the chest." The symptoms of the original cold may be present in the "running" of the nose, or the inflammatory condition may have affected the larynx also, producing hoarseness; but it is the cough we will consider at present.

Since cough of bronchial origin may be divided into two stages of entirely different character, it will be plain that no one cough-mixture can be made equally applicable to both: if it be helpful in one stage it will scarcely be likely to be helpful in the other; and in this fact alone lies one great objection to the use of the ready-made cure alls called patent medicines.

The first stage case complains invariably of a painful, dry, irritating cough, and of a sense of oppression associated with a feeling of tightness across the chest, and rawness. The dry, hacking cough is at this stage characterestic, rough at first, cutting and sore, and often has a ringing sound. Each effort to cough is painful, unproductive of result, and often hurts the larynx and throat, consequently it is restrained or kept back as long as possible. It is not caused by any foreign body in the tubes, but arises entirely from the sore, tender, inflamed and unnaturally dry condition of their lining membrane. A certain amount of mucus is necessary in health to keep the passages in good order, and the secretion of this has been arrested by the original "cold"—or in other words by the swollen, inflamed state of the membrane. The upper tubes, lacking their proper moisture, fail to arrest the particles of dust which we are always breathing, and it is probably the irritation caused by these being carried into the lungs which provokes the cough. The points above all to be noticed, then, in this stage, are: that there is no expectoration, and that the tubes feel sore or "raw." Treatment is therefore to aim at giving such medicine as will act as a sedative to the inflamed mucous membrane, aid in the formation of secretion and by thereby moistening the inflamed surfaces lessen the irritation. The following formulas are given as examples of treatment called for in this class of cases:

(℞ *Prof. H. C. Wood, M. D.)*

Potassium citrate	½ ounce.
Lemon juice	1 ounce.
Syrup ipecac	2 drachms.
Aqua	ad 3 ounces.

M. et ft. mitt. Sig.: One-half ounce four to six times a day (for an adult).

℞ (*Prof. J. M. DaCosta, M. D.*)

Vini ipecacuanhæ	2 drachms.
Liquoris potassii citratis	4 onnces.
Tincturæ opii camp'rate Syrupi acaciæ	āā 1 ounce.

M. Sig.: One-half ounce t. i. d.

℞ Codeinæ ... 3 grains

Codeinæ	3 grains
Acid. hydrocyan. dil	24 minims
Syr. limonis	1½ ounces
Aquam	ad 6 ounces

M. Sig.: Shake. One-half ounce every three hours.

Dover's powder alone is very good. Of course, with any of the above the usual household measures are recommended, such as hot foot-bath, hot lemonade, mustard plaster on chest, etc.

The second stage begins when free secretion has been established; the cough is said to "loosen" and the patient feels more comfortable. The secretion, however, is apt to be more tenacious than the normal; it may take considerable effort to cough it up. The reaction from excitement of the tissues by inflammation to their succeeding depression or relaxation is evidenced by the amount of effort necessary to dislodge the secretion—which is loaded with an unusual amount of epithelial debris. The degree of adhesiveness of the secretion, however, gives the key to its treatment, for if at this stage it is sufficiently watery to make expectoration easy, the return to healthy surface of the tubes will be a rapid process, and nature will ask little or no assistance. If the phlegm is tough, and cough consequently difficult, medicines in the shape of stimulating expectorants are called for: such are squills, senega, ammonia, quillaia, the balsams, terebene, garlic, etc. They act partly by stimulating the bronchial tubes and partly by increasing the volume of liquid poured out, making the secretions thinner and more easily ejected. The following formulas will be found efficacious at this stage:

℞ *(Prof. G. Johnson, M. D., London)*

Ammon. carbonatis	1½ drachms
Spiritus chloroformi	5 drachms
Syrupi acaciæ	2 ounces
Aquam	ad 4 ounces

M- Sig.: Two drachms t. i. d.

℞ *(Prof. J. M. DaCosta, M.D.)*

Ammonii chloridi	2 drachms
Misturæ glycyrrhizæ compositæ	3 ounces

M. Sig.: Two drachms t. i. d.

℞ *(J. Milner Fothergill, M.D., London.)*

Spiritus chloroformi	20 minims
Acidi hydrobromici	½ drachm
Syr. scillæ	1 drachm
Aquam	ad 1 ounce

M. For one dose (adult) three times a day.

℞ *(Bellevue Hospital, New York.)*

Ammon. carb	32 grains
Ext. fl. senegæ Ext. fl. scillæ	āā 1 drachm
Tinct. opii camph	6 drachms
Aquæ	½ ounce
Syr. tolut	ad 4 ounces

M. Sig.: One drachm pro re nata.

℞ *(B. W. Palmer, M.D.*—BRONCHIAL SEDATIVE, Parke, Davis & Co.)

Ammonium chloride	2 drachms
Fluid tolu, soluble	32 minims
Fluid opium, camphorated	16 minims
Elixir licorice aromatic	ad 4 ounces

M. Sig.: One drachm pro re nata (adult).

℞ Anodyne Pine Expectorant (Parke, Davis & Co.). Each fluid ounce of syrup represents:

White pine bark Wild cherry bark	āā 30 grains
Balsam poplar buds Spikenard	āā 4 grains
Blood - root	3½ grains
Sassefras	2 grains
Morphine acetate	3/16 grains
Chloroform	4 minims

Dose, one-half to two teaspoonfuls every three hours. Shake the bottle.

—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

Mercury Sulphates.

R. Varet gives in a paper presented before the French Academy some interesting illustrations of the interdependence of chemical and physical factors. Thus, he shows that when water acts upon sulphate mercury, more heat is produced than with of any other reaction of the latter, and that this exothalmic reaction explains why the salt is decomposed into free acid and a basic salt; since in the case of alkaline or metallic salts which are not decomposed by water the action is endothermic. Again whilst sulphuric acid displaces the hydrocyanic acid in potassium cyanide, without precipitation and with the disengagement of heat which corresponds to the thermal preponderance of the first acid relatively to the base, in the case of mercury it is the hydrocyanic acid which completely displaces the sulphuric acid with a similar disengagement of heat. This reversal of the ordinary conditions between the two acids is precisely similar to what occurs with hydrocyanic and hydrochloric acids, and is in that case explained in the same way by the thermal preponderance of the former acid. Sulphuric acid is also more or less completely displaced from sulphate of mercury by hydrochloric acid for the same reason.—*Pharm Jour. and Trans.*

Salactol.

A preparation consisting of the sodium salts of salicylic and lactic acids has been introduced under this name, and when dissolved in a 1 per cent. solution of hydrogen peroxide it is recommended as an efficient remedy for diphtheria. According to the results obtained in its use for that purpose by Dr. Walle and other physicians it is stated to be very much more effectual than the anti-diphtheric serum of Behring. The solution is applied to the throat with a brush every four hours, and in the intervals the solution is used as a gargle. It is also stated to act as a prophylactic. Application has been made for a patent for the preparation of salactol, and its manufacture is being carried out at the factory of Karl Fr. Tollner in Bremen.—*Phar. Jl. and Transactions.*

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The New Pharmacopœia.

Recommendations of the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association, the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, and the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The following is the report of the committee, as finally revised, and approved by the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association at its meeting, August 15th, 1894 :

In view of the proposed revision of the British Pharmacopœia and upon the receipt of a letter from the Hon. the Premier, inviting their co-operation, the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association appointed a sub-committee to deal with the matter of recommendations *re* the new Pharmacopœia. This sub-committee associated themselves with Baron Sir F. von Mueller, Government Botanist ; Messrs. J. Bosisto, F. Davenport, H. W. Potts, Pharmaceutical Chemists ; and with Messrs. C. R. Blackett and G. Swift, representing the Pharmacy Board of Victoria ; R. P. Francis, representing the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia. The following report is the result of their conjoint labors, and is to be taken as representing their combined recommendations.

Upon the following points there was unanimous agreement :

1. That in the case of the drugs mentioned in Appendix A, and which there is the authority of Baron von Mueller for asserting can be grown in Victoria equally as well as in the present recognized official parts, the present restrictions as to growth and preparation be removed so far as Victoria is concerned ; and that Duboisina be introduced as suggested by Baron von Mueller.

2. That in lieu of the present unsatisfactory official formulæ for eucalyptus and preparations, the formulæ mentioned in Appendix B, and which have been drawn up by Mr. Bosisto, C.M.G., be substituted.

3. That the metric system of weights and measures be adopted.

4. That failing the adoption of the metric system, the strength of the liquors of the alkaloids revert to gr. j in ℥ ij.

5. That the drugs and preparations mentioned in Appendix C, being unused in practice and unnecessary in therapeusis, be omitted from the new Pharmacopœia.

6. That attention be drawn to the unsatisfactoriness of wax and paraffinum durum as bases for ointments ; and that all the properties required in such ointments can be obtained from suitable combinations of adeps lanæ and paraffinum molle ; and that cacao butter be recognized as the sole basis for all suppositories.

7. That in regard to tests, such as those used in chloroform, chloral, carbolic acid, creasote, etc., there be introduced such improvements as are now generally accepted ; and that there be mentioned with the test the specific impurity which it is destined to show the presence or absence of.

8. That the standardisation of drugs and preparations, already official in the case of opium, nux vomica, and cinchona, be extended, where practicable, to other powerful drugs, such as aconite, belladonna, digitalis, ergo, hyoscyamus, ipecacuanha, etc.

9. That the drugs and preparations mentioned in Appendix D, be included in the New Pharmacopœia.

10. That the list of tabellæ be increased by the addition of those for hypodermic use mentioned in Appendix E ; that the trochisci of the latest edition of the London Throat Hospital be made official ; and that cigarettes be introduced of cubebs, arsenic, cannabis, indica and stramonium.

11. That, like the decoctions, all the infusions be made up to a definite quantity.

12. That, so far as practicable, by a revision of flavoring agents, by the extension of capsules, tabellæ, trochisci, and the like, and by the introduction of suitable compressed tabloids, cigarettes, and the like, there be a sustained attempt made after such improvements in flavoring and dispensing as tend to the more palatable and elegant administering of drugs generally.

Upon the question of dosage, the pharmacists preferred to leave the matter in medical hands, although they agreed generally with the following recommendations of the Medical sub-committee.

13. That in the cases mentioned in Appendix F, the minimum official dose should be lessened.

14. That in the cases mentioned in Appendix G, the maximum official dose should be increased.

15. That in the cases mentioned in Appendix H, the inconsistencies in dosage should be rectified.

16. That the dosage be given in the cases mentioned in Appendix I.

17. That it be required that excessive dosage be not dispensed by the pharmacist, unless and until it has been initialled, or otherwise drawn attention to by the prescriber.

APPENDIX A.

Medicinal plants in the British Pharmacopœia which grow satisfactorily in the colony of Victoria.

Aconitum napellus, Linne ; Anacyclus pyrethrum, De Candolle ; Anthemis nobilis, Linne ; Atropa belladonna, Linne ; Berberis vulgaris, Linne ; Capsicum fastigiatum, Blume ; Carum carui, Linne ; Cinnamomum camphora, Nees ; Cochlearia armoracia, Linne ; Conium maculatum, Linne ; Colchicum autumnale, Linne ; Convolvulus scammonia, Linne ; Coriandrum sativum, Linne ; Cucumus colocynthis, Linne ; Cytisus scoparius, Link ; Delphinium staphisagria, Linne ; Digitalis purpurea, Linne ; Ecbalium elaterium, Richard ; Fœniculum officinale, Allioni ; Fraxinus ornus, Linne ; Gelsemium nitidum, Richard ; Gentiana lutea, Linne ; Glycyrrhiza glabra, Linne ; Hyoscyamus niger, Linne ; Juniperus communis, Linne ; Juniperus sabina, Linne ; Lactuca virosa, Linne ; Lavandula vera, De Candolle ; Lobelia inflata, Linne ; Mentha piperita, Linne ; Mentha viridis, Linne ; Papaver somniferum, Linne : Pimpinella anisum, Linne ; Pistacia lentiscus, Linne ; Podophyllum peltatum, Linne ; Polygala senega, Linne : Prunus laurocerasus, Linne ; Rhamnus frangula, Linne ; Rheum palmatum, Linne ; Ricinus communis, Linne ; Rosmarinus officinalis, Linne ; Ruta graveolens, Linne ; Sambucus nigra, Linne ; Thymus vulgaris, Linne ; Urginea scilla, Steinheil ; Valeriana officinalis, Linne ; Veratrum viride, Solander.—FERDINAND VON MUELLER.

Mr. Bosisto also writes as follows :—Opium (Papaver somniferum). This plant grows luxuriously in Victoria, and yields morphine fully equal to that grown in Asia Minor. (Sample of opium herewith forwarded). After the words "Asia Minor" in the B. P., we would recommend to add "or Victoria, Australia." We have no evidence of its growth in the other Australian colonies. Essential Oils.—The climate of Australia is well adapted for, and produces to perfection, essential oils from umbelliferous plants—viz., anise, caraway, coriander, dill ; also chamomile, lavender, peppermint, lemon, rosemary, and rue. We therefore recommend that after the words "oil distilled in Britain," the following words be added : "or in Australia."

Regarding duboisia, Baron von Mueller advises as follows : Duboisia myoporoides, R. Brown. Duboisina : Prepared from leaves with their branchlets in the manner of nicotina. Yellowish oil-like liquid, volatile, lighter than water, of strong narcotic odor, of pronounced alkaline reaction, completely neutralised by acids, dissolves in all proportions in water or alcohol or ether ; precipitates ferrous oxide from sulphate of iron, dissolves without coloring in concentrated acids. Its hydrochloride, in a weak aqueous solution, is precipitated by iodide of potassium, the iodides of potassio-mercury and of potassio bismuth, and by tannic acid, not by many other alkaloid reagents tried. Duboisina is in many respects allied to nicotina, but that alkaloid is distinguished by specific gravity, its less powerful odor, by its hydrochloride in a diluted aqueous solution being precipitated by phospho-molybate of sodium, picric acid and chloride of platinum (F. von Mueller and L Rummel, in Wittstein's "Organic Constituents of Plants," p. 331—F. v. Mueller's translation, with additions, 1878). The sulphate of duboisina is lamellar and yellow. Dose, $\frac{1}{120}$—$\frac{1}{130}$ of a grain internally. In ophthalmic applications, 4 grains to an ounce, when only one or few drops are required ; otherwise more diluted. Tincture of duboisia myoporoides.—Of the cautiously dried herb, two ounces and a half to a pint of proof alcohol, therefore, of the strength of tinct. aconiti, conii, digitalis, hyoscyami, lobeliæ, stramonii, of the B. P. (unless the lesser concentration of tinctura belladonnæ, dried leaves one ounce, to a pint of proof spirit of wine, be preferred). Dose, 10 to 40 minims. Unguentum duboisinæ.—One part of duboisina to 500 parts of vaseline. It is not practicable to prepare an extract of duboisina, as the active principle, the alkaloid, is volatile. Duboisia hopwoodi, F. v. M.—Piturina (C_6H_8N). Alkaloid closely allied to duboisina, prepared in similar manner (Professor Liversidge's mode of preparation and elucidation of characteristics is given in an annexed copy). The alkaloid is still more powerful than duboisina. Duboisia Leichhardti, F. v. M.—This plant is nearer allied to D. hopwoodi than to D. myoporoides. It seems the most powerful of all three, as last year ascertained at our Alfred Hospital.—Ferdinand von Mueller.

Appendix B.

Oleum Eucalypti.—The oil distilled by aid of steam, from the fresh foliage of Eucalyptus globulus Labill, and the Male Eucalypti, comprising Eucalyptus uncinata Tarz., Eucalyptus oleosa and gracilis F. v. M., Eucalyptus incrassata Labill. Characters and Tests:—It has an aromatic odor, which varies in the different species, and a spicy and gungent flavor; pale straw color; it is neutral to litmus paper. Specific gravity not below .910. Rotates polarised light to the right. Should not give the phellandrene reaction. Tinctura eucalypti, B. P. C.

Eucalyptol.—(Cineol), $C_{10}H_{18}O$. Obtained in different proportions from various species of eucalyptus Characters and Tests:—Colorless. It is liquid at ordinary temperatures, but forms crystals at —12°C. to —22°C., re-melting at—1°C. Specific gravity not below 0.920. Dose—Two to three minims on loaf sugar or in milk. Inhalation, one drachm to the pint of water.

Gummi eucalypti rostratæ (Eucalyptus kino). The natural indurated exudation obtained from the true red gum tree of Victoria. The species Rostrata is met with throughout the greater part of Australia in moist valleys and river flats. The ruby colored exudation from the wood, termed red gum, is entirely soluble in cold water or proof spirit. It is employed throughout Australia as a delicate mucilaginous astringent, of considerable power. Incompatibles—The alkalics and the metallic salts. Dose—4 to 6 grains. Tinctura eucalypti rostrate. Rostrata red gum in coarse powder, 2½ ozs.; Oil of eucalyptus, 2 drs.; Proof spirit 1 pint. Macerate for 48 hours, with occasional agitation; strain, filter, and add sufficient proof spirit to make one pint. Dose—60 minims. Syrupus eucalypti rostratæ. (1) Rostrata red gum 2½ ozs.; (2) Water, pure, boiling, 19 ozs.; (3) Loaf sugar, 32 ozs.; (4) Oil of eucalyptus, 1 dr.; (5) Acacia mucilage, 1 oz. Dissolve 1 with 2, unite 4 with 5, add 3, and make syrup. Dose — 60 to 120 minims. Suppositoria eucalypti rostratæ. Powdered gum rostrata, 5 grs.; Extract nux vomica, 1 gr.; Oil of theobroma q.s. to make one suppository. Trochisci eucalypti rostratæ. Rostrata gum in powder, 720 grs.; Refined sugar, ditto, 25 ozs.; Gum acacia, ditto, 1 oz.; Mucilage of gum acacia, 2 fl. ozs.; Distilled water, a sufficiency. Mix the dry ingredients, add the mucilage and water to form a proper mass. Divide into 720 lozenges, and dry in a moderate temperature. Unguentum eucalypti (ointment of eucalyptus).—Fresh leaves of Eucalyptus amygdalina, 4 parts; benzoated lard, 8 parts. Melt the lard on a water bath, add the well-cut-up leaves, and digest for two hours; then remove the mixture and express through calico. The Committee are indebted to Baron von Mueller for the identification and nomenclature of the different species, and to Mr. W. P. Wilkinson for a review of the tests recommended.

Appendix C.

Drugs and preparations to be omitted—Acetum. Armoraciæ radix. Cambogia. Canellæ cortex. Cerevisæ fermentum. Cataplasma fermenti. Charta epispastica. Cinchonidinæ sulphas. Cinchoninæ sulphas. Confect. opii. Confect. scammonii. Confect. terebinthinæ. Cuspariæ cortex. Emplast. calfaciens. Empl. galbani. Empl. plumbi. iodidi. Empl. saponis fuscum. Extract calumbæ. Extract papaveris. Extract. quassiæ. Extract. rhamni. frangulæ. Extract, rham. frang. liquidum. Extract. taraxaci liquidum. Farina tritici. Granati. radicis. cortex. Hemidesmi. radix. Laricis cortex. Manna. Mist. ferri. aromat. Mist. scammonii. Nectandræ cortex. Oleo. resina cubebæ. Paraffinum durum. Pareiræ radix. Pilula scammonii comp. Pulv. catechu co. Pilula cambog co. Pil. phosph. (B.P.) Rhoeados petala. Staphisagriæ semina. Sumbul radix. Supposit. acid. carbol. cum. sapone. Suppos. acid. tannic. cum sapone. Supposit. morphinæ cum sapone (all three being insoluble). Syrupus papaveris. Syrup rosæ gallicæ. Tinct. croci. Tabaci folia. Vinum rhei.

Appendix D.

Drugs and preparations to be made official.—Chloral cum camphora. Elixir cascaræ sagrad. Emulsio ol. morrhuæ. Elixir simplex. Pix. carb. prep. Liquor picis carbon. Syrup ferri phosph. co. Syrup. hypo-phosph. co. Syrup. prun. virg. Tinct. carminativa. Tinct. eucalypti. The foregoing as in the unofficial formulary of the B. P. C. 1887. Bismuth salicylas. Boro-glyceride. Capsules of amyl nitrate, creasote, and guaiacol. Collodium iodi. Collodium stypticum. Charta potass. nitratis. Chloralamid. Albolinum. Convallaria majalis. Cortex coto. Decoct. acaciæ corticis (used in Victoria instead of decoct. quercus, *vide* formula Appendix K). Ethyl chlorid. Extract. malti. Extract. malti cum ol. morrhuæ. Glycerin. pepsin. acid. Guaiacol. Ichthyol. Kaolin. Liquor pepticus. Liquor pancreaticus. Liquor copaib. et cub. et buchu. Liq. santal. flav. *B.* Napthol. Oleum gaultheriæ. Pil. phosph. (new formula). Resorcin. Salol. Syrup codeinæ.

Appendix E.

Hypodermic tablets, more especially for country use.

Apomorphin, hydrochlor,	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
Atropin, sulph.,	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
Cocain, hydrochlor,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
Digitalin,	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
Morphin. sulph.,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
Morphin. sulph.,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
Cum atropin. sulph.,	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$
Picrotoxin,	gr. $\frac{1}{50}$
Pilocarpin. nitras.	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
Strychnin. sulph.	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$

Appendix F.

Minimum dose too large—

Aloes and extracts,	gr. ij .
Strychnine,	gr. $\frac{1}{30}$;
Ol. phosph.,	m. v. ;
Extr. opii,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$;
Spir. ether,	m. xxx ;
Tint. nuc. vom.,	m. x. ;
Morphine and salts,	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$;
Extr. nuc. vom.,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$;
Spir. ammon, fœtid,	m. xxx ;

Appendix G.

Maximum dose too small—

Extract filicis liq.,	m. xxx ;
Potass. iod.,	gr. xx ;
Extr. cinchon. liq.,	m. x ;
Calomel,	gr. v ;
Butyl chloral,	gr. xv ;
Lithii carb.,	gr. vi ;
Bismuth. carb.,	gr. xx ;
Extr. ergot. liq.,	m. xxx ;
Quin. sulph.,	gr. x ;
Cerii oxalas,	gr. ij ;
Mag. sulph.,	ʒ iv ;
Creasote,	m. iij ;
Pot. brom.,	gr. xxx ;
Tinct. chlor. et morph.,	m. x ;

Appendix H.

Inconsistencies in dosage—

Camphor, gr. i—x, yet spirit, camph. only m. x—xxx.

Arsenic iod., gr. $\frac{1}{30}$, yet liq. Donovani m. x—xxx.

Appendix I.

Dosage to be given—aconitine, apomorphine hydrochlor., atropin. sulph., hydrarg. ox. rubr., iodum, phosphorus, physostigmin, potass. cyanid.

Appendix K.

Acacia mollissima (Will.), the common Victorian tan wattle, and Acacia decurrens (Will.), the Sydney tan wattle. Both contain 20, or greater, per cent. of tannic acid. Decoct. acaciæ corticis (formerly called decoct. mimosæ). Take of acacia bark 1 oz., or 25 grammes; water (distilled) 20 ozs., or 500 cc. Boil for a quarter of an hour, allow to cool, strain through muslin, wash the contents of the strainer with distilled water until the filtrate measures 20 ozs., or 500 cc. The vessel in which the decoction is boiled should be of copper, glass, or glazed earthenware. For the above identification, the Committee are indebted to Bar-

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Compound Licorice Powder,
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Folding Cartons.

Cream Tartar,
Folding Cartons.

Soap Bark,
Folding Cartons, or Cartons and Wraps.

Epsom Salts,
Folding Cartons, or Cartons and Wraps.

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TWENTY BARS ON A HANDSOME
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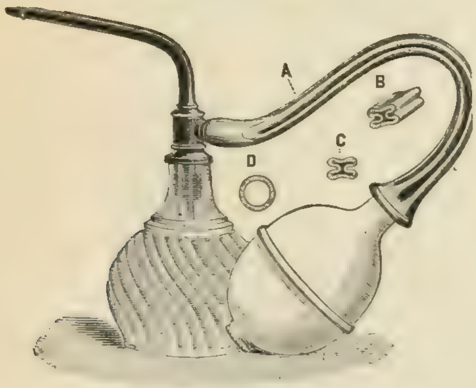

A.—A fine rubber tube capable of expansion or contraction laterally. **B.**—Perspective to tube **A.** **C.**—Cross section of **A.** not expanded. **D.**—Cross section of **A.** expanded.

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on von Mueller, and for the formula (which is the same as that in use in the Melbourne Hospital for the past 25 years) to Mr. C. R. Blackett, F. C. S., Government Analyst.—*Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

Diphtheria Anitoxin.

From a trade circular of Chemische Fabric auf Actien (formerly E. Schering).

It has been known for some time that there exists in the cultures of the diphtheria bacillus a peculiar albuminose which, when injected into the bodies of guinea pigs, renders them immune to the disease. The investigations of Hericourt, Richet, and especially Behring, have demonstrated that in the blood of animals protected artificially against a certain infectious disease, there exist substances which, introduced into the systems of other animals, render them immune to the disease. In most cases this protection is due to cellular changes; but in tetanus and diphtheria it seems to be due to a direct neutralization of the specific poison of the disease. In diphtheria, especially, even after the first symptoms of the malady have appeared, the injected material seems to have a remedial effect on the symptoms of the disease. While Behring has proved that the quantity of active antitoxic material in the blood serum depends entirely on the degree in which the animal has been immunized, this degree itself depends upon the number and the intensity of the inoculations that the animal has withstood. Further, as the researches of Tizzoni on tetanus have taught us, the species of animal employed is by no means a matter of indifference.

In November, 1892, Aronson, together with Wernicke, reported to the Berlin Medical Society the results of a series of experimental inoculations on dogs, which are very susceptible to diphtheria. He had finally obtained a serum which contained the immunizing substances in such a degree of concentration that it might be employed to render immune children threatened with the disease. Subsequent researches confirmed these authors' statements of the protective value of these more active antitoxin solutions. It is necessary, however, for the successful employment of antitoxin solutions for immunizing and remedial purposes, to obtain them in concentrated form, their value being dependent on the quantity that can be introduced into the blood. The amount of antitoxin to be injected into a person threatened with diphtherio very considerably exceeds the quantity necessary to secure immunity, probably at least tenfold. Such a large quantity is preferred in order to confer immunity for as long a period as possible. From expeiiments on animals the immune period extends over several months. A solution of such concentration is so active that, according to Behring, it can also be used in a remedial as well as a prophylactic capacity.

The estimation of the value of a diphtheria antitoxin solution can best be effected by Behring's and Ehrlich's method, by means of which the minimum quantity required to neutralize a definite quantity of diphtheric poison is determined. Guinea pigs, which are very susceptible to diphtheria, are selected for experiment, those animals weighing from 300 to 400 grams being preferred. The quantity of diphtheric poison is chosen which will kill control animals of equal weight in 40 to 46 hours, animals weighing 500 grams in 48 to 52 hours, and even guinea pigs of large size (650 to 700 grams) in about 60 hours. Definite quantities of the antitoxin solution to be tested are added to the dose of diphtheria poison* described above, the mixture injected into guinea pigs and the minimum quantity of antitoxin solution fixed, which is required to be added to the diphtheria poison in order not only to save the life of the animal, but to prevent any local reaction. Whilst the blood serum itself, if preserved in a suitable manner and injected in small quantities, is never dangerous to employ, yet it often causes pain, reddening and slight infiltration at the place of injection.

Diphtheria antitoxin solution (Schering), standardized for immunization purposes, is a limpid clear liquid and contains 1 or at most 1½ per cent. albumen. It is mixed with 0.2 per cent. of trikresol, which addition, owing to the small proportion of easily decomposed organic substances in the antitoxin solution, suffices to keep it for an unlimited period. The injection not only causes no general symptoms of disturbance in the system, but also produces no local reaction and no pain at the point of injection. The protection afforded is immediate and is effective even at the incubation stage of the disease. For the positive immunity against diphtheria a single injection, by means of a sterilized syringe, of 1 cc. is sufficient for children and adults. For smaller children 0.5 cc. will suffice. The injection affords instantaneous protection, and is effective even in the stage of incubation.

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*A solution of diphtheria poison is most simply prepared by filtration of an old sterilized broth cultivation of diphtheria, and preserved by the addition of 0.3 per cent. trikresol.

Irish Moss.

By Thomas S. Wiegand.

A little town, known as Jericho, in Massachusetts, seems to be the centre of this industry. We gather these notes from a paper which was printed lately in the Boston *Herald.*

Boys, men and women all engage in the work, which consists of spreading it upon the beach prepared by raking all the dirt, stones and driftwood away, and leaving a fine bed of white sand; when the weed is first brought in by the boats, each of which gets about a barrel and a half, it is taken upon creels, a sort of barrow, and spread out upon the beach; it is turned over daily as in hay making, for the space of two weeks; each morning it is washed in clean sea water (fresh water ruins it); it is then gradually bleached, as when first gathered it is of a light green color, and in the course of a few weeks becomes successively red, pink and finally nearly white.

Stormy weather is a great drawback to the mosser's work. Some of the moss that the storms tear loose and scatter upon the rocks is gathered and classed as hand picked, bringing generally a quarter or one half cent per pound more than that gathered in the usual way for commerce.

Should a spell of rainy weather come on during the season of gathering, heavy unbleached muslin covers are used to protect the moss, which is packed up in heaps.

Two crops are obtained each year, the first one being the better; the late crop is liable to be injured by a little black vegetable growth called glut, caused, it is said, by the warmer water of August days.—*Am. Jour. Pharmacy.*

A Dangerous Experiment.

An explosion occurred in a drug store in Philadelphia recently, resulting in an injnry which came near to the destruction of the eyesight of the person injured.

A druggist was experimenting on the action of ammonia water with oxide of silver, and had left the mixture in a porcelain capsule covered with water and a glass stirring rod in the capsule.

A salesman coming into the store thoughtlessly took up the rod and without agitation was replacing it in the capsule when a violent explosion occurred, shattering the capsule, pieces of which struck him in the face, causing damage which it was feared would result in the loss of one or of both eyes. Prompt and skilful treatment, however, warded off the threatening mischief, and no permanent injury resulted.

The product obtained by the action of ammonia on silver oxide, known as "Berthollet's Vulminating Silver," is a dangerous article. When dry it explodes violently on the slightest percussion, or even when touched with a feather. The black crystals having a metallic lustre desompose violently with detonation when the liquid containing them is shaken.

The exact composition of the compound has not yet been ascertained.—*Am. Jour. Pharmacy.*

In removing a placenta from its attachments to the uterus, Dr. Parvin thinks that it is dangerous to pull on the cord during the period that the uterus is contracting.

Ice applied to the external genitals—the scrotum in men, and the labia majora in women—is said to be the best and simplest method for controlling blood spitting and nose bleeding.

Canadian Druggist
WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
DECEMBER 15TH, 1894.

The Pharmacopœia.

ELSEWHERE in this issue we give the suggestions re the proposed Imperial Pharmacopœia adopted by the physicians and pharmacists of Victoria, New South Wales, to which reference was made in these columns last month. We again ask, What are our pharmaceutical societies doing to assist in this important work? Certainly it is their duty as representative bodies to take some action in formulating suggestions as to at least what would be particularly applicable to pharmacy in Canada. In the meantime, we would ask our readers to carefully consider the propositions emanating from our Australian confreres, and, through the columns of this journal, give their views as to any or all of the suggested changes and any others which may occur to them as being specially desirable for this country.

Selling Direct to the Physician.

REPLYING to an interrogation in regard to the selling of goods by manufacturers direct to the physician, Mr. F. B. Kilmer, chemist for Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., says:

"I believe that this point of manufacturers selling to the physician is a very important one for the druggist to consider. The druggist by his training, education and by all natural rights is the proper purveyor and dispenser of medicine. The products of every manufacturing pharmacist and chemist should pass through his hands. The physician is not always capable, nor has he the facilities to inspect the products of the manufacturer; for safety if nothing more this should remain where it now stands.

"Anything that takes away from the trained pharmacist the inspection of medicines for the sick breaks down the last safe-guard against unscrupulous manufacturers, dishonesty and quackery. With the manufacturer walking by the drug store and selling to the doctor, a flood of manufacturers and vendors of medicine of every sort, unrestrained, unchecked, and unlimited quackery will surely follow.

"The registered pharmacist, the graduate in pharmacy are the only legitimate channels through which medicine should reach the physician and the consumer. Let us as pharmacists, as manufacturers, as men interested in the progress of pharmacy, and of the science of medicine hold firmly to this principle."

A Suggestive Telegram.

A well-known commercial traveller of an Ontario drug house has had occasion to refresh his memory in regard to Scripture. One day recently, while doing business in a western town and finding business none too brisk, he questioned whether it would be advisable to skip the next stopping place or not. He decided to telegraph one of his customers asking him if he had an order for him, and received the following reply, "Read chapter first, verse forty-six, St. John's Gospel." This was rather a poser for the traveller. Just that one particular passage had escaped his memory, no doubt he thought to himself, "Now, if it was any other verse in the book, I would be all right," but he could not remember it. In fifteen minutes the train would start; the porter was appealed to for the loan of a Bible, a request so startling that he could not comprehend it, and not until it was repeated three times could he be persuaded that a commercial traveller required any such book. When the volume was produced and the verse found, our friend boarded the train in a hurry and sped on his way.

The Oldest University in the World.

According to the *Revue Scientifique*, the oldest university in the world is that of Fez, the holy city of Morocco. This seat of learning was founded in the eleventh century by Fatma the Holy. In its early days—while as yet Paris, Oxford and Cambridge were not, the University of Fez had French, Spanish and English, as well as Tunisian and Egyptian students on its benches. At the present day it is the western centre of Mussulman theology.

A New Line.

WE are told that Hudnut, the famous New York druggist, has opened a "tea-counter department," or whatever he may call it. He puts the herb up in small and attractive packages, guarantees that it is the best andpurest tea tobe obtained outside the Mikado's kitchen, and sells it at fancy prices. The idea is certainly a good one and one which many druggists in both small and large cities might follow to the satisfaction of their customers and their own profit. There is always a limited demand for better teas than can be bought at an ordinary grocery or tea store, and to no one else does the trade so legitimately belong as to the druggist.—*Spatula.*

The Trade Journal Ad.

THE advertisement in a trade paper, read by people he wishes to reach, has a value to him above merely the orders it directly brings. He does not figure the value of the sign above his door merely on the basis of patronage it happens to attract. It is there to tell everybody who passes, whether patrons or not, where his place of business is—it is a "sign" that he is in business there, so the ad in the trade journal is a "sign" year in and year out, to those he wishes as patrons, that he is still in business.—*Maratime Journal.*

Antitoxine Treatment.

The use of Antitoxine in cases of diphtheria in Canada has been attended with varying success. In Hamilton several cases have been treated, all with successful results. In Toronto Isolation Hospital the first patient was cured, the second, a boy of six, died, and a third, at the time of writing, is now under treatment. In Montreal, all cases treated thus far have recovered.

In an address before the German Medical Society at Berlin, Prof. Bergmann said that he could not hope to settle soon the question as to the value of Behring's anti-diphtheritic serum. He had begun forty-six experiments, but would not be able to form a final opinion in less than a year. Prof. Virchow referred to the surprisingly good results obtained in the Emperor Frederick Hospital. He said it was the duty of every physician to use the serum, despite the injurious effects that might result from it. Three years would pass before the value of the medicine could be fixed definitely."

Quantitative Estimation of Antipyrin.

F. Schaak (*Am. Jour. Pharm.*, 1894, p. 321) recommends the application of a known re-action, which depends upon the fact that by the action of nitrous acid upon antipyrin, nitroso-antipyrin is formed, and thus in dilute solutions a blue-green coloration is produced, which is clearly visible even in a solution of one part in 20,000. From concentrated solution the nitro derivative separates in blue-green crystals. For comparison a standard solution is made of 0.02 of antipyrin in 25 cc. of water, which is decomposed by 1.5 cc. of one per cent. sulphuric acid, and 1 cc. of one per cent. solution of nitrite of soda. If it is required to determine the antipyrin in a solution of powder this is extracted with chloroform, the chloroform evaporated off, and the residue dissolved in water. To the solution so obtained nitrite of soda and sulphuric acid are added, and finally water until the coloration becomes equal to that of the standard solution.—*Pharm. Cthale.*

A New Method for Preparing Salicylic Acid.

The Actiengellschaft fur Anilinfabrikation, of Berlin, has patented a process in which the fine division of the reaction mass, in the manufacture of salicylic acid, is produced by the addition of infusorial earth (*kieselguhr*) instead of by potassium hydroxide alone, as was formerly the practice. By this means only one molecule of the hydroxide is used to every two molecules of phenol. The action of the carbonic acid takes place at between 120° and 160° C., the pure salicylic acid separting directly upon acidification, the infusorial earth retaining all impurities.

SHIPS THAT PASS

MAY be a long time returning. Opportunities neglected may never recur. **MENTHOL COUGH DROPS** are a new thing just put on the market, and there will never be a better time to introduce them to your customers than the present. Put up in 5-lb. glass jars. No sticking. No breakage. Good margin to Jobber and Retailer.

Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Co.

7 FRONT ST EAST, TORONTO.

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver.

Sold by all first-class
Chemists and Druggists.

CHEVRIER

General Depot : PARIS,
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This Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver, prepared by M. CHEVRIER, a first-class Chemist of Paris, possesses at the same time the active principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and the therapeutic properties of alcoholic preparations. It is valuable to persons whose stomach cannot retain fatty substances. Its effect, like that of **Cod Liver Oil,** is invaluable in **Scrofula, Rickets, Anœmia, Chlorosis, Bronchitis** and all diseases of the **Chest.**

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote.

General Depot : PARIS,
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Chemists and Druggists.

The beech-tree Creosote checks the destructive work of **Pulmonary Consumption**, as it diminishes expectoration, strengthens the appetite, reduces the fever and suppresses perspiration Its effect, combined with **Cod Liver Oil**, makes the **Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote** an excellent remedy against pronounced or threatened **Consumption.**

Radlauer's Somnal.

AETHYL-CHLORALURETHAN.

(REGISTERED)

THE NEWEST & MOST EFFICIENT SOPORIFIC REMEDY.

Taken in doses of 32 grains, or half a teaspoonful, in milk, ale or cognac, produces in half-an-hour a quiet refreshing sleep, lasting from six to eight hours, with no unpleasant after effects. The effects of SOMNAL are more pleasant than those of Chloral Hydrate and Morphia. Experiments made in the Town Hospitals, Moabit and Friedrichshain, Konigliche Charite and Konigliche Universitats Poliklinik, Berlin, have shown that SOMNAL does not accelerate the pulse and does not upset the stomach. SOMNAL is especially recommended for Nervous Insomnia, Neurasthenia, Spinal Complaints, Infectious Diseases, Paralysis, Melancholia, Hysteria, Morphinismus, and Diabetes. The low price of SOMNAL enables its use in the poor and workmen's practice and in hospitals.

Radlauer's Antinervin.

(SALICYLE BROMANILIDE) in the form of Powder, the most efficacious Antipyretic, Antineuralgic, and Antinervine.

ANTINERVIN replaces and surpasses Antipyrin, has no hurtful secondary effects, and is cheaper. Taken in doses of 8 grain four times a day, it is an excellent remedy for Feverish, Catarrhal and Rheumatic Pains.

ANTINERVIN is of especial service in cases of Influenza, Neuralgia, Asthma, Tuberculose, Yellow Fever, Malaria, Migraine, Gout, Rheumatism in the Joints, Diphtheritis, and other typical Fevers.

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W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ontario. - Wholesale Agent for Canada.

REMOVAL.

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO MOVE THE OFFICE OF

"THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST."

In January Next we Move to = Toronto.

The Journal will continue to be precisely what it has always been

The Organ of the Drug Trade of the Dominion of Canada.

It will be devoted to Practical Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and all matters pertaining to the Commercial and Professional spheres of the Practical Druggist.

It is not the organ of any Business Corporation, College, or particular set of men.

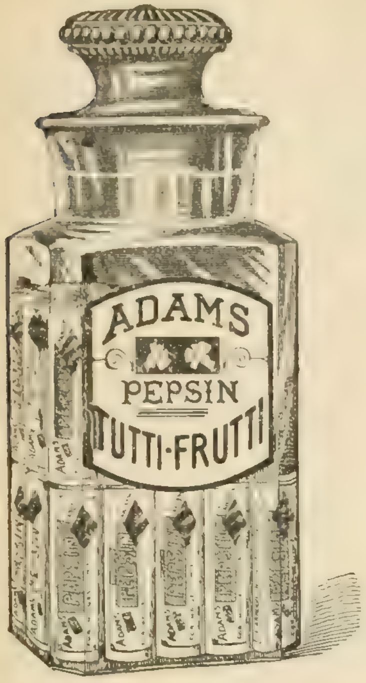
It is the sole property and under the **entire control** of a Practical Druggist, who will conduct it for the benefit of Druggists and solely in their interests.

Advertisers

Will please bear in mind that in order to secure space in the **January Issue** or to ensure a change of present advertisement, it will be necessary to send matter for such advertisement at as early date as possible.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
Toronto, Canada.

WM. J. DYAS,
Publisher and Proprietor.



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FREE

WITH

Adams' Pepsin Tutti-Frutti.

ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR IT.

Advertising matter to decorate your store sent on application.

ADAMS & SONS CO., = 11 and 13 Jarvis Street,
TORONTO, ONT.

Lansing's Glasscine Labels

—FOR—

Druggists' Shelfware.

These Labels are made from thin transparent sheets of Celluloid, and are exactly like the Glass Labels in finish and appearance, but are more durable and cheaper.

The only Label Factory in Canada.

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Mention this Journal.

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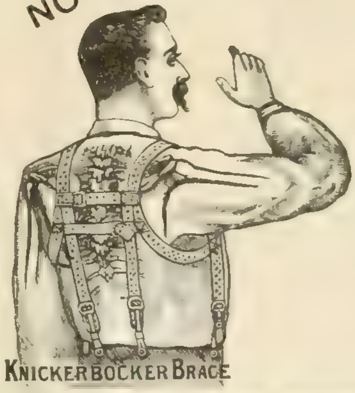

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KNICKERBOCKER Shoulder-Brace

—AND—

SUSPENDER COMBINED

And walk upright in life.

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all others. All sizes for **Men, Women, Boys and Girls.**

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a **Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender.** It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

Knickerbocker Brace Company,
EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON,
President.

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.,** of Toronto, and other Wholesale Druggists.

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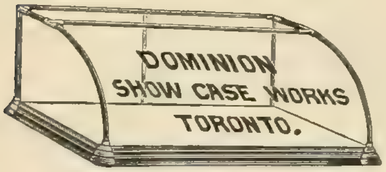

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Show Cases of every description in Nickel, Silver, Walnut, Ebonized, etc.

Hardwood Store Fittings, Metal Sash Bars, etc.

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Put up in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 oz. Bottles.

And the Celebrated CROWN LAVENDER SALTS.

No articles of the Toilet have ever been produced which have been received with the enthusiasm which has greeted the *Crab Apple Blossom Perfume* and the *Crown Lavender Salts*. They are literally the delight of two continents, and are as eagerly sought in New York and Paris as in London. Annual Sales, 500,000 Bottles.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., 177 New Bond St., LONDON.

Wholesale of **MESSRS. LYMAN, KNOX & CO.**, Montreal and Toronto, and all leading druggists.

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"Syrup Hypophos. Comp."

IMPROVED.

TRADE PRICE.		
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	Per Dozen—Small -	3.50
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Quality Guaranteed. Price Reasonable.

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Something unique even in these days of mammoth premium offers, is the latest effort of Stafford's Magazine, a New York monthly of home and general reading.

The proposition is to send the Magazine one year for one dollar, the regular subscription price, and in addition to send each subscriber fifty-two complete novels during the twelve months; one each week.

Think of it. You receive a new and complete novel, by mail, post paid, every week for fifty-two weeks, and in addition you get the magazine once a month for twelve months, all for one dollar. It is an offer which the publishers can only afford to make in the confident expectation of getting a hundred thousand new subscribers. Among the authors in the coming series are Wilkie Collins, Walter Besant, Mrs. Oliphant, Mary Cecil Hay, Florence Marryat, Anthony Trollope, A. Conan Doyle, Miss Braddon, Captain Marryat, Miss Thackeray and Jules Verne. If you wish to take advantage of this unusual opportunity, send one dollar for Stafford's Magazine, one year. Your first copy of the magazine, and your first number of the fifty-two novels (one each week) which you are to receive during the year will be sent you by return mail. Remit by P. O. Order, registered letter or express. Address

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THE ONLY GENUINE

RELIEF FOR LADIES.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST for Burland's Old Dominion Cresent Brand CINNAMON PILLS. Shallow rect-angular metallic boxes sealed with crescent. Absolutely safe and reliable. Refuse all spurious and harmful imitations. Upon receipt of Six Cents in stamps we will reply by return mail, giving full particulars in plain envelope. Address,

BURLAND CHEMICAL CO.,
Morse Building, N. Y. City.

Please Mention this Paper.

ONTARIO - VACCINE - FARM.

Pure and Reliable Vaccine Matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, $1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65 cts.; single Points, 20 cts. Discount to the trade.

Address all orders—**VACCINE FARM,**
A. STEWART, M. D. **Palmerston, Ont.**

Pharmaceutical Notes.

Dithienyl.—Tohl has obtained a body by the oxidation of thiophene with strong sulphuric acid, which he calls dithienyl. It has the composition $C_4N_3S - C_4N_3S$, and is obtained by mixing 5 grams of thiophene and 50 grams of ice-cold water, and shaking this with fuming sulphuric acid. The dithienyl can be separated out by distillation. It crystallizes in large, white plates, and forms a perbromo-derivative, $C_4Br_4S - C_4Br_4S$, which crystallizes in needles, melting at 257°.—*Berichte.*

†‡†

The Fruit Acids as Solvents for Quinine.—Crousee recommends the use of citric and tartaric acids, instead of sulphuric, for dissolving quinine, as the bitter taste is not so strongly developed, and they harmonize better with the digestive fluids, and do not lessen their action. To render soluble 1 gram of quinine sulphate he uses 20 centigrams of tartaric or 60 centigrams of citric acid.

†‡†

Oil of Wintergreen.—Bourquelot has just shown that the root of Polygala vulgaris contains methyl salicylate. This is another example of the existence of the same body in plants of the same family, for Reuter has already shown its existence in another species of polygala.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie.*

†‡†

An Explosive Mixture.—At the Societe de Therapeutique de Paris, M. Crequy called attention to the following dangerous prescription for a tooth powder:

Chlorate of potassium	5 grms.
Borax	10 grms.
Calcined magnesia	10 grms.
Prepared chalk	10 grms.
Oil of peppermint	11 drops.
Saccharine	50 centigrms.

The pharmacist first mixed the chlorate with the saccharine in a mortar, a violent explosion at once resulted, the dispenser was severely burned, and serious damage was caused to the pharmacy, *(Nouv. Remedes).—B. and C. Druggist.*

†‡†

Mercury and Potassium Hyposulphite.—This is a new agent for hypodermic medication. It presents itself in the form of colorless crystals, easily soluble in water and producing no precipitate in solutions of albumen. The proportion of mercury which it contains is 31.4 to 100. This salt has, according to Dr. Dreser, *(Med. Bull.)*, the remarkable property of being decomposed by electrolysis in such a manner that its mercury goes to the anode, for in the preparation the molecule of mercury does not exist in the metallic state, but in the form of a mercuric acid.

†‡†

Insoluble Gums Rendered Soluble by Hydrogen Peroxide.—It is stated *(Bayr. Ind. u Gewerbebl.)* that if insoluble gums are treated for three or four hours at from 80 to 100° C. with solution of hydrogen peroxide, they will become soluble in water. The proportions given are: Gum, granulated, 220 g.; water, 1,000 g.; hydrogen peroxide (12 vol. p. c.) 50 to 60 g. A larger proportion of hydrogen peroxide solution will render the gum completely soluble. Tragacanth is similarly affected.

†‡†

Cadmium Salicylate is an energetic antiseptic used in the treatment of purulent ophthalmia and similar affections, whose method of preparation and description are set forth by Cesaris, in the *Boll. chim-farm.* It is made by dissolving cadmium hydrate or carbonate in salicylic acid, or by double decomposition between barium salicylate and cadmium sulphate. If chemically pure, it forms fine white tabular crystals, melting at 300°, and soluble in 24 parts of boiling water, 68 parts at 23°, and in 90 parts at 0°. It is also soluble in alcohol and ether, more freely when warm, but is insoluble in chloroform or benzine. Warm glycerine is likewise a solvent, and from it does not precipitate on cooling.—*B. and C. Druggist.*

†‡†

To Mask the Smell of Kerosene.—Tempere, in *Corps gras Industrielles,* recommends the addition of amyl acetate to the extent of about 1 per cent. (10 gm. to the litre). This addition, which the editor of the *National Druggist*, has tried, and can recommend, not only modifies the disagreeable odor and converts it into a not unpleasant aromatic, but it seems to make the flame brighter and whiter.—*Nat. Druggist.*

†‡†

A Reaction for Lanoline.—Two grammes of slaked lime are mixed with .1 gramme of lanoline and heated. After cooling, the mass is mixed with 5 cc. of water, and the whole shaken with 5 cc. of chloroform. The latter is then poured into an equal volume of concentrated H_2SO_4, and at the surface is developed a very characteristic red color, due to the cholesterine present.—*Journal de Pharmacie.*

†‡†

A Test for Vaseline.—Petroleum jellies are sometimes adulterated with a certain quantity of animal or vegetable fats. These can, of course, easily be detected by the process of saponification, but this is somewhat tedious. A simple test is the following:—Five drops of a saturated solution of potassium permanganate in distilled water are mixed in a mortar with 5 grammes of the jelly. If there is no foreign oil present the color remains. If there is any vegetable or animal oil, the permanganate is reduced, and the color changed to a dirty brown. A roughly quantitative determination can be made if the mass is gradually treated with solution of permanganate until the red color is not discharged.—*Union Pharmaceutique.*

To render vegetable objects translucent Lenz recommends in the *Chemiker Zeitung* a solution of crystallized sodium salicylate in an equal weight of water. Clove oil may also be dissolved in this liquid. Cell membranes are affected less by this agent than by chloral hydrate.

†‡†

Zinc Subgallate is described as an odorless, nonhygroscopic, nontoxic, nonirritant, geeenish-gray powder, neutral, insoluble in all ordinary liquids, unaffected by light, and containing 44 per cent. of zinc oxide and 56 per cent. gallic acid. It is used both internally and externally.

†‡†

Antirheumatin.—This body is in the market in the form of dark blue crystals, soluble in alcohol and water, with a slightly bitter taste. It consists of a combination of sodium salicylate and methylene blue. The urine of patients taking it is green, owing to a slight oxidising action.—*Drog. Zeitung.*

†‡†

Salantol.—This body is prepared, according to Bourget, by the action of acetone on salicylic acid. It possesses a similar action to that of salol, and is prescribed for summer diarrhœa. It is broken up, in alkaline solutions, into acetone and salicylic acid.—*Rundschau.*

Preparation of Simple Cerate.

In a paper read before the North British Pharmaceutical Society Mr. Boa *(B. and C. Druggist)* said that in the usual method of preparing simple ointments, where the material was constantly stirred while cooling, the effect of such stirring was to incorporate with the ointment a considerable quantity of air. The only reason for stirring he had been able to find in the works referred to was that it was to render the ointment homogeneous. So far as his experiments indicated the reverse was the case. He had prepared simple ointment with excellent results by melting the ingredients together and allowing the product to cool at rest. Ointment so prepared was not lumpy, kept twice as long as the usual product, and possessed other advantages. It was a little harder than the other, the melting point of which was from 1° to 3° lower. If the hardness were an objection, that could be remedied by reducing the quantity of wax. To satisfy himself as to the homogeneity of the ointment, he took pieces from the top, bottom and centre of the ointment, and determined their melting points. In every case they were the same. The advantages gained by letting the ointment cool without stirring were comparative freedom from air and greater keeping power. Other members agreed with him in this matter, and had followed this method for some time.

The successful dealer always finds time to read his trade paper.

Diphtheria Antitoxine Solution.

Many physicians apply to us for information concerning the new Diphtheria Antitoxine remedies. Supposing that a clear and terse explanation will interest all, we take pleasure in supplying the following facts: There are three Diphtheria Antitoxines now in the market–Behring's, Aronson's and Roux's.

Behring's solution is supplied in three strengths, designated Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The No. 1 is recommended in treatment of diphtheria in children under ten years of age, if seen on the first, second or third day, and for all incipient cases; advanced cases require repeated injections of the No. 1 solution or equivalent single injections of No. 2 or 3. The injections should be made with the well-known Koch syringe and preferably under the ribs, in the loins or the inner surface of the thighs. This Antitoxine is perfectly innocuous. It induces no local or general disturbance. A vial of No. 1 contains 10 cubic centimeters, which is equal to 600 antiaoxine normals, and is sufficient for one case; No. 2 contains the equivalent of 1,000 antitoxine normals; No. 3 contains 1,500 antitoxine normals. The dose to be injected as a prophylactic to persons liable to be exposed to Diphtheria is set down by Behring at 60 antitoxine normals, or one-tenth the contents of a vial of No. 1; after infection, that is, during the incubation stage, he believes that 150 antitoxine normals ought to avert the development of the disease. The solution should be protected from light, and stored in a cool place; with proper care the solution will keep well for several months. The addition of 0.5 per cent. carbolic acid will prevent change of the solution through micro-organism. Supplies of No. 1 and No. 2 of this antitoxine are under way in consecutive instalments, the first instalment having arrived in New York October 22nd, and we expect more at frequent intervals.

Roux's is prepared in the Pasteur Institute of Paris, and was introduced to the attention of the medical profession through a detailed medical report by the author before the late Hygienic Congress at Buda-Pest. This product is presumably identical with Behring's. It is not yet obtainable here, and we do not know how soon it will be available, since all the product manufactured is apparently reserved for use in France at present. President Casimir-Perrier visited the Pasteur Institute in Paris October 23rd, and conferred upon Dr. Roux the Cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor. In replying, Dr. Roux praised the German bacteriologists Behring and Loeffler, whom he credited with being the real discoverers of the new remedies. This confirms the identity of Behring's and Roux's products and the latter will, presumably, therefore, not be sold in the United States.

Aronson's is made by Schering, of Berlin, and was the first of the three actually supplied in this country. Stock was available in New York in September, but it was exhausted in the first week of October. Additional supplied may come within a week or two. This preparation is of one strength only, and is supplied in two-gramme vials and in five-gramme vials. This Aronson's Antitoxine Solution, it is stated, will assure immunity against diphtheria in children and adults by injecting from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cubic centimeter. The application is made by a single injection by means of a sterilized syringe, and 1 cubic centimetre is sufficient for children and adults, while $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic centimeter will suffice for small children. In advanced cases the doses are repeated once or twice. In Germany public collections are being made through the press for the purpose of buying this remedy, and supplying it free for the treatment of the poor.—(LEHN & FINK) *Notes on New Remedies.*

Colored Fires for Tableaux, Etc.

BLUE FIRE.

Take of

Antimonium sulphide (black antimony)	1 part
Sulphur	2 parts
Potassium nitrate	6 parts

Take of

Shellac	2 troy ozs.
Potassium chlorate	4 troy ozs.
Ammoni-sulphate of copper	5 troy ozs.

Take of

Nitrate of barium	21 troy ozs.
Sulphur	4 troy ozs.
Chlorate of potassium	5 troy ozs.
Lampblack	1 troy oz.

Mix.

Take of

Chlorate of potassium	2 troy ozs.
Nitrate of barium	7 troy ozs.
Sulphur	$2\frac{1}{2}$ troy ozs.

Mix.

Take of

Nitrate of barium	3 parts
Chlorate of potassium	1 part
Shellac	1 part

Mix.

Take of

Chlorate of potassium	1 part
Shellac	1 part
Boric acid	3 parts

Mix.

In all cases the ingredients must be dry and in a powdered form. They must be powdered separately to avoid explosion. The only safe way to mix them is on a paper and with a wooden spatula. They should be made in small quantities and always handled with great care, as serious accidents have occurred from explosions occasioned by them. Some of them are even liable to spontaneous combustion. Those containing sulphur should not be used indoors on account of the irritating effect of the fumes. The addition of powdered shellac will increase the time of burning of any of the above. When shellac and stearin are employed it has been recommended that they be first fused, and the other ingredients be then incorporated in the fused mass; when cold, then to be powdered.

Calomel is generally used in colored fires along with copper sulphate, and as a source of chlorine, in which compounds of copper burn with a blue color.

YELLOW FIRE.

Take of

Oxalate of sodium	18 drs.
Shellac	18 drs.
Nitrate of potassium	22 drs.
Chlorate of potassium	22 drs.

Mix.

The shellac should be in a coarse powder, obtained by grinding through a drug mill.

Take of

Nitrate sodium	6 troy ozs.
Sulphur	1 troy oz.
Lampblack	1 troy oz.

Mix.

ORANGE-RED.

Take of

Sulphur	$3\frac{1}{2}$ troy ozs.
Chalk	$8\frac{1}{2}$ troy ozs.
Chlorate of potassium	13 troy ozs.

Mix.

ROSE RED.

Take of

Charcoal, willow	$\frac{1}{2}$ troy oz.
Chlorate of potassium	$1\frac{1}{2}$ troy ozs.
Sulphur	3 troy ozs.
Nitrate of strontium (dry)	10 troy ozs.

Mix.

VIOLET FIRE.

Take of

Potassium chlorate	6 troy ozs.
Calcium carbonate	2 troy ozs.
Powdered malachite	2 troy ozs.
Sulphur	2 troy ozs.

Mix.

Take of

Alum	3 troy ozs.
Carbonate of potassium	3 troy ozs.
Sulphur	4 troy ozs.
Chlorate of potassium	15 troy ozs.

Mix.

WHITE FIRE.

Take of

Charcoal	2 parts
Sulphur	22 parts
Potassium nitrate	76 parts

Mix.

Take of

Stearin	1 troy oz.
Carbonate of barium	1 troy oz.
Sugar of milk	4 troy ozs.
Nitrate of potassium	4 troy ozs.
Chlorate of potassium	12 troy ozs.

Mix.

RED FIRE.

Take of

Sulphur	2 troy ozs.
Bl'k (sulphide of) antimony	2 troy ozs.
Nitrate of potassium	2 troy ozs.
Nitrate of strontium (dry)	10 troy ozs.

Mix.

Take of

Sulphur	4 troy ozs.
Carbonate of strontium	6 troy ozs.
Carbonate of potassium	15 troy ozs.

Mix.

Take of

Chlorate of potassium	10 troy ozs.
Nitrate of strontium	80 troy ozs.
Sulphur	26 troy ozs.
Powdered charcoal	6 troy ozs.

Mix.

Take of

Chlorate of potassium	1 part.
Shellac	1 part.
Nitrate of potassium	3 parts.

Mix.

GREEN FIRE.

Take of

Nitrate of barium	20 troy ozs.
Sulphur	$1\frac{1}{2}$ troy ozs.
Chlorate of potassium	$1\frac{1}{4}$ troy ozs.
Bl'k (sulphide of) antimony	$\frac{1}{2}$ troy oz.
Charcoal, willow	$\frac{1}{2}$ troy oz.

Mix.

—*Meyers Bros'. Druggist.*

EXCELSIOR

Drug = Mixer = and = Sifter.

IMPROVED AND PERFECTED

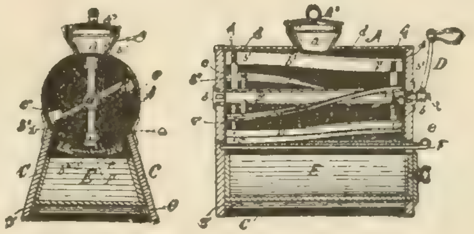
For Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, Perfumers, Etc.

Suitable for the manufacture of Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Face Powder, Condition Powder, and for the Compound Powders of the Pharmacopœia.

THESE ARE MADE IN THREE SIZES:

SUITABLE TO MIX—5 lbs, 10 lbs. and 25 lbs.—at $6, $12 and $18 Each.

Easily
Cleaned
and
no Wood
to Scent.



Dust
Proof
and
Changeable
Sieves.

Rubber Brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

These machines mix the powders thoroughly and then force them through sieves of the proper fineness for the intended powders. Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer.

This Mixer and Sifter is handled by the prominent wholesale druggists of the United States and gives general satisfaction. Amongst those handling them are: Morrison & Plummer, Chicago; Bullock & Crenshaw, and Smith, Kline & Co., Philadelphia; W. H. Scheffelin & Co., and McKesson & Robbins, New York, and others.

The 10 lb. Mixer is specially adapted for the general requirements of the Retail Druggist.

WM J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ontario, Sole Agent for Canada.

RADLAUER'S

ANTISEPTIC PERLES

Of Pleasant Taste and Fragrance, Non-poisonous and strongly Antiseptic.

These Perles closely resemble the sublimates and carbolic acid in their antiseptic action A preventive of diphtheric infection.

For the rational cleansing and disinfection of the mouth, teeth, pharynx and especially of the tonsils and for immediately removing disagreeable odours emanating from the mouth and nose.

A perfect substitute for mouth and teeth washes and gargles. Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles take special effect where swallowing is difficult in inflammation of throat and tonsils, catarrh of the gums, periostitis dentalis, stomatitis mercurialis, salivation, angina and thrush.

A few of the "Perles" placed in the mouth dissolve into a strongly antiseptic fluid of agreeable taste, cleanse the mouth and mucous membrane of the pharynx and immediately remove the fungi, germs and putrid substance accumulating about the tonsils, thereby preventing any further injury to the teeth.

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Take 2—4 Perles, let them dissolve slowly in the mouth and then swallow. Being packed in small and handy tins, Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles can always be carried in the pocket.

MANUFACTURED BY

S. RADLAUER, - Pharmaceutical Chemist,
BERLIN W., GERMANY.
W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ont., Wholesale Agent for Canada.

Sovereign Lime Fruit Juice

Is the Strongest, Purest, and of Finest Flavor.

We are the largest refiners of LIME JUICE in America, and solicit enquiries.

For sale in barrels, demijohns, and twenty-four ounce bottles, by wholesale in

TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, and WINNIPEG.

SIMSON BROS. & CO., Wholesale Druggists.
HALIFAX, N. S.

TO THE DRUG TRADE.

Phenyo-Caffein

Is an acknowledged leader among the HEADACHE and NEURALGIA Remedies.

Its special advantages are safety, efficiency, convenience of form for carrying and taking.

Our policy is to serve the regular drug trade exclusively by thorough, persistant and judicious advertising.

We believe we can benefit ourselves by benefiting you.

Correspondence solicited regarding the goods, method of advertising, &c., &c.

Home Office, Worcester, Mass. Dominion Office, Toronto, Ont.

Direct all Dominion correspondence to

JOHN C. GERRY, Dominion Agent, Toronto, Ont.

THE MONTREAL OPTICAL COMPANY

The only firm of Manufacturing Opticians in the Dominion.

Prescription Work a Specialty.

Country orders filled with care and promptitude.

If you are dealing in OPTICAL GOODS it will PAY YOU to do business with US, and if you are not doing so already, write and get our Catalogue and Price List.

To the Trade.

In all localities from which we have secured and published testimonials for our **Dodd's Kidney Pills,** the sale has been greatly increased, which resulted to the benefit of the druggist as well as ourselves.

We would therefore respectfully request all druggists to forward us the names of any of their customers who have been cured or benefited by our **Dodd's Kidney Pills,** and secure us the testimony for publication if possible. In return for which we will be pleased to give them the benefit of any advertising connected therewith if desired.

Thanking the Drug Trade for their assistance towards the success of our Remedies, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of same.

Respectfully,

THE DODDS MEDICINE CO., Limited.

Toronto, March 1, 1894.

BUY

ADAMS' ROOT BEER.

Pays Well, Sells Well, and Gives Satisfaction.

Retail, 10 and 25 cts.; Wholesale, 90c. and $1.75 per doz., $10.00 and $20.00 per gross.

Place it on your list and order from your next wholesale representative.

The Canadian Specialty Company,
DOMINION AGENTS. - TORONTO, ONTARIO.

The DETROIT THE ONLY GENUINE

Pennyroyal Wafers

Have been so successful with Women in the treatment of

Painful & Irregular Menstruation

That Physicians prescribe them liberally.

The Druggist can safely recommend them for their value to the sick.

At **$8.00 per dozen** delivered, you get a good **profit of 50 per cent.** No need to try to work off **an imitation** of them.

If you want local advertising or terms, or special remedies, write to the manufacturers.

EUREKA CHEMICAL CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

Canadian Laboratory,
WINDSOR, ONT.

SMOKE

MINERVA

—: AND :—

RICHARD 1st

CIGARS.

FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

J. M. FORTIER,
MANUFACTURER,
MONTREAL.

Formulary.

GERCURINE.

A delightful and very effective application for chaps (gercures), blisters, etc., especially for chapped lips and hands:

Gelatin	100 parts
Eggalbumen	200 parts
Salicylic acid	10 parts
Rosewater	2250 parts
Glycerin sufficient to make	5000 parts

Dissolve the gelatin in the rosewater by the aid of a water bath and very gentle heat. Let cool, and before it jellifies add the albumen and stir together. Dissolve the salicylic acid in the glycerin, and after again applying heat to the gelatin solution, add it to the latter, stirring constantly. When the mixture is quite homogeneous, remove from the fire and filter through a warm water apparatus, directly into receptacles in which it solidifies. Small glass or porcelain pots are most elegant containers. Label "Gercurine" Instead of rosewater, any other distilled perfumed water may be used.—*National Druggist.*

LIQUOR FERRI ALBUMENATI, GRAMM.

Groot, in the *Nederl. Tijdschr.*, gives the following process for "Gramm's Liquor Ferri Albumenati:"

Liquor ferri albumenati, dialysed	30 parts
Liquor ferri oxychloridi	10 parts
Aquæ distillatæ	50 parts
Spiritus menthæ perperatæ	10 parts

Mix.—*Nat. Druggist.*

CANTHARIDIN POMADE.

Ol. olivæ	℥viij.
Adipis	℥vij.
Ceræ flavæ	℥j.
Ol. bergamot	ʒiij.
Ol. caryoph	♏xl.
Ol. lavand. Ang	♏xl.
Ol. amygd. essent	ʒss.
Acet. cantharid	℥iv.
Pulv. cambogæ	ʒss.

Mix the first three ingredients, and melt on a water-bath. In this melted mixture digest the gamboge, and strain. When creamy, add the vinegar, stirring constantly to mix, and, finally, the perfumes.

COMPOUND MUSK TINCTURE FOR PERFUMERY

Musk	200 parts
Amber	50 parts
Vanillin	50 parts
Coumarin	1 part
Sugar of milk	10 parts
Water	3,000 parts
Alcohol of 90°, enough to make	10,000 parts

Mix the solids, and rub well together, add the water, agitate, and finally add the alcohol. Used in the preparation of perfumes.—*Nat. Druggist.*

QUININE WINES.

1. Without sweetening, from the tincture:

Gelatin	1 part
Distilled water	10 parts

Dissolve by the aid of heat (after letting stand until the gelatin has swollen) and add

Sherry, or red wine	800 parts
Tincture of cinchona	200 parts

Set aside for eight days in a very cool place, shaking frequently in the meantime, and finally filter.

2. Sweet, from the tincture:

Proceed as above, except that only 600 parts of wine are to be used, and 200 parts of simple syrup are added.

3. Without sweetening, from the bark:

Dissolve gelatin in water, as before, and to the solution add 1050 parts of sherry, or red wine, according to taste or circumstances. To the liquid add 40 parts of cinchona bark in No. 50 powder, and digest for eight days, with frequent agitation. Decant the clear liquid and press out the residue. Let stand in the cellar, or in a cool place, for eight days, and then filter.

4. Sweet, from the bark:

Proceed as in No. 3, except that you use only 900 parts of wine and then dissolve 100 parts of powdered sugar in the liquid.—*Dietrich's Formulæ.*

MIGRANINE.

This body was originally put forward as a definite citrate of caffeine and antipyrin. According to Ewald, its composition was:

Antipyrin	85
Caffeine	9
Citric acid	6

The *Pharm. Weekblad* (43, 1894), however, gives the analysis as a sample, as:

Antipyrin	89.4
Caffeine	8.2
Citric acid	0.56

The editor of the Russian pharmaceutical journal comments strongly on the substitution of mere mechanical mixtures in the place of what are claimed to be chemical compounds. Hamburg has forbidden the free sale of this body to its pharmacists. —*Journal de Pharmacie d'Anvers.*

VARNISHES.

Elastic Copal Varnish—

Camphor	1 part
Copal	4 parts
Ether	12 parts

Allow to stand for a week, and decant the solution.

Varnish for Bottle Caps—

Gutta-percha	1 part
Shellac	10 parts
Turpentine	1 part
Alcohol	45 parts

Elastic Dammar Varnish—

Gum dammar	4 parts
Acetone	20 parts
Collodion	3 parts
Shellac varnish	4 to 6 parts

Powder the gum dammar, allow to stand for fourteen days with the acetone, separate off the clear solution, and mix with collodion and shellac varnish.—*Koller.*

Varnish for Tin Boxes—

Turpentine	8 parts
Boiled linseed oil	4 parts
Amber gum	4 parts
Shellac	1 part

Melt together and color with curcuma, or anilin colors.—*Bayer Ind. U. Gew. Bl.*

BOILER COMPOUNDS TO REMOVE SCALE.

(No. 1.)

Caustic soda	30 pounds
(Salt) chloride soda	30 pounds
Oak bark extract	5 pounds
Water	15 gallons

Use two gallons twice a week.

(No. 2.)

Chloride ammonia	10 pounds
Molasses	50 pounds
Water	10 gallons

Use two gallons twice a week.

ELIXIR THREE PHOSPHATES.

Iron phosphate	256 gr.
Quinine sulphate	128 gr.
Strychnine sulphate	1½ gr.
Ammonium phosphate	128 gr.
Citric acid	256 gr.
Boric acid	192 gr.
Alcohol	1 fl. oz.
Water	6 fl. dr.
Aromatic elixir	16 fl. ozs.

Dissolve the ammonium phosphate, citric acid and boric acid in 12 fluid ounces of the aromatic elixir; then add the sulphates of quinine and strychnine. With three drams of water make a solution of the iron phosphate, using the water as hot as may be necessary; then mix the solutions, adding the alcohol and enough elixir to bring the bulk up to 16 fl. ounces.—King.

TOOTHACHE GUM.

Paraffine	94 grs.
Burgundy pitch	800 grs.
Oil cloves	ãã fl. ʒ ss.
Creasote	

Melt the first two ingredients, and when nearly cool add the rest, stirring well. This may be made into small pills or sent out in form of small cones or cylinders.

FLUID EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

Coffee, freshly roasted and ground	℥xxxii.
Glycerin	Oi.
Water, q. s. ad	Oiv.

Dilute the glycerin with three pints of water and pour the solution upon the coffee contained in a wide-mouth bottle. Macerate for several days; then transfer to a percolator, add water and displace three pints. Continue the percolation until the coffee is exhausted, then evaporate the product to one pint to be mixed with the three pints of the last percolate.

Traumaticin.

Traumaticin (which is a 10 per cent. solution of guttapercha in chloroform) has been pretty extensively used in combination with various medicaments for application to the skin, and Dr. Jullien has proposed the combination indicated in the title as a convenient and effective method of mercurial treatment in certain diseases. For this purpose 25 per cent. of calomel is added to the traumaticin, and the mixture applied with a brush. The calomel is quickly absorbed, as is seen by the urine and by the production of gingivitis in certain cases.—*(Rep. de Pharm.) Mfg. Chemist.*

Photographic Notes

Photographic Developers.

G. A Le Roy observes that the reducing power of alkaline peroxides, or of hydrogen peroxide, in aqueous solution, is capable of exerting itself upon the bromide or chloride of silver in gelatin emulsions employed on dry photographic plates, after those salts have been exposed to the action of light. The intensity of the reduction effected is proportional to the extent of the luminous action upon the exposed surface. Such solutions, therefore, are capable of revealing latent photographic images obtained by means of dry plates. At the same time the alkaline peroxides are inferior in that respect to the developing agents usually employed in photography, and require the time of exposure to be prolonged. Moreover, the developed image, formed by metallic silver and its oxides, loses its intensity to some extent in the hyposulphite or sulphocyanide solutions used as fixing baths.—*Comp. Rend.*

A Dark Room for Amateurs.

Although the beginning of amateur photography in the United States dates back but a few years, there are estimated to be already in this country more than one half a million of persons, both young and old, who own cameras. They form an enormous constituency. They are, moreover, as a rule, persons who are at least comfortably well off, and many of them belong to our very richest families. There trade is as desirable as any that could be had, and the wise druggist is he who does all he can to get it.

It is the pleasure of *The Spatula* to propose this month an inexpensive method by which the amateurs may be successfully baited, and, we believe, a large portion of their trade secured. It is by the establishment, wherever practicable, of dark rooms for the free use of this class of persons. We have it upon the authority of one of the largest photographic houses in the United States that there are not in the whole country more than one thousand places where facilities are offered for the changing of dry plates, and that most of these are inaccessible to the ordinary amateur photographers.

The fitting up of a dark room does not involve any considerable outlay; it simply means the setting apart of a small room and the supplying of a ruby lamp, and keeping the same clean and always ready for use. If at every druggist's, a dark room was so placed, at the disposal of the amateur photographer. and a stock of plates and other necessary materials kept on hand, there is but little doubt the amateur would avail himself of the opportunity to reload his plate holders, and without doubt, purchase his materials from the same obliging druggist.

The profits in photographic materials are not enormous, but they are sufficient to more than cover expenses, and to build up a trade in this stock, it is not necessary to carry any large supply of goods; but the druggist should certainly have on hand those things that are essential to the photographer. "We have come to look upon the druggist's as the place of all others to go for postage stamps. If now," says the authority to whom we have above referred, "the photographer could with equal certainty, apply there for permission to change his plates, there is but little doubt that in a short time he would go there for his materials.

"It is a side line, which might well be fostered, as it would bring both pleasure and profit to him who undertook it. It is not necessary that developing materials should be supplied in the dark room, or even that development should be allowed there. In fact, this should be rather discouraged than otherwise; but a dark closet, in which is a safe ruby lamp, would be a great boon to many thousand amateur photographers, who daily pass such drug stores, and who daily wish for a place in which to change their plates."—*The Spatula.*

Kola and its Uses.

Last Tuesday's issue of the *Free Press* contained a Washington dispatch to the effect that an official report bearing upon the cultivation and preparation of the kola nut had just been received by the state department from the United States consul at Sierra Leone. This is the first response to a call issued to all United States consuls in Africa for specific information regarding kola. The kola nut is the product of a tree which grows wild in that portion of the western coast of Africa comprised between Sierra Leone and the Congo. The tree is distributed over a comparatively limited territory, but where climatic conditions are favorable it may be found five or six hundred miles from the sea coast. Schweinfurth, the famous explorer, found it as far inland as seven or eight hundred miles, but it is more than probable that such growths were the result of cultivation. Kola in its wild state is apparently unknown upon the eastern coast of Africa, as none is found there except such as has been transplanted by the English, who have also introduced it in the West Indies, Ceylon, Demerara, Sydney, Brazil and other South American countries. It has been freely cultivated in Jamaica, and has recently been introduced into the French colonies, Gaudaloupe, Cayenne, Cochin China and the Gaboon. In addition to the cultivation of kola in the British colonies, it has also been carefully cultivated at Kew gardens and thence distributed to other botanical collections, including those at Cambridge, Mass., and Washington, D. C. There has, however, been no systematic effort to cultivate it in the United States, although the soil and climate of certain portions of California and the gulf states are said to be admirably adapted for the purpose.

If we are to believe all that is said of the wonderful properties of the nut, kola culture in this country should prove a profitable industry. Explorers of the "Dark Continent," from the middle of the sixteenth century to the present time, have given vivid descriptions of the tree and its fruit, and of the remarkable properties attributed to it by the natives. Among the more eminent of the explorers who have written upon the subject are Schweinfurth (above mentioned), Rene Caillie, and Griffon du Bellay. It would be easy to multiply quotations showing the remarkable esteem in which the drug is held as a tonic stimulant by the natives of western Africa. There is no analogous product in the vegetable kingdom in that part of the world which occupies so important a relation to the social or dietetic economy of the negro tribes, or which constitutes so important an article of commerce there and in the Soudan. While we are compelled to doubt some of the apocryphal reports of early investigators regarding the miraculous properties of the nut, modern scientists have clearly demonstrated the fact that it possesses extraordinary merit as a tonic stimulant. Year by year, its curative powers have become more and more widely known. It has been tested in the practice of eminent physicians, with the result that it has established itself, with both the profession and public, as one of the most valuable medicinal agents known to science.

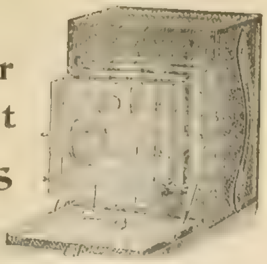
Kola is both a necessity and a luxury to the inhabitants of a large portion of Equatorial Africa, where the fresh seed is employed as a masticatory with a view to overcoming fatigue, hunger and thirst, while the dried seed is made useful as an aliment. The former is in great demand, but tribes far remote from the coast will often trade an equal weight of gold dust for even dried kola. Tea and coffee, though containing some of the principles which characterize the kola nut, have no charm for the natives, who will constantly nibble at the latter while gathering coffee berries.

Carefully dried, reduced to an impalpable powder and served with honey and milk, kola makes an agreeable beverage which is said to equal in flavor, and excel in nutritive qualities, the finest coco.

Capt. Binger, a prominent explorer, speaking of the Bobodioulossou, says that he noticed women manufacturing various articles out of cotton and bleached pineapple leaves which had been colored with the red juice of the kola, red lead, and indigo.

In the social, political and religious customs of the natives, kola performs an important function. For instance, when a young barbarian becomes weary of single blessedness he sends, with his appeal to the mother of his chosen one, a package of the white kola seed and awaits the result with fear and trembling. If the white kola be returned, the youth realizes

The . . Amateur Camerist Begins Well



The [illegible] new Kodet.

If in selecting an instrument he chooses one that is not too limited in the range of work it will do ; is adapted to hand or tripod use and is light and compact. It should be something more than a toy and have something besides "cheapness" to recommend it.

Now take the Kodet, it is not expensive but it has a good lens, uses glass plates or roll films, takes snap shot or time exposure pictures and focuses with the index or on the ground glass. New improved shutter, revolving stops for lens, finder for vertical and horizontal exposures and speed regulator for shutter. Latest improvements, finest adjustments, handsome finish. Prices $12.00 to $20.00.

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Send for Catalogue, Kodaks and Kodets. Rochester, N. Y.

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ESTABLISHED 1876.

Universally acknowledged to be the Best and Strongest preparation ever offered to the public.

For repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Leather Belting, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc.

Price, $1.00 and $1.50 per doz.
15 and 25 cents per bottle.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of Leather Goods.

Price, 80c., $1.00 and $1.50 per doz.
10, 15 and 25 cents per bottle.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes and all kinds of Rubber Goods.

Price, $1.00 per doz. ; 15c. per bottle.

The Leather and Rubber Cements are superior to any in the market, and can be used by any one, as the directions are given so explicitly. It is put up in two ounce bottles, one quart and one gallon cans.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing Wood, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc., always ready for use.

Price, 80c. and $1.00 per doz.
10 and 15 cents per bottle.

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Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir.
French Magnetic Oil.
Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges.
Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.
Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.
Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.
Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.
Clark Derby's Condition Powders.
Wright's Vermifuge.
Robert's Eye Water.
Hurd's Hair Vitalizer.
Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine.
Dr. Howard's Beef, Iron and Wine.
Strong's Summer Cure.
Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

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ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

CARLTON WORKS,
ERSKINE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER,
1, GLASSHOUSE YARD, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, ENGLAND.

SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS

Have gained a High Reputation everywhere

FOR EXPORT TRADE.

They are put up in 1-lb., 2-lb., and 5-lb. Bottles. Packed in Casks or in 1 doz. Cases as required, and delivered F. O. B. at any Port in England. These Sweets are absolutely pure.

SARSAPARILLA AND SULPHUR TABLETS.

As it is extremely probable these Tablets will have a very large sale, we beg to advise Chemists that we guarantee every pound of Tablets to contain equal to 24 ozs. of Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, besides the usual quantity of Sulphur, thus securing a really valuable blood purifier.

HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHLORODYNE COUGH LOZENGES, CHLORODYNE JUJUBES,
PEPPERMINT LOZENGES,

In every variety of size and strength. Curiously Strong, and Multum in Parvo Mints give the utmost satisfaction. Medicated Lozenges of Pharmacopœia Strength.

DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

VOICE AND THROAT LOZENGES

FOR SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES

Have an immense sale, both at home and abroad; will keep in any climate, and give entire satisfaction.
Put up in Tins containing 3 doz., 6 doz., and 12 doz. cakes.

THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES

(As per T. H. Pharmacopœia)

All Lozenges are sent out in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles (bottles free) but allowed for if returned.

Proprietary Lozenges Carefully Prepared, Stamped and Cut to any Size or Shape.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

that his suit has been received with favor and he at once prepares for the wedding ceremony. A red seed, on the other hand, signifies that he has been rejected. There was a time when no marriage gift from a bridegroom to a father would be accepted by the latter as a purchase price for his daughter, unless a liberal supply of kola seeds were included therewith.

The presentation (by a chief) of a few kola seeds to either a white trader or a native of rank constitutes the highest compliment that can be paid, as it conveys an assurance of friendly welcome and protection. In certain parts of the dark continent" a necessary preliminary to the transaction of any important business is the eating of at least one of the nuts by the two parties concerned.

Again, on the departure of a guest, the host gives expression to his kindly wishes by the gift of a few kola nuts. To such visitors as are prompted by commercial or political considerations to travel great distances, no courtesy could be more acceptable, in that the kola nut not only supports the strength and allays inordinate appetite, but assuages thirst and assists digestion, thereby rendering the traveller more capable of sustaining the fatigue of his journey than would any other obtainable product. The value of the nut in these particulars is so thoroughly impressed upon the natives that they are accustomed to place a sufficient quantity of kola in the grave of a friend in order to nourish and strengthen the departed while on his long journey. The Mohammedans declare that kola is of divine origin and was introduced by the prophet himself for the purpose of driving out evil spirits, expelling disease, and preventing plagues. Dr. Rancon, the eminent explorer, says that the Bambaras and the Malinkes swear upon kola as is done upon the Bible in Christian countries. In the event of a dispute between two natives, the accused must, if he denies the statement of his accuser, be summoned before the chief priest (who is generally a blacksmith), and take oath upon the kola. After igniting some straw, the priest takes a sound kola nut and singes it slightly with a view to purifying it. Then, taking it in the left hand, he repeatedly punctures it with a knife for the purpose of demonstrating its soundness. He now states the form of oath, viz.: "I swear that I am not guilty of the act of which I am accused; if I speak falsely I hope that this one kola nut which I am now going to eat will poison me in as many days." After repeating these words the offender immediately swallows the kola whole, and, in order to prove that he is not feigning, is given a gourd of water to drink.

In the political relations of the western African tribes the kola seed often serves as a mediator between two tribes when on the eve of war. In such event some red and white Kola seeds are placed on the centre of a mound of earth. If one of the red seeds be taken by either tribe it is considered by the other a silent invitation to fight, if a white one be removed, peace is at once declared. Examples of this kind might be quoted indefinitely, but enough has been cited to show the esteem in which the nut is held by the natives. As a matter of fact, it is really remarkable that the wonderful properties of this drug should not have become known to the civilized world until recently.

Detroit has the distinction of being the leading distributing point in the United States for the kola nut and its products. It was first introduced into this country by Frederick Stearns & Co.

The *Free Press* is indebted to the scientific department of the Messrs. Stearns & Co. for much of the information here given about the kola nut and its properties.—Detroit *Free Press*, Nov. 24.

The Cinchona Preparations.

By M. Tardy.

The author has investigated the subject of the amount of alkaloids which pass into solution in the various cinchona preparations, such as the extract, the tincture, the syrup, and the wine. He commenced by taking a yellow cinchona, in which he determined the total percentage of crude alkaloids. In order to extract the alkaloids he had recourse to the very simple method of hydrochloric acid treatment. The cinchona experimented with contained 35·4 parts of total alkaloids per 1,000.

Extract. A soft extract was prepared from this cinchona by the process of the French Codex. Before filtration the extract contained 20·26 of alkaloids per 1,000 of cinchona; after filtration, it contained only 14·16 parts per 1,000, *i.e*, the final product had lost 6·1 parts of alkaloid, which remained on the filter; the residue was not exhausted, and contained 13·3 parts of alkaloids per 1,000.

Syrup. The syrup prepared in the manner prescribed by the Codex contained only thirteen grammes of alkaloids per kilo of the cinchona; the residue was not exhausted, therefore, and contained 19·5 grammes of alkaloids.

Wine. The wine contained only 10·7 grammes of alkaloids per kilo of cinchona, and, therefore, 24·5 grammes remained in the residue.

M. Tardy next prepared a fluid extract by *De Vrij's* method as modified by *Nanning* and *Jaudon*, which consists in taking 375 grammes of the same bark as was employed in the experiments described above and treating with

300	grammes	90% alcohol.
300	"	distilled water.
20	"	acid hydrochlor.

After twenty-four hours maceration followed by percolation, the exhaustion is completed with the following liquid:—

500	grammes	90% alcohol.
500	"	distilled water.
200	"	glycerine.

And then a mixture of epual parts of alcohool and water run through until a product equal to five times the weight of the cinchona taken is obtained. The liquid so obtained is evaporated in vacuo till a residue of 375 grammes results.

The extract thus obtained contained 34·5 gr. of alkaloids per kilo of cinchona, *i.e.*, the latter was almost perfectly exhausted.

It being thus shown that the whole of the alkaloids may thus be extracted, the author recommends the preparation of such a fluid extract for making the wine and syrup of cinchona (*Jour. de Pharm. et de Chim.*) *Mfg. Chemist.*

Cod Liver Oil in Medicine.

Before the Therapeutical Society M. Patein read a very complete and interesting report on cod liver oil. It is the most digestible fatty food, probably on account of the biliary principles which it contains. Moreover, it possesses important stimulating and thermogenic properties, due to the phosphorous and iodine which it includes in organic combination and also to the numerous alkaloids isolated by MM. Gautier and Mourgues. These alkaloids—butylamine, amylamine, oxylamine, dihydrobutyline, aselline, morrhuine, with morrhuic acid, etc.—exist principally in the light colored oil, and result from an autodigestion of the livers at the end of three or four days of maceration. It is an autodigestion, and not a putrefaction, for at that period the livers have an acid reaction, whereas during putrefaction the reaction is alkaline. M. Patein touched rapidly upon the applications of cod-liver oil; rachitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, rheumatism — in which its action appears doubtful—its external application in dermatoses, etc. He pointed out its inconveniences, its repugnant taste, purgative effect in large doses, accumulation of fat in the liver if its use is abused. He advises that the dose of 3 ounces should never be exceeded, that it should never be administered except in winter, that its exhibition should from time to time be suspended. M. Patein also recommends that the sides of the glass from which it is taken should be moistened in order to prevent the oil from adhering to the vessel. The patient should swallow it at one draught, aud, after taking it, should wash the mouth with some aromatic water. — *Medical Bulletin.*

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under the heading of Business Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business For Sale, etc., will be inserted once *free of charge.* Answers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED -Situation as Assistant by Student of Junior Course O. C P. Good Dispenser. Address, W. H. ANDREW, 157 Jamieson Ave., Toronto, Ont.

AS MANAGER Position wanted as Manager or First Assistant, by a graduate of the O. C. P. Has years of experience as manager of different stores. Will invest a certain amount in the business if desirable. Address, BOX 26, Canadian Druggist.

WANTED.

A PAYING Drug Business wanted in Ontario. Give all particulars. Only those having a paying business need reply. H. E. LANNIN, Beeton, Ont.

New Remedies.

Benzacetine, or acetamido-methyl-salicylic acid, is a white crystalline body, melting at 205° C. It is soluble in alcohol, slightly so in water. It forms very active salts with bases. It is said to be an excellent remedy for neuralgia, and to give great relief in half an hour. A number of clinical experiments on it are being recorded.

Salifebrine is a compound of antifebrin and salicylic acid in molecular proportions. It is a white powder with an acid reaction, insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol. It possesses the same therapeutic action as salipyrin.

Kreplinum is a fancy name for a tincture of Panama bark mixed with small quantities of aromatic oils.

Salubrine is a patented remedy hailing from Switzerland. Its composition appears to be: Acetic acid, 2 per cent.; acetic ether, 25 per cent.; alcohol, 50 per cent.; water, 23 per cent. It possesses a strong antiseptic and hæmostatic action, and is of use in the dressing of wounds and bruises, &c.

Amylo Carbol is a name given to a mixture of 9 parts of carbolic acid, 150 of soap, 160 of amylic alcohol, with water to 1,000.

Phenatol.—America provides us with this, which has been found to be a mixture of antifebrin, sodium bicarbonate, carbonate, sulphate and chloride, and caffeine succinate.

Paraform.—According to Aronsohn, when formaldehyde is heated for a sufficient length of time in a watery solution, it passes into a solid, white crystalline polymer, insoluble in water. This is paraform. It is a very strong intestinal antiseptic. For this purpose it is said to be superior to B naphthol, iodoform, salol, dermatol and benzonaphthol. It has a strong inhibitory action on the propagation of bacilli. One grain of paraform will completely sterilize 200 grammes of urine. *(Journal der Pharmacie von Elsass-Lothringen.)—B. and C. Druggist.*

New Medicinal Agents.

The following articles of recent introduction are described in the *Pharm. Centralhalle*:—Antitetrazine is a derivative of quinine which has been employed by Zambeletti in the treatment of influenza, rheumatic and neuralgic affections, etc., in doses of from 3 to 4 grains (12 to 23 grains in the 24 hours). Bismuth sulphite, used by Cæsaris and Racchetti as an antiseptic in the treatment of fermentive disorders of the stomach and intestines, and for dislodging worms *(Boll. Chim. Farm.)*. Cadmium Salicylate, used by P. Cæsaris in the treatment of suppurating inflammation of the eyes *(Boll. Chim. Farm.)*. Calcium Borate, used by Alberta in the treatment of eczema, burns, offensive perspiration, and internally for infantile diarrhœa, in doses of from 4 to 6 grains *(Orosi.)* Chloroiodolipol, a chlorinated derivative of phenol creasote and guaiacol, used by Zambeletti as an inhalation in chronic affections of the respiratory organs. Extract of Hemp.—This is a dietetic preparation introduced by T. Barthelson, of Hjerpen, for the use of consumptive patients, etc. According to an analysis by Dr. L. Spiegel it consists of:

Starch	51.0
Albuminous substances	29.5
Fat (hemp oil)	8.0
Ash	1.0
Water	10.5

The preparation is sold by H. Schutte & Co., Berlin. Salifebrin, or Salcylanilide, is a white powder probably consisting of a mixture of acetanilide and salicylic acid, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. Sublimophenol, colorless crystals, consisting of a mixture of mercuric chloride and phenolate, prepared, according to Desesquelle, by mixing molecular proportions of potassium phenolate and mercuric chloride. The reddish precipitate first formed becomes yellow and then white. After washing it is crystallised from alcohol. The crystals melt at 210° C. with decomposition *(Pharm. Zeit.)*. Unguentum Vegetabile is an ointment basis introduced by Koch and Becker consisting of an emulsion of vegetable wax, oil, borax, and water. It is recommended on account of its durability, antiseptic action, and capacity of taking up water.—*Phar. Jl. and Transactions.*

Treatment of Warts.

Kaposis' methods, as published in *Le Scalvel*, are as follows: When the warts are few, remove them with the spoon-knife (*conteau-cuiller*, or scraper). If there is much hæmorrhage, suppress it by compression, or by caustic. Where, on the contrary, the warts are numerous, the treatment should be by touching each with fuming nitric acid. Another very efficient topical application is the tincture or essence of the arbor-vitæ (*Thuja occidentalis*). Condylomata should be powdered with resorcin or salicylic acid. Large ones should be covered with an india-rubber plaster, containing the substances named. The same treatment gives excellent results when applied to indurations of either the hands or the feet. Verrucosites of the face are treated by covering them with a plaster of black soap, spread on a bit of a woolen cloth, which is left in contact for twenty-four hours at a time, being repeated until the warts detach themselves and drop off. Another method of treatment is by the use of the following:

Acetic acid, pure	gr. xxx.
Glycerin	ʒiiss.
Porphyrized sulphur	ʒj.

M. Apply with a camels hair pencil for several successive days, without removing the scab or layer formed by each application. The growths rarely fail to drop off in a few days if this application is faithfully made.—*Nat. Druggist.*

Bronze Paints, Ready Mixed.

Most apothecaries seem to think that there is considerable skill required in the preparation of the liquid used in the bronze paints of the market, but there is not. The main point to be observed is the perfect neutralization of the liquid. For ordinary purposes gum dammar is excellent, but it must be carefully neutralized before using. Make a solution of dammar in benzol, and add to it a watery solution of potassium hydroxide (a dilute solution of liquor potassæ will answer), shake together, set aside until the liquids separate, and then decant the neutralized dammar solution. With this rub up the bronze powder, and add sufficient purified benzol to make the paint flow freely. A little experimentation will give the proper proportions of each. Shellac dissolved in borax water is also excellent, the following being a good formula: Bronze powder, 55 parts; weak borax solution of bleached shellac, 25 parts; alcohol of 90°, 10 parts. Rub the bronze powder up with the shellac solution, and add the alcohol little by little, with continued rubbing. These paints sell readily at 25 cents a fluid ounce, and they cost scarcely a fifth of that, vial included, and hence will make a good article to have in stock. —*Nat. Druggist.*

Pharmacology of the Soft and Liquid Paraffins.

Contrary to the generally accepted opinion that petrolatum and paraffin oil are pharmacologically indifferent, these bodies have been shown by O. Straume (Phar. Zeit. f. Russl.) to act as decided poisons on dogs, cats, and rabbits, whether administered intravenously, subcutaneously, internally, or externally. In most instances the pulse was reduced, accompanied by accelerated respiration; occasionally there was vomiting, defæcation and involuntary urination; the appetite was impaired. The author concludes that the soft and liquid paraffins in relatively large doses may seriously interfere with the catabolic processes, that they are slightly narcotic, that they stimulate peristalsis; that it is inadvisable to anoint the entire body with petrolatum; that paraffin oil has no influence on ascarides and most probably none on tapeworms.

Test for Mineral Acids in Vinegar.—Greggi recommends the following: One cc. of vinegar is placed in a porcelain capsule, and one drop of alcoholic solution of hydrochlorate of rosaniline (25 g. of fuchsin in 100 cc. alcohol) is then added. If the vinegar is pure the color of the test solution is not changed, but is even intensified. In the presence of mineral acids the color is changed to yellow, even where the proportion of acid present is very small.

BUTTERMILK
TOILET SOAP.

½ size fac-simile of package.

Over 2,000,000 Cakes Sold in 1892

The Best Selling Toilet Soap in the World.

Excels any 25 cent Soap on the Market. Nets the Retailer a good profit.

When sold at a very popular price it will not remain on your counters. Try a sample lot.

The quality of this soap is GUARANTEED. See that the name "BUTTERMILK" is printed as above "in green bronze," and the name "Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Company, Chicago," in diamond on end of package. Beware of imitations.

COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP CO.,
185 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

F. W. HUDSON & CO., - Toronto,
Sole Agents for Canada.

Rubber Goods

—AT—

RIGHT PRICES.

Our line of ENEMAS, TUBING, FOUNTAINS, ATOMIZERS, is very complete and prices right. Buyers can effect great saving by placing orders with us.

Sure Selling Specialties :

Carson's Bitters

Pectoria

Silver Cream

Allan's Cough Candies
¼ gross Boxes at $1.00 per Box.

Soap Bark
In 5c. Packages, ¼ gross Box, $1.00 per Box.

Full lines of Sundries.

Mail orders promptly executed.

ALLAN & CO.,
53 Front St. East, TORONTO.

JOHN LABATT'S
Ale and Stout

Ten Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals & Twelve Diplomas.

Awarded at the World's Exhibitions of France, Australia, United States, Canada, and Jamaica, West Indies.

Highest points on this Continent and Medal at Chicago, 1893.

Gold Medal at San Francisco, 1894.

THEY REFRESH, STIMULATE AND NOURISH.

Recommended by Physicians throughout the Dominion.

BREWERY AT LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

KENNEDY'S
Magic Catarrh Snuff

(REGISTERED)

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

Catarrh,
Cold in the Head,
Catarrhal Deafness,
Headache, &c.

It is reliable, safe and sure, giving instant relief in the most distressing cases.

Price, 25 Cents

Wholesale of Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal.
Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal and Toronto.
And all leading Druggists.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE

For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels,

RIPANS TABULES

act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials, 75c. Package 4 boxes), $2. For free samples-address

RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

YES, IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP

- DICK'S -
Universal • Medicines
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

They always give entire satisfaction and there are no medicines in the market that can compare with them.

Thrifty **Farmers, Stock Owners & Carters** all over the country, are, by actual results, realizing that they cannot afford to be without a supply of **DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER Price 50c.**

DICK'S BLISTER for Curbs, Spavins, Swellings, Etc. Price 50c.

DICK'S LINIMENT for Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Etc. Price 25c

DICK'S OINTMENT. Price 25c.

Circulars and advertising cards furnished.

DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.

THE FATHER MATHEW REMEDY

Is a certain and speedy cure for INTEMPERANCE, and destroy all appetite for alcoholic liquors

Price: $1.00

PROPRIETOR.

S. LACHANCE, Montreal.

THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.

This Ink has been known to the trade since 1835, as
PAYSON'S
INDELIBLE INK,
for Marking Linen, Silk & Cotton
WITH A COMMON PEN
Without a Preparation.

Canadian trade supplied by The Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal ; The Northrop & Lyman Co., Toronto

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IF YOU USE THE

Red Star Toothwash Bottle

You will beat your neighbor as no other approaches it for beauty.

Scant 2 oz. (looks like a 3 oz.) complete open crown sprinkler, at $7.83 net per gross. Sample sent on receipt of 5 cents to pay postage.

T. C. Wheaton & Co., Millville, N. J., manufacturers of Flint, Green and Amber ware, and the largest factors of Homeo. Vials in the world.

With special devices and jet black carbon ink, these outfits do work excelling that of the press.

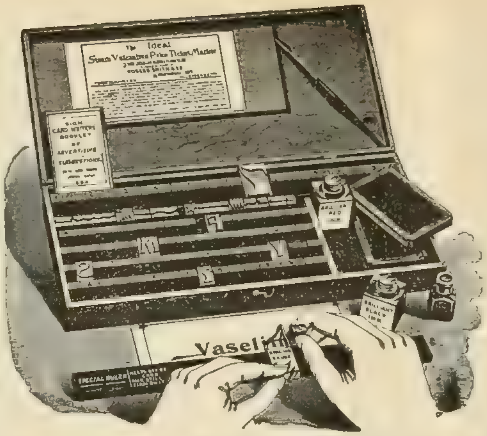
-IT-

PAYS

Window Advertising Does.

This Machine does that to

Perfection



The "IDEAL" SIGN MARKER OUTFITS for lettering Display Cards & Price Tickets.

Parts of sets, 70c. up.
Complete outfits, $2.50 up.
Outfit:—large and small letters, capitals, 3.4 in. high, 2 sizes of figures, $5.00; same 1 5/16 inch, $7.00.
Celebrated DeVinne Type Faces, same style as word "PAYS" this ad.
Send for complete Price List & Type Specimens.
Sent C. O. D. with privilege of examination

E. R BAKER,
Manufacturer,
1301 Jackson Street
CHICAGO, ILL.

Above is from photo of ¾ inch set, with extra set of 1⅜ inch figures, **$5.00.**

Mention this paper in ordering and receive FREE 25 square feet Superior Card Board.

The import duty on these outfits will cost buyer about 25 per cent. above these prices.

A Druggist's Specialty.

CURTIS & SON'S

Yankee Brand PURE Spruce Gum

Is meeting with the success its high qualities merit.

☞ A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED

CURTIS & SON,
PORTLAND, ME., - U. S. A.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

TORONTO Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
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KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
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Baylis Manufacturing Co.

16 to 30 Nazareth Street,
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IMPORTERS OF

Linseed Oil
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Paris Green
Glues

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

W. A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO. U. S. A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

• IN • THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Every Druggist should handle

—OUR—

Druggist Favorite, 5c.

—AND—

Patti, 10c.

CIGARS.

Send for sample order.

FRASER & STIRTON, - London, Ont.

THE CENTURY

In 1895.

Taking advantage of the general revival of interest in the Great Emperor, THE CENTURY will print during 1895

A NEW LIFE OF

NAPOLEON

Magnificently Illustrated.

THE CENTURY is famous for its great historical series, and never in its history has a greater one been projected than this new "Life of Napoleon," written by Prof. William M. Sloane, of Princeton, who has spent many years in preparation for his work. Thus far no biography of "the man of destiny" has appeared in either English or French that is free from rancor and attentive to the laws of historical criticism. THE CENTURY HAS SECURED IT THE GREAT, ALL-ROUND, COMPLETE AND INTERESTING HISTORY of the life of one of the most marvelous of men. No matter how much you already know of Napoleon, you will want to read this;—here is the concentration of all the lives and memoirs. THE ILLUSTRATIONS WILL BE MAGNIFICENT -the wealth of THE CENTURY'S art department will be lavished upon them. Two members of the staff have just returned from Paris, where they have been securing all that is best of Napoleonic material. New portraits will be printed, great historical paintings reproduced, and Castaigne and other modern artists have drawn anew some of the great scenes of Napoleon's life for his history.

In addition to this there will be

A NEW NOVEL BY

MARION CRAWFORD.

The title is "CASA BRACCIO," and it is a romance of Italy, full of human passion and exciting episode.

A NEW NOVEL BY

Mrs. BURTON HARRISON

will be published during the year. It is called "AN ERRANT WOOING," and is a tale of wandering (and love) among new scenes of travel in Northern Africa and Southern Splain.

Other Features

will be several familiar papers on "WASHINGTON IN LINCOLN'S TIME," by Noah Brooks, who was on terms of unusual intimacy with the War President; "THE CATHEDRALS OF FRANCE," by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, with illustrations by Joseph Pennell. Many more serials will be announced later.

RUDYARD KIPLING

contributes his FIRST AMERICAN STORY to th December number of the CENTURY.

THE PRICE of THE CENTURY is $4.00 a year. "No home is complete without it." Begin subscriptions with November number. Whatever other magazines you may take, you must have THE CENTURY. All agents and dealers take subscriptions, or remittance may be made directly to

THE CENTURY Co.
Union Square, New York.

$4.00 sent before January 1st to the office of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, will pay the subscription to both Journals.

Business Notices.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal, is called to the SPECIAL CONSIDERATION of the Business Notices.

Put Up Your Own.

Read Lawson & Jones' change of advertisement in this issue. There is money in following their advice and in placing your orders with them.

Ideal Sign Markers.

Read advertisement of E. R. Baker in this issue. Display cards and tickets certainly pay and the outfit advertised will give you what you want for the complete preparation of them. Mention the CANADIAN DRUGGIST when you write.

A Preventive of Diptheritic Infection.

Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles are highly recommended in cases of inflamed throat and tonsils, and for cleansing and disinfecting the mouth, teeth and pharynx, and have proved highly serviceable as an antiseptic. They are put up in neat tin boxes, which may be carried in the vest pocket. Ask your jobber for them.

Holiday Perfumes.

Messrs. Seely & Co.'s travellers are now on the road with samples for repeat orders of choice lines in perfumes, suitable for the holiday trade. The assortment is large, perfumes excellent and designs very taking. They invite correspondence and if you do not see the travellers in time send in an order by mail—Seely & Co., Windsor, Ontario.

Good Sellers, Good Profits.

Special attention is called to the advertisement of Archdale Wilson & Co. this month. The articles mentioned there are excellent sellers, afford good margins and are reliable goods. This firm are also agents for the celebrated confectionery of Clarke, Nickolls and Coombe, of which they carry a very large assortment. Drop a line asking for quotations.

Walpole Hypophosphites.

The following extract is from a letter from the editor of the Blue Book of Amateur Photographers, who has a world-wide reputation as an amateur photographer:

Beach Bluff, Mass., U.S.A.,
Dec. 4th, 1894.

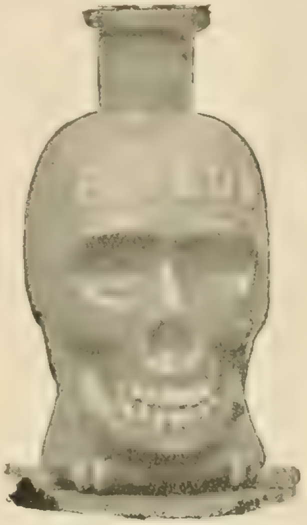
To-day I found the Hypo. sent me about a year ago just as *fresh and dry* as it had first come from you, while Hypo., bought in London, has *disappeared* and *soaked all its surroundings.*

Faithfully yours,
WALTER SPRANGE.

Cucumber Complexion Soap.

The firm of Allen B. Wrisley has long been noted for the excellency of its products, and the introduction into Canada of a full line of their toilet soaps at prices which compare favorably with other makers, presents to druggists an opportunity of handling a choice line of new styles and varieties. Their leading line, Cucumber Complexion Soap, is advertised elsewhere in this issue and from the style of package and excellence of the soap, we have no doubt it will command a large sale. We would suggest including some in your next order.

New Poison Bottles.



Messrs. C. H. Lee & Co., of Boston, Mass., have patented and put on the market a new poison bottle in 3 sizes: 1, 2, and 4 oz. It is blue, and in the shape of a skull, with cross bones underneath, and the word "POISON" in raised letters on the forehead of the skull. No one can mistake the bottle at day or night time, and the attention of the druggists and Pharmaceutical Associations is called to this, the best bottle in that line now on the market. It has also the advantage over other poison bottles that there is a good place for labels on it. The Canadian Specialty Co., of Toronto, Ont., have been appointed Dominion agents, and will carry a stock of them.

Antikamnia.

The following item appeared in the last number of the *Alienist and Neurologist*, Dr. C. H. Hughes, editor.

ANTIKAMNIA.—The adoption of the monogram on the new tablets and the recall of all the old stock from the market, will prove of benefit to this firm and the many physicians who may hereafter desire to afford relief by its use. It will henceforth be sold only in tablet form.

The last sentence in this statement, if permitted to go unnoticed, might mislead and injure the demand for "Antikamnia Powdered," its most popular form. The changes in style of packages and form of tablets in no sense changes Antikamnia, nor withdraws "Antikamnia Powdered" from the market, which remains now as always, and we are informed is in stronger demand than ever.

The Marvelous Kola Nut.

Washington, November 19.—The State Department has been calling upon United States consuls in Africa for specific information respecting the marvelous kola nut, which, by its peculiar action upon the muscular system, enables the African natives to make long journeys, bearing enormous loads under tropical suns and across difficult country without food. Cases authentically reported prove that an old negro may carry a 176-pound bag of coffee four leagues by chewing a single nut slowly. Robert P. Porley, United States consul at Sierra Leone, Africa, has sent in the first report on this subject, treating of the means of growing and preparing the nuts. He says the natives eat the nuts in early morning as a stay against the want of ordinary food, while traveling, and in the evening to induce sleep. Altogether they consider that a general benefit to the human system is derived from the consumption of the kola, say a single nut morning and evening.—Detroit *Free Press.*

Any physician who is desirous of obtaining a sample of the fresh nuts for planting, or a copy of the Monograph on Kola should address the Scientific Department of Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich.

The Cyclopedic Review of Current History is just what its name indicates. No more compact, concise, and comprehensive review of the world's progress of today is published. Written in admirably clear English, embracing all countries and all departments of political and intellectual activity in its scope, characterized by an intelligent grasp of the national and international bearing of all important current events, with contents so conviently arranged as to make reference to desired topics a pleasure rather than a task, beautifully printed and abundantly illustrated, this unique publication takes front rank as a handbook of ready information on all topics of interest to students of the times, in politics, science, literature and diplomacy. Special prominence is given in the present number (3rd quarter, 1894) to the causes and significance of the war between Japan and China, the account of which is accompanied with a specially drawn map, the new United States tariff and the political campaign, the fatal illness of the Czar of Russia, the great upheavals in the world of labor, the Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa, progress in Medical Science, Astronomy, Chemistry, and Geographical Exploration, and a review of the leading books of the quarter. The other departments are complete as usual. $1.50 a year; single numbers, 40 cents; sample copies 20 cents, specimen pages sent on application.

Buffalo, N. Y.: Garretson, Cox & Co. publishers.

A COMBINATION COMB AND BRUSH.—An English inventor has brought out a combination comb and hair brush for which much is claimed. The larger portion of the novelty is made of hard rubber, that is the back of the comb and teeth, which occupy one-half of the under surface. The rest is set with a row of bristles which form the hair brush. Exactly how well this will brush the hair is a question, yet the novelty will sell to some without doubt.

A poor digestion is the cause of much financial disaster.

Books & Magazines.

Books.

We are in receipt of an illustrated monograph on Kola, issued from the scientific department of Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich. This, we understand, is the first of a series of works which they intend to publish, treating on new drugs or such as may be brought prominently into notice. The publication of such a series must prove exceedingly useful to the medical man, and, although not intended as an advertisement, it must result in increased attention being given to the products of the house publishing them. The work before us, Kola, is typographically of a high order, the illustrations good and the matter both of an interesting as well as an instructive character. A copy will be mailed free to any physician desiring it by writing the publishers.

⁂

Window Dressing and Decorating.—A monthly journal devoted to the interests of window trimmers and storekeepers, published by Harry Harman, 22 26 Randolph St., Chicago, at $3.00 per annum.

⁂

Another addition to the literature on kola is a brochure published by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit. This work deals with the physiological action, and therapeutic properties of the kola nut, together with reports of several cases treated with it. In the same work is also a description of the properties and uses of Lippia Mexicana and Lamium Album, two remedies which have become very prominent in recent therapeutics. A card addressed to the publishers at Detroit will secure a copy of this pamphlet.

Magazines.

Scribner's Magazine.

The Christmas number of *Scribner's Magazine* presents a remarkable list of popular writers, including Rudyard Kipling, Robert Grant, H. C. Bunner, Brander Matthews and George W. Cable. In illustration it shows a number of novel features. Oliver Herford produces a series of fantastic drawings which are curiously interwoven with the text of Brander Matthews' story in a manner new to magazine illustration. Another notable feature in illustration is the three frontispieces showing the best work of A. B. Frost, Albert Lynch and Emil Friant, each drawing being very original in sentiment and treatment. One of the richest illustrated articles ever published in an American magazine is the account of the great English painter, George Fred. Watts, R. A., by the eminent art critic, Cosmo Monkhouse, who writes from the fullest knowledge, and with the approval of the artist. There are twenty pictures representing the most characteristic phases of Watts' art, both the wood engravings and the process plates showing a delicacy that is seldom seen.

A Christmas Woman's Magazine.

The sparkle of bright music, in a new ballad by Sir Arthur Sullivan, entitled "Bid Me at Least Good Bye," adds much to the pages of the Christmas *Ladies' Home Journal*, in which the full piano score and words are given. "A Minister of the World," takes us to the border of fashionable religious life in New York City ; and in addition to all this there are not less than twenty articles on the practical side of a woman's life at Christmas time. This is indeed a creditable number of *The Ladies' Home Journal*—the best, in fact, which it has ever issued. It is not surprising when one looks over such a magazine as this why it is that over 600,000 women buy it each month, particularly when they can get it for ten cents a copy. The subscription price of *The Ladies' Home Journal* is one dollar per year. Published by the Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia.

The "Standard" Delineator.

The Standard Fashion Co. is especially to be congratulated upon its new venture, *The Standard Delineator*, the Christmas number of which is issued simultaneously with that of the *Ladies' Standard Magazine.* Special features of this brightest and most entertaining of monthly publications are the exquisite colored fashion plates, one being representative of the newest Standard designs in costumes and the other of the latest Paris millinery. Milliners everywhere will appreciate the latter, as well as the cleverly written articles with which it is accompanied. Nothing that can possibly be of interest in the home has been omitted from this magazine. Among the many subjects entertainingly treated being Artistic Interiors, Cookery and Fancy Work, besides the usual concomitants of a high class fashion magazine. We predict a great future for *The Standard Delineator*, the price of which is ten cents a copy, or one dollar a year.

Review of Reviews.

The December *Review of Reviews* is an unusually strong "book number." Its 17 page *resume* of the American and English literature of the month is creditable to the literary sense and enterprise of the management.

The Montreal Witness.

One of the sights of Montreal is a visit to the *Witness* office, which, for internal elegance, convenience and completeness of equipment has few rivals anywhere. One's attention is arrested on the sidewalk by seeing through a window a Chinaman patiently turning a crank with the air of one who has a contract for a century of faithful labor, and means to fulfil it. The Chinaman is made of wood and for steady, patient, endless toil commend us to a wooden Chinaman. Making bold to go in we find ourselves in an enviable public office with tiled floor, hot-house flowers and what not. Then we were piloted up a spiral stair, through the great editorial room, to the battery of linotypes which are the marvel of the nineteenth century as Gutenberg's movable types were of the awakening life of the fifteenth. The great Hoe press of the *Witness*, which prints almost any number of pages, from two to thirty-two, is the very most complete machine anywhere. Close beside it you are shown on enquiry a patch on the floor which marks the spot where exploded the famous bomb some months ago, which the *Witness* doubtless owed to its active and effective war against gamblers and bunco steerers, a class which by exposure and clever caricature it has managed to drive from the city, or at least to deprive of the open tolerance and public freedom which they before enjoyed at the hands of sympathetic officials. The stand for law and order taken by the *Witness* lately resulted in an investigation of the police and detective system of Montreal, which has revealed the need of some revolutionary change. The paper is devoted to temperance and all good things. It claims to be independent in politics and has certainly opposed with equal vigor the Conservative government at Ottawa and the Liberal Mercier government at Quebec. It is at all events a clean family paper, very carefully edited and one of the prettiest in get up and typography that comes to our office.

A hustling employer turns out successful business men.

—: OUR :—

Latest Importations.

ALUM, in bbls.
ALUM POWDERED, in bbls.
FINEST EPSOM SALTS, in bbls.
FINEST SUBLIMED SULPHUR, in bbls.
ROLL SULPHUR, in bbls.
CHLORIDE LIME, in casks.
SALTPETRE XTALS, in kegs.
SALTPETRE POWDERED, in casks.
POWDERED HELLEBORE, in bbls.
GLYCERINE, in tins.
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, bars.
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, cakes.
PARIS GREEN, in casks and drums.
GIBSON'S CANDIES, full assortment.

Your Orders Solicited.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

IMPORTERS,
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GOODS TO ARRIVE

For SPRING delivery, bear in mind that . . . . . .

AN ADVERTISEMENT IN

The "Canadian Druggist"

Reaches the entire drug trade of the Dominion, from British Columbia to Prince Edward Island. . . . . . .

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, CANADA.

☞ Address after Jan. 1st, 1895, Toronto, Canada.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 10th, 1894.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 05	$4 25
Methyl, gal	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	45	50
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb	40	45
Copaiba, lb	65	75
Peru, lb	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb	65	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	20	21
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	10 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	50	55
powdered, lb	55	60
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	75	80
CAMPHOR, lb	65	68
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	17	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	40	50
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	6
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb	2 00	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	25	30
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Chamomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	75	80
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	14	16
GUARANA	3 00	3 25
Powdered, lb	3 25	3 50
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Assafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	65	70
Powdered, lb	75	85
Sifted sorts, lb	40	45
Sorts, lb	25	30
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	70	75
Kino, true, lb	1 25	
Myrrh, lb	45	48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 25	4 50
Powdered, lb	6 00	6 50
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	45	48
Bleached, lb	45	50
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 15
Sorts, lb	45	75
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	30
Bitterwort, lb	27	30
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Hoarhound, ozs., lb	17	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, ozs., lb	15	20
Motherwort, ozs., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs., lb	18	20
Peppermint, ozs., lb	21	25
Rue, ozs., lb	30	35
Sage, Ozs., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, ozs., lb	18	20
Tansy, ozs., lb	15	18
Wormword, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
HONEY, lb	13	15
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	25
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb	25	28
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short. lb	20	22
Coca, lb	35	40
Digitalis, lb	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb	70	75
Senna, Alexandria, lb	25	30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

Y & S –Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins....	1 50	1 75
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins............	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb......	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb..................	1 60	1 75
MOSS, Iceland, lb..............	9	10
Irish, lb.....................	9	10
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb...................	21	25
Powdered, lb................	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb..................	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb..............	10	12
Powdered, lb................	25	27
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb....................	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz..............	15	18
PEPPER, black, lb..............	22	25
Powdered, lb................	25	30
PITCH, black, lb..............	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb............	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash....	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd................	12	13
Belladona, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb.........	80	85
Lead, lb................... ..	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100..........	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2½	3
White, lb....................	3½	4
RESORCIN, White, oz...........	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb............	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb..............	22	25
Althea, cut, lb...............	30	35
Belladona, lb	25	30
Blood, lb....................	15	16
Bitter, lb....................	27	30
Blackberry, lb................	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb.........	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb....	20	25
Canada Snake, lb............	30	35
Cohosh, Black, lb............	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb.................	20	22
Powdered, lb..............	25	30
Coltsfoot. lb.................	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb.........	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb.......	13	14
Dandelion, lb................	15	18
Elecampane, lb..............	15	10
Galangal, lb.................	15	18
Gelsemium, lb......	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	9	10
Ground, lb................	10	12
Powdered, lb..............	13	15
Ginger, African, lb...........	18	20
Po., lb....................	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb.... ...	27	30
Po., lb..................	30	35
Ginseng, lb	3 00	3 25
Golden Seal, lb..............	75	80
Gold Thread, lb.............	90	95
Hellebore, White, powd., lb..	12	15
Indian Hemp................	18	30
Ipecac, lb........	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb...............	1 60	1 70
Jalap, lb	55	60
Powdered, lb....	60	65
Kava Kava, lb...............	40	90
Licorice, lb..................	12	15
Powdered, lb..............	13	15
Mandrake, lb................	13	18
Masterwort, lb..............	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb.........	30	35
Powdered, lb......	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb......	40	45
Pink, lb...........	75	80
Parsley, lb..................	30	35
Pleurisy, lb..................	20	25
Poke, lb....................	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb.....	18	20
Rhatany, lb.................	20	30
Rhubarb, lb................	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb........	40	45
Cut, lb....................	50	55
Senega, lb..........	55	65
Squill, lb....................	13	15
Stillingia, lb.................	22	25
Powdered, lb..............	25	27
Unicorn, lb..................	38	40
Valerian, English, lb true....	20	25
Virginia Snake, lb...........	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb............	15	18
RUM, Bay, gal..................	2 25	2 50
Essence, lb...................	3 00	3 25
SACCHARIN, oz................	1 25	1 50
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb .	13	15
Star, lb....................	35	40
Burdock, lb................	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb..	5	6
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb.......	1 25	1 50
Celery	30	35
Colchicum..................	50	60
Coriander, lb...............	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb............... ..	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb.....	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb...............	4	5
Hemp, lb..................	5	6
Mustard, white, lb..........	11	12
Powdered, lb......	15	20
Pumpkin, ...	25	30
Quince, lb............... .	65	70
Rape, lb..................	8	9
Strophanthus, oz.	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb..........	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb..	10	12
White, Conti's, lb...........	15	16
Powdered, lb...............	25	35
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb......	15	25
SPERMACETI, lb...............	55	60
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.........	75	80
Venice, lb...................	10	12
WAX, White, lb..............	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped..........	5	6
Quassia chips, lb...........	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb....	5	6
Santal, ground, lb...........	5	6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb...............	12	13
Glacial, lb..................	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz..........	20	25
German, oz...............	10	12
Boracic, lb	15	16
Carbolic Crystals, lb.........	18	25
Calvert's No. 1, lb.........	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb.........	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb....................	50	55
Gallic, oz.	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.....	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz......	22	25
Muriatic, lb.................	3	5
Chem, pure, lb............	18	20
Nitric, lb...................	10½	13
Chem, pure, lb.......	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb..................	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb........	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb................	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz...............	35	38
Salicylic, white, lb..........	1 60	1 80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2¾
Bottles, lb...............	5	6
Chem. pure, lb..	18	20
Tannic, lb..................	90	1 10
Tartaric, powdered, lb	35	40
ACETANILID, lb.......	90	1 00
ACONITINE, grain..............	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb..............	1¾	3
Powdered, lb....	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb .880......	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb........	65	75
Carbonate, lb...............	14	15
Iodide, oz..................	35	40
Nitrate, crystals, lb..........	40	45
Muriate, lb.................	12	16
Valerianate, oz......	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz.............	16	18
ANTINERVIN, oz....	85	00
ANTIKAMINA	1 25	1 30
ANTIPYRIN oz.....	1 00	1 10
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.....	25	30
Fowler's, sol., lb............	13	15
Iodide, oz...................	50	55
White, lb..................	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz.	5 00	5 00
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	35	40
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	30	35
Subcarbonate, lb............	2 25	2 40
Subnitrate, lb..............	2 00	2 10
BORAX, lb	9	10
Powdered, lb...............	10	11
BROMINE, oz..................	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.........	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	50	55
Citrate, oz	50	55
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb....	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz....	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb........	35	38
Sulphide, oz................	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz...........	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz...............	15	18
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb..........	1 00	1 10
Croton, oz..................	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb........... ...	60	1 90
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.......	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.......	15	20
COCAINE, Mur., oz.............	5 75	7 00
CODEIA, ⅛ oz	1 00	1 10
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	6	7
Iodide, oz..................	65	70
COPPERAS, lb....	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb...............	40	50
EXALGINE, oz.................	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 75	5 50
IODOFORM, lb.................	6 00	7 00
IODOL, oz....................	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen............	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb........	15	16
Sacch., lb.................	30	35
Chloride, lb.................	45	55
Sol., lb...................	13	16
Citrate, U. S. P., lb..........	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb..........	70	75
And Quinine, lb..........	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry,. oz........	18	30
And Strychnine, oz........	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb........	50	55
Ferrocyanide, lb.............	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz..........	25	30
Iodide, oz..................	40	45
Syrup, lb.................	40	45
Lactate, oz.....	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb.......	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb..........	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb...........	7	9
Exsiccated, lb.............	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb....	80	85
And Ammon. Tartrate, lb..	80	85
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb........	13	15
Carbonate, lb...............	7	8
Iodide, oz..................	35	40
Red, lb.....	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.....	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz..........	30	35
Carbonate, oz...............	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz..................	50	55
Salicylate, oz...............	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb..........	55	60
Carbonate, lb...............	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb...........	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.......	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb....	5	7
MENTHOL, oz..................	55	60.
MERCURY, lb..................	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.),.....	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb.......	1 00	1 10
Calomel, lb.................	1 00	1 10
With Chalk, lb	60	65
Iodide, Proto, oz............	35	40
Bin., oz..................	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb..............	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb..........	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	2 00	2 10
Muriate, oz.....	2 00	2 10
Sulphate, oz	2 00	2 10
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	35	38
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain....	20	22

A Notable Event.

Seventy Drug Merchants from Philadelphia Inspect the Immense Establishment of Johnson & Johnson.

Nearly 70 of the leading and representative wholesale and retail druggists of Philadelphia, accompanied by several surgeons and doctors of the same place, recently inspected the immense laboratories and factories of Johnson & Johnson, the manufacturing chemists and originators and makers of many plasters and surgeons dressings, whose factory is situated at New Brunswick, N. J.

The visit was made at their invitation that these druggists—an infinitely small fraction of the drug merchants who handle the goods of the firm throughout the world—might study and examine minutely the many operations and processes used in the factory to produce the goods that are now being handled by surgeons and physicians everywhere. Moreover, the event is the first of its kind to occur in New Brunswick—the inspection of the city's big manufacturies by the sellers of its goods.

The delegation of druggists arrived shortly after 10 a. m. They were met at the depot by the Messrs. Johnson and escorted to the factory, which is so advantageously located on the west bank of the Raritan river.

Arriving at the factory the druggists were taken in charge by the Messrs. Johnson and their assistants and were shown the work being done in all of the 14 buildings and the 24 departments of the immense establishment, every department being operated.

The growth of the manufactory has been simply wonderful during the seven years that it has been located in this city, coming here as a small plaster factory of one department in 1887. This development would appear incomprehensible was the fact not realized that from the beginning the Messrs. Johnson have sought at all times to provide a field for themselves by inventing new channels of trade, and producing articles entirely new in use and purpose or that were formerly imperfectly made or difficult to procure.

During their visit at the manufactory they learned that there are 14 buildings now occupied, three of which have been erected during the past year and several others are being built. There are 125,000 square feet of floor space occupied, while the hundred or more complicated machines in use for various purposes are propelled by five engines of 300 horse power. In the buildings are fire pumps having a capacity of using 750 gallons of water per minute thrown through three streams. There are 100,000 gallons of filtered water used each day in the varied operations, while the consumption of cotton for making antiseptic dressings is one and one-half tons per day. The factories are able to produce 300 gross of plasters daily. To do this immense amount of work the establishment employs 400 persons, male and female.

There are 24 departments in the manufactory as follows: Mill room, plaster finishing, bleachery, cotton lapping, cotton finishing, antiseptic, laboratory, pharmaceutical preparations, court plaster, oil silk, mustard plaster, sulphur fumigator, cutting and Spanish preparation departments.

Besides these departments there are those for making paper and wooden boxes, printing, machine shops, purchasing, receiving, shipping, offices and sales room, making the mechanical resources of the place as complete as the rest of the establishment.

A fact which impressed itself upon the visitors because it was in evidence everywhere in the factories was the cleanliness of every department, whether where the plasters and dressings are being made or in the rooms for mechanical purposes.

Many of the rooms, and notably that where the antiseptic dressings are prepared, are washed down twice a day, and there no foreign matter of any kind is allowed to accumulate or can enter the products of the factory. The tops of the tables in this room are made of glass and the floor is as clean at all times as scrubbing and washing can make it. The young women employed here wear the uniform of the trained nurses of the large hospitals, and all the work is performed in accordance with the best methods suggested by modern surgery.

The thorough manner in which all impurities are removed from the cotton used in the manufacture of the surgeons' antiseptic dressing was fully shown to the visitors.

After the cotton arrives at the factories direct from the southern cotton fields, it is taken from the bales and placed in the beating machine to remove all particles of dirt.

By boiling and the use of chemicals it is thoroughly cleaned and then becomes chemically pure and containing no foreign substances of any kind. One entire building is devoted to the preparation of this cotton for the use of the surgeon and after passing through 40 operations it is as pure and white as new snow. During all of these operations it has been in machines and no hands have touched it, thus another law of modern surgery has been observed. Besides being shown the manner of preparing the cotton the druggists were made conversant with the methods used in making every other article in the factory.

They personally inspected everything and in many instances tested themselves various processes.

When all the buildings and operations had been inspected, the men adjourned to another room, where Mr. Kilmer had a genuine novelty for them. With the use of the stereopticon he showed many slides demonstrating in a practical manner some of those processes for the manufacture of articles that could not have been shown in a day. The exhibition of these chemical changes by the use of the magic lantern was a step forward in science that the druggists highly commended. Pictures of the countries where much of the crude material, such as belladonna, the Kola nut and other drugs is obtained were shown.

The success of this firm and its wonderful development was the theme of the druggists after their inspection of the factory. The men realized that this success was due to the ability of the managers of the corporation, Messrs. R. W., J. W., and E. M. Johnson, their free and judicious use of money and their ability to make a place for themselves.

This has been done by not only improving old lines of goods, but by inventing new ones to meet advanced practice. The firm by putting its products in the market have increased the profits of the wholesale druggists' trade in surgeons' articles over $100,000 a year, while the retailers make over three-quarters of a million in clear gain. Surgeons and doctors go to the druggist to get now what they were forced to make themselves before Johnson & Johnson appeared. To-day the firm has branch offices in every country in the world.

At the conclusion of the visit to the factory the druggists with their hosts went to the Mansion House where Proprietor Mas served a splendid dinner.—*N. B. Fredonian.*

Various Kinds of Vegetable Milk.

Dr. Spruce the renowned South American traveler, mentions a tree, a member of the dogbane family, the juice of which is used as milk. On the bark being wounded the milk flows abundantly and is of the consistency of cow's milk, of the purest white and sweet to the taste. The Indian mode of taking it is to apply the mouth directly to the wound and thus receive the milk as it flows. Dr. Spruce says he has often partaken of it without experiencing any ill effects.

In Guiana the natives employ the milk from a tree belonging to the same family as the last named; in the vernacular it is known as hyahya, and to botanists as Tabernæmontana utilis (so named after Jacobus Theodorus Tabernæmontanus, a German physician and botanist). The milk has the same flavor as sweet cow's milk, but is rather sticky, on account of its containing some caoutchouc.

In Para a lofty tree, belonging to the star-apple family, attaining a height of one hundred feet, is used in a similar manner to the others mentioned. Incisions are made in the bark, and the milky juice flows out copiously about the consistence of thick cream, and if it were not for its taste, which is somewhat peculiar, could hardly be distinguished from it.—*Chambers' Journal.*

The best way to thoroughly understand human nature is to know yourself well.

A dead-beat is the man who comes to you for credit when he is "busted," but hunts the town over for bargains when he has cash in his pocket.

Piperin, oz	1 00	1 10
Phosphorus, lb	90	1 10
Potassa, Caustic, white, lb	55	60
Potassium, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	22	25
Bromide, lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlroate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	75
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	4 00	4 10
Nitrate, gran., lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
Propylamine, oz	35	40
Quinine, Sulph., bulk	30	32
Ozs., oz	35	38
Quinidine, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
Salicin, lb	3 75	4 00
Santonin, oz	20	22
Silver, Nitrate, cryst., oz	90	1 00
Fused, oz	1 00	1 10
Sodium, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	63	65
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	40	45
Salicylate, lb	1 75	1 80
Sulphate, lb	2	3
Sulphite, lb	8	10
Somnal, oz	85	00
Spirit Nitre, lb	35	65
Strontium, Nitrate, lb	18	20
Strychnine, crystals, oz	1 00	1 10
Sulfonal, oz	34	35
Sulphur, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
Tartar Emetic, lb	50	55
Thymol, (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
Veratrine, oz	2 00	2 10
Zinc, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Oil, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	50	60
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	3 00	3 25
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 75	4 00
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	1 75	1 80
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronelle, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 00	1 10
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	3 00	3 25
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz	1 75	1 80
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 00
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	1 50	1 75
Lemon, lb	2 00	2 10
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 60
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	65
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 50
Orange, lb	2 75	3 00
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	70
Patchouli, oz	80	85
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb	4 25	4 50
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 75
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 00
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	30
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 50
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 00
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 50

FIXED OILS.

Castor, lb	9	11
Cod Liver, N. F., gal	1 15	1 25
Norwegian, gal	1 50	1 60
Cottonseed, gal	1 10	1 20
Lard, gal	90	1 00
Linseed, boiled, gal	60	63
Raw, gal	58	61
Neatsfoot, gal	1 00	1 10
Olive, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 25	2 40
Palm, lb	12	13
Sperm, gal	1 75	1 80
Turpentine, gal	60	65

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Drug Reports.

Canada.

Retailers are complaining much about business being quiet during November, but since December set in business is more active, and all are looking forward to a good holiday trade. There have been no important changes in values.

Gum Arabics are stiffening in price, particularly cheaper grades.

Norway Cod Liver Oil maintains ad vance, and higher prices are looked for.

Ipecac Root is lower.

Caffeine, Codeia and Lithia Salts are much higher, particularly the latter.

Glycerine, very firm.

Pilocarpine firm at advance, and it may go higher.

It may not be out of order to note Milk of Magnesia is now quoted at $7 per doz., instead of $4 as formerly.

England.

London, Nov. 28th, 1894.

The Chemical and Drug markets are exceptionally dull. The tendency, owing to the absence of demands, is nearly altogether downward.

Opium, which was firm at the beginning of the month, is a trifle easier, but morphine manufacturers advanced their prices and Codeine followed.

Camphor is lower, and other Eastern products, such as Menthol, Oil of Peppermint, Oil of Cassia, etc., are easier on the spot, although prices are above the normal.

Caffeine has had a big rise and vies with Pilocarpine in its phenomenal position. Scarcity of raw material is the explanation in each case. Colocynth is higher.

Quinine drags at former rates. Cod Liver Oil is offering at slightly lower rates. The new crop of Valencia Saffron has just arrived and is offering at remarkably low figures. Chlorate of Potash is receding and the market is weak. Caustic Soda has further declined in value.

Dentree says, in the majority of cases of tuberculosis, there is an unequal dilation of the pupil.

Sewing up wounds by an electrical machine is one of the latest advances in surgical technique.

Simple Freezing Apparatus.

H. N. Warren, in the *Chemical News*, describes a very efficient, rapid and simply constructed apparatus for freezing small quantities of water. The base of it is a fractional distilling, or other convenient flask, into which is placed about 2½ drams of ether, and the same amount of carbon disulphide, and through the neck is inserted a rubber tube terminating in a glass point, which should almost touch the surface of the liquid. The flask is placed in the water which is to be frozen, and, by means of a pair of constant bellows connected to the rubber tubing, a brisk current of air is forced into the flask. As the vapor of the mixture escapes through the small tubulure in the flask, the thermometer sinks to zero almost immediately, and ice begins to form. A litre of water has been frozen by this means in half an hour when the temperature of the room was 70° F.—*Nat. Druggist*

In the French Budget for 1895 is an appropriation of $15,000 to provide for the organization of chairs of dental surgery in several of the medical schools of that country.

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